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FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.—HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1850.

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I.

FIFTEENTH REPORT ON THE PRISONS FOR THE HOME DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Kensington, December 26, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the Fifteenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the Home District, with the general Digest of Returns for the year 1849.

In the course of the next or early in the succeeding year, the important prisons in the Home District, at Holloway for the City of London, at Wandsworth for the County of Surrey, and at Lewes for the County of Sussex, will be completed, and it is to be hoped that the application of the system of separation will not be limited to the simple prevention of contaminating intercourse among the inmates, for which the principle of their construction almost of itself provides—but that the discipline will be so regulated and enforced, that the sentences of the authorities charged with the administration of justice will be carried into effect, and these prisons be made a real terror to evil-doers. The gaols at Southampton, Banbury, Windsor, and Hastings, in this district, are in a most discreditable condition, and have been specially reported as such. In the cases of Southampton and Banbury the building of new prisons has been decided upon, and the preliminary arrangements made by the local authorities.

Labour.—I have felt it my duty to give particular attention to the means of providing hard labour for prisoners when in separate confinement, in prisons in the agricultural districts, where the introduction of any really laborious work is replete with difficulty. In such cases I have considered it best to recommend that the treadwheel or crank-labour machine, where in use, should be applied to all prisoners sentenced to hard labour, on a graduated scale, decreasing with the length of their imprisonment, so that the entire physical weight of the discipline should be brought to bear upon all offenders sentenced to short terms, on whom but little salutary impression is likely to be made through the agency of moral and religious instruction, and no temporal benefit accrue to themselves by their imperfectly learning a trade; while, on the other hand, those under-

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going long imprisonments should be placed on the reduced scale of hard labour, the residue of their time being devoted to moral and religious training, and acquiring the knowledge of some trade which may be useful in after life; thus seeking, as regards offenders for short terms, to deter by physical means, but in the case of long sentences aspiring to reform and reclaim by conjoining other influences, or rather, preponderating the scale in favour of moral and religious appliances.

The most usual forms of applying hard labour are the treadwheel, the crank-labour machine, and the picking of oakum. The two first exercise the most powerfully deterring influence, particularly on the vagrant and disorderly; the third, although very distasteful to offenders when in association and under strict superintendence, is but little felt in the freedom of bodily action enjoyed under separation, and should be restricted to boys, women, and the infirm.

The crank labour machine, as now generally used, is subject to the following among other inconveniences, which, from its recent introduction, will be obviated by future improvements—namely, the aggravation of the severity of the labour to a very considerable extent, by the simple turning of the key, and the nice discretion required in adjusting the resistance to the strength of the labourer, which must necessarily impose this duty upon the governor and surgeon. The machine has been found to work unequally when dry or freshly oiled, and when set to a resistance of 12 lbs. it has required a power of 50 lbs. to start it. A very great improvement has just been effected over the old machine, by a new one invented by Mr. J. G. Appold, for which he has obtained a patent. With other advantages, it is self-regulating, and uniformity of friction is secured in all positions of the handle, and under all circumstances, whether well oiled or dry. The amount of force the prisoners have to exert during the revolution of the handle is also for the first time satisfactorily ascertained.

I have closely examined this machine, and consider it very superior to those first constructed, and I annex a more detailed description, with plan and section. (*Vide* Appendix No. 2.)

The number of revolutions which may be safely required as a day's work from a prisoner enjoying good health, and sentenced to hard labour at the crank, should not be less than 15,000.

Diet.—The alteration made in the Official Dietaries, by extending the periods of No. 1 and 2 Tables, has been productive of no effects injurious to health, but has been found beneficial in its application to vagrants and refractory paupers. In many instances, however, the vagrant is committed in so low a condition of health as to render the placing him upon a more [illegible]ral allowance imperative. I am of opinion that these must

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be a wide but necessary distinction made between the quantity of food for the support of prisoners in separate confinement and those in association. A smaller quantity will always be found adequate for those in the latter category, where the depressing passions exercise the less influence. I have at times been surprised at the excellent health in which I have found prisoners in some of the most inferior prisons, when upon a very low diet, but where all were in unchecked association and without hard labour. I feel it necessary to make these observations from the comparisons which are not unfrequently instituted between the dietaries of the pauper and the criminal, whose conditions bear no analogy. The able-bodied pauper voluntarily enters and discharges himself from the Union, while his diet, whether he remains there for a short or a long period, is invariably the same; he works, if he does so at all, at the most under partial superintendence, enjoys freedom of intercourse with his fellows, exercise at will in the open air, and in this comparatively free condition a very small modicum of food will suffice to maintain him in health. Not so the criminal: if sentenced but for three weeks, and placed in separate confinement, and kept to what is really hard labour, the diet allowed is barely sufficient to keep him in health; if for a longer time, the prison diet increases commensurately with the length of his imprisonment, for then the depressing influence of isolation from his fellows begins to manifest itself, and the agricultural labourer, devoid of all intellectual resources, feels his situation keener than the better informed; and the provision of a nutritious diet, so that he may be discharged in a condition to earn his livelihood, is indispensable, and proved so by experience. I have questioned many refractory paupers from workhouses, in prisons where separate confinement has been conjoined with really hard labour, and found very rarely an instance where the prisoner would not prefer the Union; expressing, however, at the same time, his dislike to both.

Union of Liberties with Counties.—I have very great satisfaction in noticing the passing of the 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 105, entitled "An Act for facilitating the Union of Liberties with the Counties in which they are situate." The inconvenience of these separate jurisdictions is most obvious, and particularly where they extend into more counties than one, which is not unfrequently the case. The prisons retained in them for the confinement of prisoners under criminal and civil process are of the most inferior description, and in civil cases the prison of a Liberty is not unfrequently selected either by the debtor or the creditor; by the former, as leaving him under less restraint than the county gaol; by the latter, as likely to punish respectability by its uncleanliness and discomfort. The first application of this Act will be in the case of the Liberty of St.

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Albans, and I trust that when its salutary provisions become more generally known, that they may be availed of in the several cases where absolutely requisite.

Juvenile Offenders.—I have much satisfaction in referring you, Sir, to the letter (*Vide* Appendix No. 1) addressed to me by the Rev. Sidney Turner, the able and zealous Director of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Reigate, detailing the results of the training pursued in that valuable institution in respect to boys who have been sent there on conditional pardons from the Government and other prisons.

I advert with peculiar gratification to that portion of Mr. Turner's communication which reports the complete success of the interesting and benevolent experiment, made under your directions, for testing the efficacy of the training pursued in this institution as a means for the reclamation of juvenile offenders.

Twenty-two boys sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the Middlesex houses of correction at Clerkenwell and Tothill Fields, and of which a considerable period remained unexpired, after a careful investigation of their respective cases, received pardons on the condition of entering the Society's Farm School at Reigate. The greater portion of those selected were orphans, or boys who had been abandoned or neglected by their parents or relatives, and would no doubt have been sentenced to transportation on their next conviction.

The result of this experiment is thus given by Mr. Turner:—

Of the 22 we have now 15 in the school, most of them lads of 16 and 17, and almost all of them looking forward to emigration, a reward which their steady conduct and efforts to improve themselves have well deserved. They have all now served the full term of their original sentences, and remain here obeying our discipline, and working in the different departments of our farm labour, in earnest, as volunteers. I have lately allowed such of the older of them as had decent relatives to go up to London and pass two days with their friends. They have come back to their time, having conducted themselves most satisfactorily, and with their purposes of thoroughly separating themselves from all their former habits and associates by leaving England, and seeking an honest livelihood abroad, confirmed.

The breaking these lads of their London tastes and dispositions, and bringing them to work on the land, and govern themselves by the rules of our *free* and *self-controlling* system, was no easy task, but after a few months' wrestling and trial, they generally yielded to the influence that was brought to bear upon them, and began to interest themselves in their own improvement; and there is a steady, earnest promise of right conduct in the older of them, that more than repays the worry and anxiety that their previous wilfulness and folly caused.

Seven of the original number (22) have left us. One is on his voyage to Hobart Town, where he has relations likely to be of use to him; four requested their discharge, or were applied for by their friends after their sentences were expired by some months; two deserted (one for the second time, and after suffering three months' imprisonment for the first offence) and have not yet been recovered, their friends and relations assisting to conceal them. Of the four who left us with our consent, one has been

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again in prison, his mother being a professed receiver of stolen goods, and fully chargeable with the ruin of her son and of many other boys whom she has seduced and led on to steal.

Including the lad already gone abroad, we may speak with tolerable confidence of 16 of the 22, a proportion that would undoubtedly have been still greater had it been possible to have selected only such *volunteers as had arrived at the expiration of their sentences*, or such as had suffered a considerable amount of punishment, and had yet a large portion of their sentences unexpired.

I feel persuaded that the success which has followed this measure, is in a great degree owing to the thorough investigation made into the circumstances of every boy's case, and the rejection of all such as did not give a fair prospect of reformation. The annual appropriation of a sum of from one to two thousand pounds applied in extension of this benevolent proceeding, would I am persuaded be a measure of economy, by the saving it would occasion in the cost of the prospective prosecutions and maintenance of re-committed juvenile offenders, while the moral advantage secured through its means would be beyond all estimation. It is most essential that the selection of such cases should be confided to discreet and experienced hands, and that it should be made the indispensable condition with any offender so pardoned, that he consent, when considered as sufficiently improved, to leave the country as an emigrant.

I have not failed in compliance with your directions to visit the school at Reigate, and make the following extract from my observations:—

"I have visited the Farm at Red Hill, and have every reason to be satisfied with the principle and details of its management.

"The appearance of the boys (84 in number) now under training at the farm presented a pleasing contrast, both as to looks and to demeanour, to when in prison; they were not only robust and healthy, but had lost all that shuffling and evasion in replying to questions, so usually characteristic of juvenile delinquents.

"It must be admitted that there is little in the temporary comforts of this institution to tempt the boys to remain, and if they accommodate themselves to the really hard work required from them, they must either have been physically disgusted with the hardships and cheerless prospects of a criminal life or morally awakened to a sense of their religious and social duties.

"The food, clothing, and accommodation of these boys at the Farm School are assimilated as far as possible to those of the country people about them. They have meat but two days in the week, they rise and are in the fields at the same hour as common labourers, and they retire at nine, after attending school for an hour and a half in the evening."

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General Statistics of Crime, 1849.—It is some satisfaction to be enabled to report that the general returns of the prison population for 1849 show a considerable decrease over the large increase of the preceding year. The number of prisoners of all classes, and the gross expenditure for the maintenance of prisoners during the years 1848 and 1849, were as follows:—

Years.	Number of Prisoners.	Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1848	160,369	462,936	15	6½
1849	166,941	433,701	15	10¾
Increase 1849 .	6,572	Decrease 1849 . 29,234	19	7¼

The increase in the number of criminal prisoners for 1849 is only 4 per cent. over that of 1848, while the increase of 1848 was 21·5 per cent. above the preceding year 1847, being a diminution of nearly 18 per cent. in favour of 1849. The principal decrease in the numbers of prisoners during the year 1849 over the preceding year, will be found among those tried at assizes and sessions, which have decreased 4 per cent.; but this is more than met by an increase in the summary convictions, amounting to 7·9, or nearly 8 per cent.

Upon looking over the several heads of summary convictions, it will be found that a very considerable increase has again taken place in the number of convictions under the Game Laws, being no less than 34 per cent, namely—3004 in 1848, and 4079 in 1849. The number convicted under the Poor Law Act in 1848 amounted to 5360, in 1849 to 4251, or 25·1 per cent. decrease. The increase or decrease in the other classes, compared with the assumed increase in the population, is as follows:—Game Laws + 34; Revenue Laws + 20·5; Bastardy + 24·8; Vagrants + 14·5; Military Prisoners + 34·5; Trespasses + 10·3; Larceny − 7·5; Police + 11·7; Assaults + 5·1; Want of Sureties − 4·2; Reputed Thieves + 17·1; Poor Law Act − 25·1; all not included − 7·6.

Juvenile Offenders.—The number of prisoners under 17 years of age, in 1848 was 13,799, in 1849 12,955, showing a decrease of 844. The number committed for trial at assizes and sessions in 1848 was 3276, in 1849 2895, being a decrease of 381. The juvenile offenders summarily convicted in 1848 were 10,743, in 1849 10,251, being a decrease of 492.

Recommittals.—The recommittals have increased 7 per cent., the number being 37,225 in 1848, and 39,826 in 1849. The juveniles in this class have undergone no material change, the numbers being 4166 in 1848, and 4314 in 1849.

It will be readily admitted that any attempts to show the number of persons actually recommitted, where the information is in a great degree dependent upon the prisoners themselves, must be futile, the motives for concealment being so

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powerful on the one hand, while on the other it is not uncommon, when questioning criminals as to the number of times they have been committed to prison, to hear them in a spirit of bravado exaggerate the number of their offences: I have therefore restricted the returns of recommittals to those actually recommitted to the same prison, which is easily ascertainable, rather than extend the inquiry to what would be at the best but a vague approximation to the truth.

Deaths.—The deaths of prisoners in the year 1849 amount to 341; their ages at the time of decease were as follows:—

12 years and under 17	15
17 ,, ,, 21	39
21 ,, ,, 30	128
30 ,, ,, 45	88
45 ,, ,, 60	50
60 years and upwards	21
Total	341

being an increase of 74 over the year 1848.

The fatal cases from cholera amounted to 99, *i. e.*, Chester county gaol 1, Carlisle county gaol 3, Swansea house of correction 5, Gloucester county gaol 4, Gloucester city gaol 1, Hertford county gaol 9, Maidstone 1, Kirkdale gaol 1, Liverpool borough gaol 4, Salford house of correction 4, Clerkenwell house of detention 2, Coldbath-fields 1, Tothill-fields 12, Usk 1, Oxford county gaol 4, Shrewsbury county gaol 12, Bristol city gaol 4, Horsemonger-lane gaol 1, Brixton 9, Queen's prison 1, Northallerton 1, Kingston-upon-Hull 2, and Wakefield 16.

The deaths from fever amounted to 42, consumption and scrofulous diseases 83, diseases of the brain and nervous system 12, suicide 4, diseases of the heart and lungs 35, diseases of the abdomen 21, and diseases not included in the preceding 23.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
W. J. Williams,
Inspector of Prisons.

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Appendix No. 1.

Philanthropic Farm Schools, Red Hill, Surrey.

My dear Sir,

Agreeably to your request I send you the following short report on the issue of our reformatory efforts on behalf of the boys recommended by you for the Queen's conditional pardon on condition of admission to our school. These boys have been of two classes: 1st, juvenile offenders under sentence of transportation, and transferred to us from Millbank; 2nd, juvenile offenders under sentence of imprisonment, and transferred to us from Coldbath-Fields, the Westminster House of Correction, or other prisons.

The admission of the first-named class of boys began in October, 1847, since which date we have received from Millbank *forty-five* boys in all. With few exceptions these boys have all been *very young*, and *small*. They have mostly belonged to London, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other large towns, and in almost every instance have been repeatedly in prison; have, in fact, run the usual career of the juvenile thief or pickpocket, summarily convicted four or five times before different magistrates, and finally committed for trial, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation at the sessions or assizes. It may be charitably supposed that in reference to children of such tender years, as many of these juvenile convicts are (some being even as young as 10 years old), the sentence of transportation is passed with a view of separating the boy effectually from his negligent relatives or corrupt associates, and placing him under corrective education at Parkhurst, or some similar establishment, rather than of inflicting on him a penalty appropriate to his offence or circumstances. There are, however, very great varieties in the criminality and viciousness of these boys; some appear to be the victims of circumstances and depraved connections, rather than of any deep-seated depravity of purpose or character in themselves. Others, again, seem to be so ingrained with crime, and so attached to the low pleasures and licence which the town thief's life brings with it, that they are, in every sense, *wilful* offenders, and deserve to be treated as *responsible*. Very little can be done with this more depraved class without the aid of a considerable amount of suffering; the experience of the penalties and evils of crime is necessary to check the inclination for its indulgences, and I am free to confess that the mild inductive discipline of a school like ours seems scarcely suited to such boys, nor they justly entitled to it, without at least a considerable amount of preliminary correction in the shape of separate imprisonment, hard labour, and strict continuous restraint. I could quote many instances to show that age, stature, and any other merely physical attributes afford no certain ground for judging of the offender's moral state, of the hopefulness of his character, or of the pitifulness of his case.

But I must not occupy your attention with more of these preliminary remarks, but proceed at once to detail what we have been able to do with the boys committed to our care. In stating the results I should add that the larger part of the Millbank boys were received into our *London schools*, and that it is only during the last 12 or 15 months that we have been able to bring the discipline and labour of our new country establishment to bear upon them. The great improvement manifest during the last year in those whom we have transferred to the farm-school, gives me good reason to anticipate a far higher average of favourable results to our work than former years, with the in-door occupation and confinement of our London institution, could give.

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Of the 45 boys received from Millbank in the last 3 years, 24 are still in the school, viz., 2 admitted in 1847, 6 admitted in 1848, 3 admitted in 1849, and 13 admitted in 1850. Many of these give substantial promise of turning out good, trustworthy, and useful lads. The industry and steadiness of several are remarkable. Two or three under 14 years of age will do a far better day's work in proportion (task-work, which at once stimulates and proves the real metal of the workman) than many an adult.

Passing these by, however, as subjects of future report, I find that in the three years ending December 31, 1850, 21 have left us. Of these—

9 have gone abroad as emigrants.
7 have been apprenticed or assisted to employment in England.
1 has been returned to Millbank.
1 has been sent to his friends as unimproveable.
3 have deserted.

Of these last, one deserted from our London school, in May, 1849. He is now committed for trial at Liverpool, and, as having been before sentenced to transportation, will probably be again transported, and sent to Parkhurst. The other two deserted from this place on their removal from our London school, in January last, 1850. They were speedily apprehended for a theft in Kent, tried at Maidstone, and again sentenced to transportation. They are now at Parkhurst.

The lad sent back to his friends as hopeless, was so returned in June last. He has been again sentenced to transportation, and remitted to Parkhurst. His was a singular case: if one could believe in moral monomania in so young a subject, he might be quoted as an instance. Petty, aimless theft seemed a sort of necessity with him; pens, needles, paper, and similarly useless things were every now and then secreted by him. Punishment and persuasion seemed equally in vain.

Of the lads apprenticed or placed in employment in England, all are doing well.

Of the nine emigrants, I have good accounts of seven, and an indifferent report of two. Only three of the nine have gone from our country school; the others had only our London training. I am not disappointed, therefore, to find that some have not fulfilled the promise they gave. The three farm-school emigrants have gone, one to New Brunswick, two to Australia. These lads are well trained to country occupations; can thresh, dig, drive, and milk; handle the axe and mattock; and, in fact, do a good day's work on a colonial farm, without minding weather or being afraid of exertion. Captain Hayne, the superintendent of the New Brunswick Land Company at Fredericton, who has kindly taken our lads under his protection, speaks very favourably of the youths we have sent to him, especially of their tact and industry.

Of the 21 lads, therefore, to be accounted for from Millbank, 14 are doing well, 2 indifferent, 5 are in prison or under penal training.

The second class of lads, whom we have received in consequence of your recommendation of them for conditional pardon, comprise the 22 boys who were selected by you from the Westminster and Middlesex Houses of Correction last spring, as the subjects of experiment how far it might be possible to interpose effectually with juvenile offenders in the stage previous to transportation.

These lads, as you will remember, were most of them above 14, many above 16 years of age. They were under sentence of imprisonment for various terms, from six months to twelve; in general they had served more than half their time, the remainder of their sentences being commuted in consideration of the different circumstances of their cases, and of the Society's reception of them. Of these 3 or 4 accepted the pardon and came to the school with the purpose only of thus evading the remainder of their punishment, and returning to their London connections as soon as they could effect their escape from the school. In pursuance of this object

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they deserted shortly after coming here. We enforced the law (1 & 2 Vict. cap. 82), however, against them, and obtained their conviction and imprisonment for 3 months as the penalty of their breach of faith.

Of the 22 we have now 15 in the school, most of them lads of 16 and 17, and almost all of them looking forward to emigration, a reward which their steady conduct and efforts to improve themselves have well deserved. They have all now served the full term of their original sentences, and remain here obeying our discipline, and working in the different departments of our farm labour, in earnest, as volunteers. I have lately allowed such of the older of them as had decent relatives to go up to London and pass two days with their friends. They have come back to their time, having conducted themselves most satisfactorily, and with their purposes of thoroughly separating themselves from all their former habits and associates by leaving England, and seeking an honest livelihood abroad, confirmed.

The breaking these lads of their London tastes and dispositions, and bringing them to work on the land, and govern themselves by the rules of our *free* and *self-controlling* system, was no easy task, but after a few months' wrestling and trial, they generally yielded to the influence that was brought to bear upon them, and began to interest themselves in their own improvement; and there is a steady, earnest promise of right conduct in the older of them that more than repays the worry and anxiety that their previous wilfulness and folly caused.

Seven of the original number (22) have left us. One is on his voyage to Hobart Town, where he has relations likely to be of use to him; four requested their discharge, or were applied for by their friends after their sentences were expired by some months; two deserted (one for the second time, and after suffering three months' imprisonment for the first offence) and have not yet been recovered, their friends and relations assisting to conceal them. Of the four who left us with our consent, one has been again in prison, his mother being a professed receiver of stolen goods, and fully chargeable with the ruin of her son and of many other boys whom she has seduced and led on to steal.

Including the lad already gone abroad, we may speak with tolerable confidence of 16 of the 22, a proportion that would undoubtedly have been still greater had it been possible to have selected only such *volunteers as had arrived at the expiration of their sentences*, or such as had suffered a considerable amount of punishment and had yet a large portion of their sentences unexpired. Besides these two classes of lads, we have received four on conditional pardon from different County prisons at a distance from London. Of those, one has emigrated, one is dead, one has returned to his relations (near Hereford), and one is still with us, but will leave us in our next party of emigrants, being one of our best boys.

I do not trouble you with a report on the character and circumstances of the lads we received in 1846 and 1847 from Parkhurst, as they were not selected by you; and as also being sent to us to be assisted out into the world at the end of a long period of detention and correctional education in the Isle of Wight, they form an exceptional class, for whose well or ill doing we are not so directly responsible. In general it may be said of them that such as we could induce to emigrate, or could effectually separate from their friends, have done well; those whom their relatives retained under their influence in London have, as a general rule, turned out indifferently.

I add a memorandum of the names, &c. of the boys whom I report as having left us, for your private information, and remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

SIDNEY TURNER.

To Captain Williams,
Home Inspector of Prisons.

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Millbank boys, reported as left		21
Emigrated to the Cape—J. G., J. F., J. J., J. J., H. S., W. T.	6	
,, to Australia—E. T., H. T.	2	
,, to New Brunswick—E. M.	1	
	9	
Apprenticed, &c., in England—J. G., T. S., R. O., T. J., S. B., T. P., A. C.	7	
Deserted, expelled, or returned to Millbank—W. M., T. P., J. M., E. M., T. W.	5	
		— 21
Boys from Westminster Bridewell, and Coldbath-Fields:—		
Emigrated—T. W.	1	
Withdrawn by friends—T. G., D. T.—C., L. B.	4	
Deserted, and not yet retaken—J. F., J. H.	2	
	7	

Appendix No. 2.

Patent self-regulating Labour-machine, invented by J. G. Appold; manufactured by Charles Botten, Engineer, Crawford Passage, Clerkenwell, London.

In the new patent self-regulating labour-machine the following advantages are obtained over all hitherto made for like purposes:—uniformity of friction under all circumstances, whether the machine be well oiled or dry, and in all positions of the handle, thus enabling a man to turn for any length of time without variation of effort; other machines, when set to a resistance of 12 lbs., have required 50 lbs. to start them, and materially vary when they become dry or warm. This uniformity of friction is obtained through the medium of a weight connected with the drum, which whilst the machine is in motion is lifted according to the resistance it receives, thereby altering the grip of the machine; thus when the machine is cold, fresh oiled, or driven slowly, it will not rise and liberate the grip so much, but should there be any increased friction, from want of oil or any other cause, the weight will immediately rise and liberate the grip, exactly so much as will neutralize the effect produced by this cause.

The exact power exerted by the new machine is precisely ascertained, an object which has never previously been accomplished by any other, and is now effected by simply placing a weight on the machine, which weight represents the amount of force the prisoner will have to exert during the whole revolution of the handle.

The cylinder or barrel contains a small quantity of water with a metal plunger, which effectually prevents any vibration in the machine from rough usage. Its action is thus:—The plunger not being made to fit quite close to the barrel, only permits the water to pass slowly from one side to the other, thereby offering a resistance to any sudden change in the position of the plunger, because to lift the column of water you must likewise lift the column of air, and as the area of the plunger is about 20 inches, you would have to exert a force equal to $20 \times 15 = 300$ lbs.; consequently as the space between the barrel and plunger is small, it perfectly resists any sudden alteration in the position of the plunger, although not offering any resistance to the plunger being moved slowly, it being merely suspended in the water, and not touching the barrel or cylinder.

The means of ascertaining the precise amount of labour performed is to multiply the weight on the machine by the circumference described by the handle in feet, then by the number of revolutions per minute; the product will be equal to the number of pounds raised one foot high per minute. Thus:—

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Say weight	12 lbs.
Revolutions of handle per minute	30
Circumference described by handle	7·33
Then 12 × 30 × 7·33	2638·8
Horse power	33,000
Proportion of man's power to a horse as 2638·8 to 33,000	$\frac{3}{25}$

Discretion must of course be used as to the amount of labour with which the prisoner is to be tasked, which entirely depends upon the health and strength of the individual and the time he is to be employed. 15,000 revolutions have been found to be the average amount of work per day for an adult in good health.

The annexed wood engraving will afford a more accurate representation of the crank labour-machine than any written description.

REFERENCES TO DIAGRAMS, pp. xvii. xviii.

A A A A External case.
B Dial to record the number of revolutions.
C Thread on axle for turning dial.
D Weights for giving labour.
E Winch.
F Lever and rod connected to plunger.
G Curved lever, which is pressed by the weight against roller, and gives the necessary grip.
H Roller.
I Bolt which acts as fulcrum for curved lever.
J Barrel.
K Plunger.
L Jointed break.
M Balance for weight of handle.
N Wooden stand.

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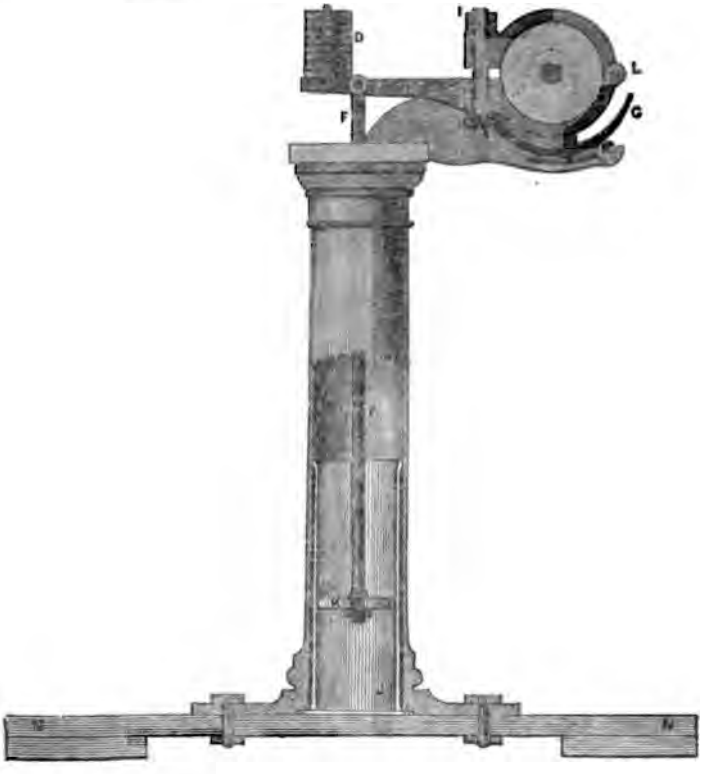
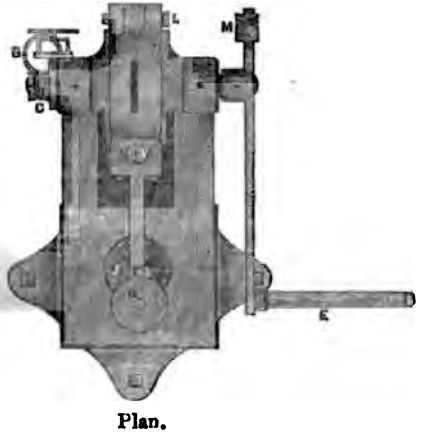
PATENT SELF-REGULATING LABOUR-MACHINE.



Sectional Elevation.



Plan.

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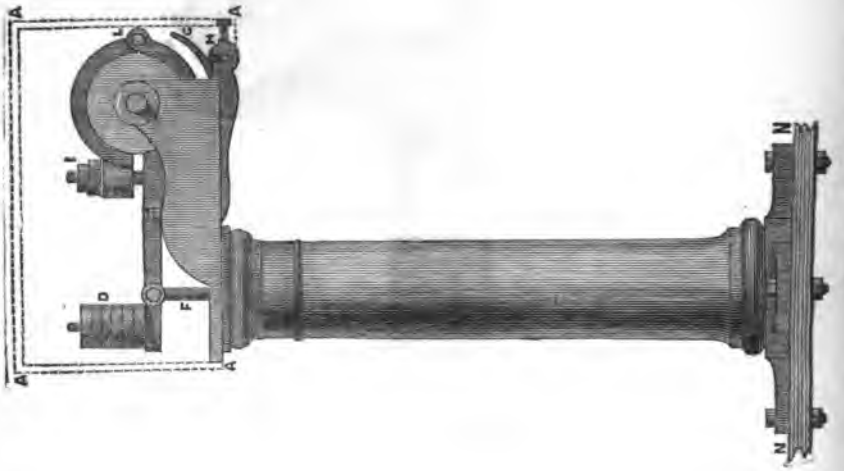
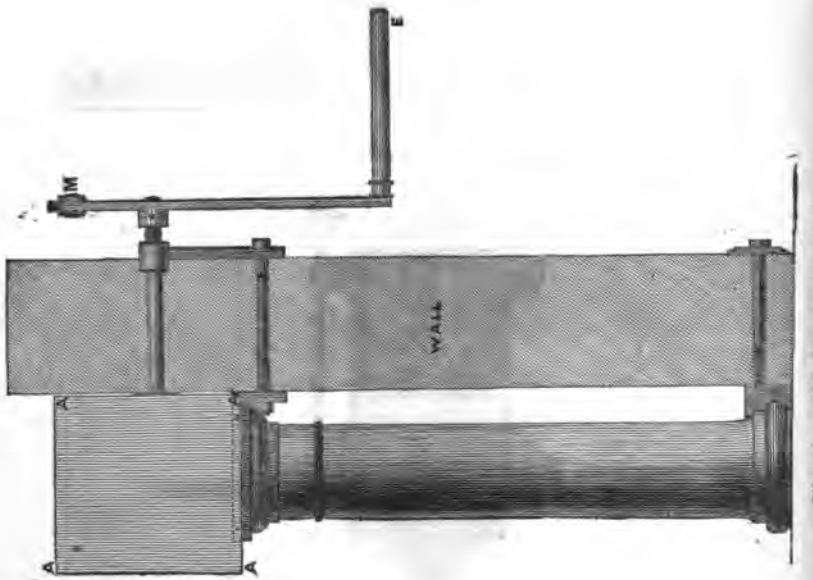


Elevation of Machine Used to Wall.



Elevation of Machine Used to Wall.

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GENERAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL TABLES, 1849.

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GENERAL ANALYSIS

The following TABLES, numbered 1 to 3, exhibit the Total Number of Prisoners C 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849; showing also the Proportions per Cen of Population to one Prisoner.

1.—YEARS.		Total Number of Prisoners in each Class.						
		Number of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions.*	Summary Convictions.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Re-examined and Discharged	Total	Total of Debtors.	Total of Crimi and Debtor
ENGLAND AND WALES.	1842	31,160	70,507	1,521	11,260	114,448	13,951	128,3
	1843	29,871	73,196	1,119	9,685	113,871	13,586	127,4
	1844	26,682	71,298	1,074	9,263	108,317	11,792	120,1
	1845	25,083	66,042	943	7,916	99,984	2,490	102,4
	1846	25,033	64,899	1,093	9,052	100,077	3,847	103,9
	1847	28,139	67,481	1,312	9,421	106,353	4,527	110,8
	1848	30,086	84,271	1,388	9,985	125,730	8,782	134,5
	1849	28,752	90,963	1,111	9,982	130,808	8,519	139,3
Annual Mean		28,101	73,582	1,195	9,570	112,448	8,437	120,88

2.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion	
	1842	1843
1. Tried at Assizes and Sessions . .	24·3	23·4
2. Summary Convictions	54·9	57·4
3. Deserters awaiting a Route . .	1·2	·9
4. Re-examined and Discharged . .	8·8	7·5
5. Debtors	10·8	10·7
Total	100·	100·

3.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion p	
	1842	1843
1. Assizes and Sessions	193·3	182·9
2. Summary Convictions	437·4	448·1
3. Deserters awaiting a Route . .	9·4	6·8
4. Re-examined and Discharged . .	69·9	59·3
5. Total	710·	697·1
6. Total of Debtors	86·4	83·2
7. Total of Criminals and Debtors .	796·4	780·3

* The Prisoners left untried a

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CRIMINAL TABLES, 1849.

mitted to the PRISONS of ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Years 1842, 1843, the Total Number of Prisoners; the Proportions to the Population, and the Number

Estimated Total Population in each Year.	Number of Population to one Prisoner.						
	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Re-examined and Discharged.	Total.	Total of Debtors.	Total of Criminals and Debtors.
	One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
16,118,589	511	229	10,597	1,431	141	1,155	126
16,333,659	547	223	14,596	1,686	144	1,202	128
16,551,713	620	232	15,411	1,787	153	1,404	138
16,772,678	669	254	17,787	2,119	168	6,736	163
16,996,593	679	262	15,550	1,877	169	4,418	164
17,223,497	612	255	13,128	1,828	162	3,804	155
17,453,430	580	207	12,575	1,748	139	1,759	130
17,686,433	615	193	15,918	1,771	134	2,076	126
16,892,074	600	232	14,445	1,781	151	2,819	141

Cent. to Total Number of Prisoners in each Class.						Annual Mean.
1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
22·2	24·5	24·1	25·4	22·3	20·6	23·4
59·4	64·5	62·4	60·9	62·7	65·3	60·9
·9	·9	1·1	1·2	1·1	·8	1·
7·7	7·7	8·7	8·4	7·4	7·2	7·9
9·8	2·4	3·7	4·1	6·5	6·1	6.8
100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

100,000 of the Total estimated Population in each Class.						Annual Mean.
1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
161·2	149·6	147·3	163·4	172·4	162·5	166·6
430·7	393·7	381·8	391·8	482·8	514·3	435·1
6·5	5·6	6·4	7·6	7·9	6·3	7·
56·	47·2	53·3	54·6	57·2	56·4	56·7
654·4	596·1	588·8	617·4	720·3	739·5	665·4
71·3	14·8	22·6	26·3	50·3	48·2	50·4
725·7	610·9	611·4	643·7	770·6	787·7	715·8

the end of the Year are not included in these numbers.

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The following Tables, numbered 4 to 6, exhibit the Increase or Decrease per C in each of the Years 1842 to 1849;—the Total Number of Prisoners Tri Conviction;—and the Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Accused.

4.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrea	
	1842 and 1843	184 an 184
1. Assizes and Sessions	— 5·7	—13
2. Summary Convictions	+ 2·4	— 4
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	—37·7	— 5
4. Re-examined and Discharged	—17·8	— 5
5. Total	— 1·8	— 6
6. Total of Debtors	— 3·8	—16
7. Total of Criminals and Debtors	— 2·1	— 7

5.—Years.		Total Number of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Ses					
		Prisoners Convicted.	Acquitted at the Bar.	No Bills Found.	Not Prosecuted.	Admitted as Crown Evidence.	Bailed to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal
England and Wales.	1842	22,513	5,659	1,894	792	97	110
	1843	21,425	5,661	1,748	663	96	212
	1844	19,054	5,062	1,746	611	67	77
	1845	17,932	4,967	1,513	452	58	76
	1846	18,071	4,681	1,516	569	60	84
	1847	20,821	4,985	1,618	494	59	80
	1848	22,856	5,072	1,445	437	62	124
	1849	21,715	4,975	1,477	357	59	93
Annual Mean		20,548	5,135	1,619	547	70	107

6.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. in ea		
	1842	1843	1844
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	72·25	71·73	71·41
Acquitted	26·79	27·02	27·81
Crown Evidence	·31	·32	·25
Bailed for Trial	·35	·71	·29
Non-appearance to Recognizances	·16	·08	·08
Found or Acquitted as Insane	·07	·08	·12
Deaths before Trial	·07	·06	·04
Total	100·	100·	100·

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Detected Crime, in each Class, compared with the estimated Total Population, and Sessions, and Disposal thereof; the Number of Population to a single

Increase of Detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.				
1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
— 7·8	— 1·5	+10·9	+ 5·5	— 6·1
— 9·4	— 3·1	+ 2·5	+23·2	+ 6·5
— 15·4	+14·4	+18·7	+ 3·9	—26·6
— 18·5	+12·8	+ 2·4	+ 4·7	— 1·4
— 9·8	— 1·2	+ 4·8	+16·6	+ 2·6
—320·1	+52·5	+16·3	+91·2	— 4·4
— 13·8	+ ·081	+ 5·3	+19·7	+ 2·2

Disposal thereof.				Number of Population to a Single Conviction, &c.			
Non-Appearance to Recognizances.	Found or Acquitted as Insane.	Died before Trial.	Total.	Number of Population to a Single Conviction.	Number of Accused to a Single Conviction.	Number of Accused to a Single Acquittal.	Number Convicted to a Single Acquittal.
				One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
59	23	22	31,160	716	1·384	3·734	2·698
23	24	19	29,871	762	1·394	3·700	2·654
22	31	12	26,682	869	1·400	3·596	2·568
21	46	18	25,083	935	1·398	3·618	2·586
16	29	7	25,033	941	1·385	3·699	2·671
26	32	24	28,139	827	1·351	3·964	2·934
31	29	30	30,086	764	1·325	4·372	3·287
30	21	25	28,752	814	1·324	4·222	3·189
27	29	19	28,101	828	1·370	3·863	2·823

Class to Total Accused.					Annual Mean.
1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
71·49	72·19	73·99	75·97	75·53	73·07
27·64	27·03	25·22	23·10	23·68	26·04
·23	·24	·21	·21	·21	·25
·31	·34	·29	·42	·32	·38
·08	·06	·09	·10	·10	·09
·18	·12	·11	·10	·07	·10
·07	·02	·09	·10	·09	·07
100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

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The following Tables, numbered 7 to 10, exhibit the Proportion of 1842 to 1849;—the Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total pared with Total Accused;—and the Increase or Decrease com

7.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per 100,000		
	1842	1843	184
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions. .	139·7	131·2	115
Acquitted	51·8	49·4	44
Crown Evidence	·6	·6	
Bailed for Trial.	·7	1·3	
Non-appearance to Recognizances. .	·3	·1	
Found or Acquitted as Insane. . .	·1	·2	
Deaths before Trial	·1	·1	
Total Accused . . .	193·3	182·9	161

8.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per		
	1842	1843	184
Acquitted at the Bar	67·63	69·92	67·
No Bills found	22·64	21·59	23·
Not Prosecuted.	9·46	8·19	8·
Found or Acquitted as Insane. . .	·27	·30	·
Total	100·	100·	100·

9.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrea	
	1842 and 1843	184 and 184
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions. .	— ·7	—
Acquitted	+ ·9	+ 2·
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	+ 8·8	+44·

10.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrea	
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 184
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	—6·5	—13·
Acquitted	—4·9	—10·
Found or Acquitted as Insane. . .	+3·	+27·

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Class of Prisoners to the estimated Total Population, in each of the Years quitted;—the Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Detected Crime com- with Total Population.

Estimated Total Population in each Class.					Annual Mean.
1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
106·9	106·3	120·9	131·	122·8	121·7
41·3	39·8	41·2	39·8	38·5	43·3
·4	·4	·34	·3	·3	·4
·5	·5	·5	·7	·5	·6
·1	·09	·15	·2	·2	·1
·3	·17	·17	·2	·1	·1
·1	·94	·14	·2	·1	·2
149·6	147·3	163·4	172·4	162·5	166·5

In each Class to Total Acquitted.					Annual Mean.
1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
71·18	68·89	69·95	72·63	72·9	70·13
21·68	22·31	22·69	20·69	21·6	22·08
6·48	8·37	6·91	6·26	5·2	7·38
·66	·43	·45	·42	·3	·41
100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

Cent. of Detected Crime after comparison with the Total Accused at Assizes and Sessions in each Class.				
1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
+ ·1	+ ·9	+2·5	+2·7	— ·6
— ·6	— 2·2	—7·2	—9·2	+ 2·5
+57·8	—58·3	—7·	··	—32·

Cent. of detected Crime, after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.				
1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
— 7·7	— ·5	+14·	+8·3	— 6·9
— 8·5	— 3·8	+ 3·5	—3·5	— 3·4
+46·4	—60·7	··	··	—30·

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The following Tables, numbered 11 to 13, exhibit the **Total Numb** the Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Number of **Summary** Class.

11.—YEARS.		Total Number of Pri					
		Military Prisoners.	Game Laws.	Revenue Laws.	Bastardy Laws.	Vagrant Act.	Malic Tres Act
England and Wales.	1842	2,090	3,631	702	62	20,888	3,79
	1843	2,157	4,348	766	42	22,125	3,98
	1844	2,313	3,638	820	42	19,880	4,32
	1845	1,593	2,796	747	564	18,155	3,81
	1846	90	2,032	614	608	17,293	3,54
	1847	224	2,289	643	672	19,621	3,93
	1848	204	3,004	906	897	24,262	4,87
	1849	278	4,079	1,106	1,132	28,139	5,44
Annual Mean .		1,118	3,227	788	501	21,295	4,216

12.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent.		
	1842	1843	1844
1. Military Prisoners	3·	2·9	3·2
2. Game Laws	5·2	5·9	5·1
3. Revenue Laws	·9	1·04	1·15
4. Bastardy Laws	·09	·06	·05
5. Vagrant Act	29·6	30·2	27·9
6. Malicious Trespass Act . .	5·4	5·4	6·1
7. Larceny Act	4·5	2·5	2·7
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	4·1	5·1	5·3
9. Assaults	14·5	14·5	15·4
10. Want of Sureties.	4·7	5·	4·6
11. Reputed Thieves	7·01	6·	5·6
12. All not before included . . .	21·	21·4	22·9
Total	100·	100·	100·

13.—Classes of Prisoners.	Number of Population		
	One in	*One in*	*One in*
1. Military Prisoners	7,712	7,572	7,156
2. Game Laws	4,439	3,756	4,549
3. Revenue Laws	22,961	21,323	20,185
4. Bastardy Laws	259,977	388,896	394,088
5. Vagrant Act	771	738	833
6. Malicious Trespass Act . . .	4,252	4,099	3,827
7. Larceny Act	5,085	9,009	8,394
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	5,522	4,406	4,356
9. Assaults	1,581	1,543	1,508
10. Want of Sureties	4,874	4,434	5,059
11. Reputed Thieves	3,258	3,746	4,122
12. All not before included . . .	1,089	1,045	1,015
Total	229	223	232

* Deserters awaiting a Route are

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...ers Summarily Convicted, in each Class, in the Years 1842 to 1849;—...;—and the Number of Population to a single Conviction in each

...ly Convicted in each Class.*

Larceny &c.	Police Acts.	Assaults.	Want of Sureties.	Reputed Thieves.	All not before included.	Total.
2,179	2,919	10,196	3,307	4,948	14,803	70,507
1,813	3,707	10,585	3,684	4,360	15,625	73,196
1,927	3,800	10,976	3,272	4,016	16,307	71,298
1,849	3,875	10,396	2,908	2,785	16,756	66,042
1,254	4,325	11,453	3,474	3,019	17,189	64,899
1,327	4,338	9,844	2,993	3,366	17,026	67,481
2,496	5,037	12,182	4,112	4,148	22,148	84,271
2,352	5,701	12,968	4,000	4,910	20,851	90,963
2,148	4,213	11,075	3,469	3,944	17,588	73,582

...ch Class to Total Number of Summary Convictions.

1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Annual Mean.
2·4	·1	·3	·2	·3	1·9
4·2	3·1	3·4	3·6	4·5	4·4
1·1	·9	1·	1·1	1·2	1·
·9	·9	1·	1·1	1·2	·4
27·4	26·6	29·2	28·8	30·9	28·7
5·8	5·5	5·8	5·8	6·	5·6
2·5	1·9	3·7	2·9	2·6	3·1
5·9	6·7	6·4	6·	6·3	5·6
15·8	17·7	14·6	14·4	14·3	15·2
4·4	5·4	4·4	4·9	4·4	4·8
4·2	4·7	5·	4·9	5·4	5·7
25·4	26·5	25·2	26·3	22·9	23·6
100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

...to a single Conviction in each Class, from 1842 to 1849.

One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	Annual Mean. *One in*
10,529	188,851	72,441	85,556	63,620	48,538
5,999	8,364	8,398	5,810	4,336	5,859
22,453	27,682	26,786	19,154	1,599	23,670
29,738	27,955	25,656	19,458	15,615	160,817
924	983	877	719	628	837
4,393	4,790	4,373	3,583	3,247	4,329
10,171	13,554	6,815	6,993	7,515	8,284
4,328	3,930	3,970	3,465	3,102	4,346
1,613	1,484	1,749	1,433	1,356	1,576
5,768	4,892	5,754	4,245	4,421	5,053
6,022	5,669	5,117	4,207	3,602	4,394
1,001	988	1,011	787	848	1,022
254	262	254	207	194	239

...deducted from this Table, not being Convicts.

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The following Tables, numbered 14 to 16, exhibit the Proportion, o
or Decrease per Cent. of Detected Crime compared with the Popul
portion per Cent. to Total Number of Transports.

14.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per		
1. Military Prisoners	13·	13·2	14
2. Game Laws	22·6	26·6	22
3. Revenue Laws	4·3	4·7	4
4. Bastardy Laws	·4	·2	
5. Vagrant Act	129·6	135·5	120
6. Malicious Trespass Act	23·5	24·4	26·
7. Larceny Act	19·7	11·1	11·
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	18·1	22·7	22·
9. Assaults	63·2	64·8	66·
10. Want of Sureties	20·5	22·5	19·
11. Reputed Thieves	30·7	26·7	24·
12. All not before included	91·8	95·7	98·
Total	437·4	448·1	430·

15.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrea	
	1842 and 1833	1843 and 1844
1. Military Prisoners	+ 1·8	+ 5·8
2. Game Laws	+18·1	—21·1
3. Revenue Laws	+ 7·6	+ 5·6
4. Bastardy Laws	—49·6	..
5. Vagrant Act	+ 4·5	—12·8
6. Malicious Trespass Act	+ 3·7	+ 7·1
7. Larceny Act	—77·1	+ 4·9
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	+25·3	+ 1·2
9. Assaults	+ 2·4	+ 2·3
10. Want of Sureties	+ 9·9	—14·1
11. Reputed Thieves	—15·	—10·
12. All not before included	+ 4·1	+ 3·
Total	+ 2·4	— 4·

16.—Years.		Sentences of Transportation.					
		7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.
England and Wales.	1842	1,841	1,375	204	553	36	220
	1843	1,841	1,386	154	475	31	279
	1844	1,460	1,234	127	386	37	193
	1845	1,336	1,143	96	351	37	129
	1846	1,377	1,002	88	269	17	141
	1847	1,662	737	68	161	20	78
	1848	2,000	798	104	203	4	98
	1849	1,693	998	88	203	26	91
Annual Mean		1,652	1,084	116	325	26	153

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...s of Prisoners, to the Total Population from 1842 to 1849;—the Increase ...the Numbers sentenced to various Periods of Transportation, and the Pro-

...the Total estimated Population in each Class, from 1842 to 1849.					Annual Mean.
9·5	·5	1·3	1·2	1·6	8·
18·7	12·	13·3	17·2	23·	18·5
4·4	3·6	3·7	5·2	6·3	4·2
3·4	3·6	3·9	5·1	6·4	2·1
109·2	101·7	113·9	139·1	159·1	120·6
22·8	20·9	22·8	27·9	30·8	23·4
9·8	7·4	14·7	14·3	13·3	13·1
23·1	25·4	25·2	28·8	32·2	23·4
62·	67·4	57·2	69·8	73·3	62·7
17·3	20·4	17·4	23·6	22·6	21·2
16·5	17·8	19·5	23·7	27·8	24·1
90·9	101·1	98·9	126·9	117·9	99·2
339·7	381·8	391·8	482·8	514·3	420·5

...nt. of detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.

1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
—47·1	—79·3	+145·5	—11·3	+34·5
—31·8	—39·4	+ 11·	+29·6	+34·
—11·2	—23·3	+ 3·3	+39·1	+20·5
+32·5	+ 6·4	+ 9·1	+31·1	+24·8
—11·1	— 6·4	+ 12·	+22·1	+14·5
—14·8	— 9·	+ 9·4	+22·2	+10·3
—18·4	—33·2	+ 98·8	— 2·6	— 7·5
+ ·5	+10·2	— 1·	+14·6	+11·7
— 7·	+ 8·7	— 18·	+22·1	+ 5·1
—14·1	+17·9	— 17·7	+29·8	— 4·2
—46·1	+ 7·	+ 10·	+21·6	+17·1
+ 1·4	+ 1·	— 2·3	+28·2	— 7·6
— 9·4	— 3·1	+ 2·6	+23·2	+ 6·5

Total of Transports.	Total of Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Number of Transports.					
		7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.
4,229	22,513	43·5	32·5	4·8	13·1	·9	5·2
4,166	21,425	44·2	33·3	3·7	11·4	·7	6·7
3,437	19,054	42·5	35·9	3·7	11·2	1·1	5·6
3,092	17,932	43·2	37·	3·1	11·3	1·2	4·2
2,894	18,071	47·6	34·6	3·	9·3	·6	4·9
2,726	20,821	60·9	27·1	2·5	5·9	·7	2·9
3,207	22,856	62·4	24·9	3·2	6·3	·1	3·1
3,099	21,715	54·6	32·2	2·8	6·6	·8	3·
3,356	20,546	49·9	32·2	3·3	9·4	·8	4·4

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The following Tables, numbered 17 to 19, exhibit the Proportion
in England and Wales during each of the Years from 1842 to 1
Transport; and of the entire Population to a single Transport;—

17.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted at Assizes and S in each Year.						
	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
7 and under 10 Years	8·2	8·6	7·7	7·4	7 6	8·	8·7
10 and under 14 Years	6·1	6·5	6·5	6·4	5·5	3·5	3·4
14 and under 15 Years	·91	·7	·6	·53	·5	·3	·4
15 and under 21 Years	2·45	2·2	2·	1·95	1·5	·8	·8
21 and upwards . .	·16	·1	·2	·2	·1	·1	·0
For Life	·98	1·3	1·	·72	·8	·4	·4
Total . .	18·8	19·4	18·	17·2	16·	13·1	14·

18.—YEARS.		Number of Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, to a single Tran					
		7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	
England and Wales.	1842	*One in* 12·2	*One in* 16·4	*One in* 110·3	*One in* 40·7	*One in* 626	
	1843	11·6	15·4	139·1	45·1	691	
	1844	13·1	15·4	150·	49·4	515	
	1845	13·4	15·7	186·8	51·1	485	
	1846	13·1	18·	205·3	67·2	1,063	
	1847	12·5	28·2	300·2	129·3	1,041	
	1848	10·6	28·6	219·8	112·6	5,714	
	1849	12·8	21·7	246·8	107·	816	
Annual Mean .		12·4	19·9	194·8	75·3	1,369	

19.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Increase or De	
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844
7 Years and under 10 Years .	+ 5·1	—12·
10 Years and under 14 Years .	+ 5·8	. .
14 Years and under 15 Years .	—27·8	— 7·
15 Years and under 21 Years .	—10·8	— 9·
21 Years and upwards . . .	—10·5	+34·
For Life	+33·2	—28·
Total . . .	+ 3·5	— 7·8

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...enced to Transportation, of the Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions ... Proportion to the entire Population;—the number of Convicted to a single ...ase or Decrease per Cent. of Transports.

...nual Mean.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Estimated Total Population in each Year.								Annual Mean.
	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
8·1	11·4	11·3	8·8	8·0	8·1	9·6	11·46	9·57	9·9
6·5	8·5	8·5	7·5	6·8	5·9	4·3	4·60	5·64	6·7
·5	1·3	·9	·8	·6	·5	·4	·60	·50	·8
1·8	3·4	2·9	2·3	2·1	1·6	·9	1·16	1·15	2·1
·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1	·02	·15	·1
3·8	1·4	1·7	1·2	·7	·8	·5	·56	·51	1·1
17·	26·2	25·5	20·8	18·4	17·	15·8	18·4	17·52	20·7

Total.	Number of Population to a single Transport.						
	7 Years and under 10 Year.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.	Total
One in	One in	One in	One in	One in	One in	One in	One in
5·3	8,755	11,723	79,012	29,147	447,738	73,266	3,811
5·1	8,872	11,770	106,063	34,385	526,892	58,543	3,920
5·5	11,336	13,413	130,318	42,880	447,343	85,755	4,816
5·8	12,554	14,674	174,716	47,785	453,315	130,020	5,424
6·2	12,343	16,962	193,143	63,184	999,799	120,513	5,873
7·6	10,363	23,342	253,288	106,978	861,174	220,814	6,318
7·1	8,726	21,878	167,821	85,977	436,357	178,097	5,442
7·	10,446	17,722	200,982	87,125	680,247	195,235	5,707
6·2	10,424	16,435	163,169	60,932	606,608	132,780	5,163

...per Cent. of Transports, after comparison with the Total Convicted ...at Assizes and Sessions, in each Year.

1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
− 2·8	+ 2·3	+ 4·7	+ 9·4	− 12·
− 1·6	− 14·9	− 56·7	− 1·5	+ 31·8
−24·5	..	− 49·1	+ 39·3	− 12·2
− 3·5	− 31·5	− 91·3	+ 14·6	..
..	− 114·3	..	− 449·8	+ 585·4
−40·8	+ 7·2	− 108·3	+ 14·	− 2·
− 4·6	− 7·6	− 22·4	+ 7·	+ 1·9

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The following Table, numbered 20 to 22, exhibit the Increase or Dec
1842 to 1849;—the Total Number ascertained to have been Re-commit
Number of Criminal Prison Population to a single Re-committal.

20.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Increase or De	
	1842 and 1843	184 an 184
7 Years and under 10 Years .	— 1·3	—27
10 Years and under 14 Years .	..	—13
14 Years and under 15 Years .	—34·2	—17
15 Years and under 21 Years .	—18·	—24
21 Years and upwards . . .	..	..
For Life	+25·1	—46
Total . . .	— 2·8	—22

21.—YEARS.		Once Re-committed.		Twice Re-committ	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-Committed.	Number of Prisoners.	Prope per C to T Re comm
England and Wales.	1842	16,792	49·6	6,826	20·
	1843	16,367	47·6	7,064	20·
	1844	15,781	45·4	6,849	19·
	1845	14,324	43·3	6,496	19·
	1846	13,585	41·9	6,245	19·
	1847	14,417	43·8	6,419	19·
	1848	16,759	45·	7,204	19·
	1849	18,157	45·6	7,792	19·
Annual Mean . . .		15,773	45·3	6,862	19·

22.—YEARS.		N
		Once comm
England and Wales.	1842	8·
	1843	8·
	1844	8·
	1845	8·
	1846	9·
	1847	9·
	1848	9·
	1849	8·
Annual Mean . . .		8·

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...nal Prison Population,
...crease or Decrease per
...Year; the Number of

Annual Mean.
11·4
5·
2·6
6·2
25·2

Annual Mean.
11·2
6·2
3·3
7·7
[illegible]·4

...er of ...ation ...single ...eath.
One in
715
622
1,028
868
1,151
556
[illegible]0
[illegible]
[illegible]

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The following Tables, numbered 23 to 26, exhibit the Proportions p in England and Wales, in each Year from 1842 to 1849;—the P Cent. compared with Total Criminal Prison Population;—the Number Prison Population to a single Lunatic, and to a single Death.

23.—Classes of Re-committals.	Propor	
	1842	1843
Once Re-committed	12·1	11·7
Twice Re-committed	4·9	5·
Thrice Re-committed	2·5	2·5
Four times or more Re-committed	4·8	5·3
Total	24·3	24·5

24.—Classes of Re-committals.	Proportion per Cent.	
	1842	1843
Once Re-committed	14·8	14·5
Twice Re-committed	6·	6·2
Thrice Re-committed	3·1	3·1
Four times or more Re-committed	6·	6·7
Total	29·9	30·5

25.—Classes of Re-committals.	Increase or Decrea	
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844
Once Re-committed	—3·2	— 1·
Twice Re-committed	+2·9	..
Thrice Re-committed	..	+12·7
Four times or more Re-committed	+9·1	+16·9
Total	+ ·9	+ 3·7

26.—Years.		Cases of Lunacy and Death in the Prison		
		Number of Criminal Lunatics.*	Number of Deaths.*	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England and Wales.
England and Wales.	1842	76	214	16,718
	1843	64	227	17,218
	1844	96	140	16,062
	1845	99	143	13,165
	1846	92	107	12,979
	1847	96	201	14,021
	1848	89	267	16,627
	1849	68	341	18,268
Annual Mean		85	205	15,634

* The Criminal Lunatics and Deaths, exhibited in this Table, do not include those which were enumerated in

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...urse of			
...Classes.			
...	Glandular Enlargements.	Passing Gall-stones.	Total.
	.	.	1
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	2
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	2
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	2
.	.	.	9
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	1
.	.	.	1

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The following Table, numbered 27, exhibits the Increase or Decrease per Cent. Lunatics and of Deaths on the Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England Wales, in each year from 1842 to 1849.

27.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. after comparison with the Daily Average Number of Prisoners.						
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	184 and 184
Lunatics to Daily Average Number of Prisoners .	−16·5	+53·2	+25·8	− 6·1	− 3·5	−27·9	−43
Deaths to Daily Average Number of Prisoners .	+ 3·2	−50·1	+24·5	−31·6	+74·0	+11·9	+21

The following Tables, numbered 28 and 29, exhibit the mode in which the To Number of Criminal Prisoners have been employed in the Prisons of England a Wales, in the Years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849; show also the Proportion per Cent. which each Class bears to the Total in each Year.

28.—Years.		Mode in which the Total Number of Criminal Prisoners have been employed in each Year.				
		Hard Labour.	Employment not being Hard Labour.	Not Employed.	Mode of Employment not ascertained.	Total.
England and Wales.	1842	70,253	28,964	39,012	1,159	139,388
	1843	75,137	29,323	33,327	2,431	140,218
	1844	70,406	31,982	31,971	2,199	136,558
	1845	59,215	37,313	28,773	1,493	126,794
	1846	58,683	34,564	29,501	1,704	124,452
	1847	64,062	36,642	29,447	2,040	132,191
	1848	78,092	39,079	31,378	2,062	150,611
	1849	84,266	40,668	31,121	1,218	157,273
Annual Mean.		70,014	34,817	31,816	1,788	138,435

29.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total in each Class.								Annu Mea
	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
Hard Labour	50·4	53·6	51·6	46·7	47·1	48·5	51·9	53·6	50·
Employment not being Hard Labour	20·8	20·9	23·4	29·4	27·8	27·7	25·9	25·9	25·
Not Employed	28·	23·8	23·4	22·7	23·7	22·3	20·8	19·8	23·
Employment not ascertained	·8	1·7	1·6	1·2	1·4	1·5	1·4	·7	1·
Total . . .	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

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TABLE No. 30.

Showing the Total Number of Pardons granted on Medical Grounds to Prisoners confined in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year 1849, together with the Diseases for which Pardons were recommended, and their Ages and Sex.

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TABLE No. 30.—Showing the Total Number of Pardons G
the Year, together with the Diseases

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Pardons in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.			Consump and Scrof Diseas		
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Influenza.	Porrigo of Scalp approaching to Amaurosis.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Hæmoptysis.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.
ANGLESEY.														
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BERKS.														
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BUCKS.														
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBRIDGE.														
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
CARMARTHEN.														
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	*1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
CARNARVON.														
Carnarvon. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.														
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORNWALL.														
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
CUMBERLAND.														
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DEVON.														
Exeter . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
DORSET.														
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
DURHAM.														
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLOUCESTER.														
Gloucester. . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	6	3	.	2	4	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2
Little Dean. . County House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HANTS														
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.

* Died about 6 month

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[illegible] Grounds to Prisoners Confined in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of [illegible] were Recommended, and their Ages and Sex.

[illegible] of the Brain [illegible] Nervous [illegible] and Mental [illegible]			Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.						Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.		Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.										
[illegible] of the Brain.	Delirium Tremens.	Insanity.	Cough.	Bronchitis and Congestion of the Lungs.	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Inflammatory Pericardium.	Other Diseases of the Heart.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Chronic Gastritis from Privation.	Dropsy.	Hæmoptysis and Uterine Hæmorrhage.	Fistula in Ano and Consumption.	Disease of the Womb.	Malignant Stomach Disease and Dyspepsia.	Chronic Rheumatism.	Abscess on Foot.	Enlargement of Cervical Glands.	Glandular Enlargements.	Passing Gall-stones.	Total.
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
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-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
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[illegible]rdon was granted.

Table No. [illegible] showing the Total Number of Persons [illegible] ... together with the Diseases [illegible]

Counties, Cities, T[owns] or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Corr[ection] or other Prisons			[illegible]	Fever.	Influenza.	[illegible]	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Hæmoptysis.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.
ANGLESEY. Beaumaris. . . County Gaol [and House] of Correctio[n]									
BERKS. Reading. . . . County Gaol a[nd House] of Correction									
BUCKS. Aylesbury. . . County Gaol an[d House] of Correction.									
CAMBRIDGE. Wisbeach . . . House of Correct[ion].									
CARMARTHEN. Carmarthen . . County Gaol and [House] of Correction.									
CARNARVON. Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and H[ouse] of Correction.									
CHESTER. Chester . . . . County Gaol.									
CORNWALL. Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and Hous[e] of Correction.									
CUMBERLAND. Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.									
DEVON. Exeter . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.									
DORSET. Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.									
DURHAM. Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2								
GLOUCESTER. Gloucester. . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	6								
Little Dean. . County House of Correction.	1								
HANTS. Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1								
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	1								
[Totals, as printed on the distorted fold-out]		3 3 5 25 28 32 6	6	3	2	1	27	2	12

[illegible] Grounds to Prisoners Confined in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of [illegible] were Recommended and their Ages and Sex.

[illegible] of the Brain and Nervous [illegible], and Mental [illegible]			Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.						Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.		Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.										
[illegible]	Delirium Tremens.	Insanity.	Cough.	Bronchitis and Congestion of the Lungs.	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Inflammatory Pericardium.	Other Diseases of the Heart.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Chronic Gastritis from Privation.	Dropsy.	Haemoptysis and Uterine Hæmorrhage.	Fistula in Ano and Consumption.	Disease of the Womb.	Malignant Stomach Disease and Dyspepsia.	Chronic Rheumatism.	Abscess on Foot.	Enlargement of Cervical Glands.	Glandular Enlargements.	Passing Gall-stones.	Total.
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TABLE No. 30.—Showing the Total Number of Pardons the Year, together with the Diseas

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.		Number of Pardons in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.			Consum and Scr Dise		
		M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Influenza.	Porrigo of Scalp approaching to Amaurosis.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Hæmoptysis.	Debility, Marasmus, and
SURREY.															
Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Guildford . . .	County House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
SUSSEX.															
Lewes.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1
Petworth . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
WARWICK.															
Warwick . . .	County Gaol.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WILTS.															
Fisherton Anger. (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
WORCESTER															
Worcester . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
YORK.															
Northallerton .	County House of Correction.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beverley. . . .	,, ,,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Leeds	Borough Gaol	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	Grand Total.	78	14	5	15	28	32	6	6	3	2	1	27	2	12

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[illegible] Grounds to Prisoners Confined in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of [illegible] were Recommended and their Ages and Sex.

[illegible] of the Brain [illegible] and Mental Diseases.			Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.						Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.		Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.										
[illegible] of the Membrane of the Brain.	Delirium Tremens.	Insanity.	Cough.	Bronchitis and Congestion of the Lungs.	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Inflammatory Pericardium.	Other Diseases of the Heart.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Chronic Gastritis from Privation.	Dropsy.	Hæmoptysis and Uterine Hæmorrhage.	Fistula in Ano and Consumption.	Disease of the Womb.	Malignant Stomach Disease and Dyspepsia.	Chronic Rheumatism.	Abscess on Foot.	Enlargement of Cervical Glands.	Glandular Enlargements.	Passing Gall-stones.	Total.
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TABLE No. 31.—Showing the Total Number of Deaths of the Disease or

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Deaths in each Sex.		Ages.					Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.								Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.				
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Syphilis.	Common Cholera.	Asiatic Cholera.	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other Bowel Complaints.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.	External, Glandular, and other Scrofulous Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.
ANGLESEY.																					
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	.	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
BEDFORD.																					
Bedford . . . . County Gaol.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BERKS.																					
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BRECON.																					
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
BUCKS.																					
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBRIDGE.																					
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.																					
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORNWALL.																					
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
CUMBERLAND.																					
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6	1	.	.	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
DERBY.																					
Derby. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
DEVON.																					
Exeter. . . . . County Gaol.	3	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DORSET.																					
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
DURHAM.																					
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ESSEX.																					
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLAMORGAN.																					
Swansea. . . County House of Correction	3	3	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.

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...in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year, together with ...and their Ages and Sex.

...of the Lungs ...Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.							Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.								Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.												
...of the Lungs.	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Lungs.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Pneumonia.	Water on the Chest.	Diseases of the Heart.	Inflammation of the Stomach.	Inflammation of the Bowels.	Obstruction of the Bowels.	Introsusception of the Bowels.	Ulceration of the Bowels.	Fungoid Disease of Abdomen.	Peritonitis.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Diseased Kidneys.	Suppression of Urine after Scarlet Fever.	Disease of the Urinary Organs.	Dropsy.	Rupture of Blood-vessel.	Want of Food and general Privation.	Old Age and Decay of Nature.	Found Dead.	Voluntary Abstinence.	Disease of Ankle-joint.	Broken Constitution.	Killed by Accident on the Tread-wheel.	Total.
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TABLE No. 31.—Showing the Total Number of Deaths [illegible] the Disease of [illegible]

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Deaths in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.								Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.				Dis[illegible]	
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Syphilis.	Common Cholera.	Asiatic Cholera.	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other Bowel Complaints.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.	External, Glandular, and other Scrofulous Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	[illegible]
SURREY.																						
Horsemonger-lane. County Gaol.	2	3	.	1	1	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction.	10	3	1	2	2	3	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	6	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Queen's Prison . Debtors' Gaol.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
SUSSEX.																						
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
WARWICK.																						
Warwick . . . County Gaol.	5	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	
,, County House of Correction.	8	.	.	.	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
WILTS.																						
Fisherton Anger (Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction.	3	3	1	.	3	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Marlborough . . County Bridewell . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
WORCESTER.																						
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
YORK.																						
York . . . . . County Gaol	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, City House of Correction	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	7	1	2	.	3	2	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	25	.	1	1	12	9	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	2	.	.	.	
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	1	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Grand Total	287	54	15	39	28	88	50	21	42	2	3	1	1	57	42	8	68	11	4	8	1	

NOTE.—Not any case of mortality has occurred in the following prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the [illegible] 1849:—

Bedford—County House of Correction. Berks—Abingdon, County House of Correction, and Windsor Borough [illegible] Bucks—Buckingham Borough Gaol. Cambridge—Cambridge County Gaol and House of Correction, Cambridge [illegible] Gaol and House of Correction, and Ely House of Correction. Cardigan—Cardigan County Gaol and House of Correction. Carmarthen—Carmarthen County Gaol and House of Correction. Carnarvon—Carnarvon County Gaol and House of Correction. Chester—Chester City Gaol and House of Correction, and Knutsford House of Correction. Cornwall—Falmouth Town Gaol, and Penzance Borough Gaol and House of Correction. Denbigh—Ruthin County Gaol and House of Correction. Devon—Exeter County House of Correction, and Tiverton Borough Gaol. Essex—Colchester County House of Correction, Colchester Borough Gaol, and Ilford County House of Correction. Flint—Flint County Gaol and House of Correction. Glamorgan—Cardiff County Gaol and House of Correction. Gloucester—Horsley, Northleach, and Little [illegible] Houses of Correction, and Tewkesbury Borough Gaol. Hants—Winchester County House of Correction, Southampton [illegible] Gaol and House of Correction, and Andover Borough Gaol. Hereford—Hereford County Gaol and House of Correction and Hereford City Gaol. Huntingdon—Huntingdon County Gaol and House of Correction. Kent—St. Augustine's [illegible]

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...in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year, together with ... and their Ages and Sex.

Diseases of the Lungs (Not Scrofulous or Consumptive)						Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.									Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.													
Asthma.	Inflammation of the Lungs.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Pneumonia.	Water on the Chest.	Diseases of the Heart.	Inflammation of the Stomach.	Inflammation of the Bowels.	Obstruction of the Bowels.	Intussusception of the Bowels.	Ulceration of the Bowels.	Fungoid Disease of Abdomen.	Peritonitis.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Diseased Kidneys.	Suppression of Urine after Scarlet Fever.	Disease of the Urinary Organs.	Dropsy.	Rupture of Blood-vessel.	Want of Food and general Privation.	Old Age and Decay of Nature.	Found Dead.	Voluntary Abstinence.	Disease of Ankle-Joint.	Broken Constitution.	Killed by Accident on the Treadwheel.	Total.
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12	4	3	2	1	2	10	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	8	1	1	10	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	341

...and House of Correction, Canterbury City Gaol, Dover Town Gaol, and Sandwich Town Gaol and House of Correction. Lancaster—Lancaster County Gaol. Leicester—Leicester Borough Gaol and House of Correction. Lincoln—Lincoln County Gaol, Spilsby County House of Correction, and Stamford Borough Gaol. Merioneth—Dolgelly County Gaol and House of Correction. Norfolk—Norwich City Gaol and House of Correction, Swaffham and Wymondham County Houses of Correction, Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol, and Kings' Lynn Borough Gaol. Northampton—Peterborough Liberty Gaol. Northumberland—Morpeth County Gaol, Tynemouth County Gaol, Alnwick County Gaol, Hexham County Gaol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction, and Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol. Notts—Nottingham County Gaol, and Nottingham Town Gaol and House of Correction. Oxford—Banbury Borough Gaol. Pembroke—Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction. Radnor—Presteign County Gaol and House of Correction. Rutland—Oakham County Gaol and House of Correction. Suffolk—Bury St. Edmunds County Gaol and House of Correction, and Beccles County House of Correction. Surrey—Kingston-upon-Thames County House of Correction, and Southwark Borough Gaol. Sussex—Battle County House of Correction, and Hastings Town Gaol. Westmoreland—Appleby County Gaol, and Kendal County House of Correction. Worcester—Worcester City Gaol. York—Scarborough Borough Gaol, Ripon Liberty Gaol, and Richmond Borough Gaol.

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TABLE 32.—Showing the Mortality in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Y
1849, and the causes thereof classified.

Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Fever	42	
	Erysipelas	2	
	Small-pox	3	
	Measles	1	
	Syphilis	1	
	Common Cholera	57	
	Asiatic Cholera	42	
	Dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints	8	
			156
Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases	Consumption and diseased lungs	68	
	Debility, marasmus, and atrophy	11	
	External, glandular, and other scrofulous diseases	4	
			83
Diseases of the Brain, and nervous System, and Mental Disease	Apoplexy	8	
	Epilepsy	1	
	Diseased brain	7	
	Delirium tremens	2	
	Paralysis	1	
	Suicide (asphyxia by suspension at the neck)	4	
			23
Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, not scrofulous or consumptive	Laryngitis	1	
	Bronchitis and congestion of the lungs	12	
	Asthma	4	
	Inflammation of the lungs	3	
	Inflammation of the chest	2	
	Pneumonia	1	
	Water on the chest	2	
	Diseases of the heart	10	
			35
Diseases of the abdomen, not epidemic or endemic, and not scrofulous	Inflammation of the stomach	1	
	Inflammation of the bowels	3	
	Obstruction of the bowels	2	
	Introsusception of the bowels	1	
	Ulceration of the bowels	4	
	Fungoid disease of the abdomen	1	
	Peritonitis	1	
	Diseases of the liver and jaundice	8	
			21
Diseases not included in the preceding classes	Diseased kidneys	1	
	Suppression of urine after scarlet fever	1	
	Disease of the urinary organs	1	
	Dropsy	10	
	Rupture of bloodvessel	1	
	Want of food and general privation	3	
	Old age and decay of nature	2	
	Found dead	1	
	Voluntary abstinence	1	
	Disease of ankle joint	1	
	Broken constitution	1	
			23
Accidental Violence	Accidentally killed on the treadwheel		1
	Total		341

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TABLE 31.—Showing the Proportion per cent. of Disease, or other cause of Death, to the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, the Total Number of Deaths, and Pardons on Medical grounds, and Deaths together, in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year 1849.

Proportion per Cent in each Class.	Diseases or other Cause of Death.						
	Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.	Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Mental Disease.	Diseases of the Lungs and Heart not Scrofulous or Consumptive.	Diseases of the Abdomen not Epidemic or Endemic and not Scrofulous.	Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.	Total.
Deaths to daily average number of prisoners.	·85	·45	·13	·19	·11	·13	1·86
Pardons and deaths together to daily average number of prisoners.	·89	·73	·15	·28	·13	·19	2·37
Classes of disease to total number of deaths.	45·8	24·3	6·7	10·3	6·2	6·7	100·
Classes of disease to deaths and pardons together.	37·4	30·5	6·5	12·	5·5	8·1	100·

TABLE 32.—Showing the Number of Pardons granted on Medical grounds, in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year 1849, and the Causes thereof Classified.

Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Fever	3	
	Influenza	2	
	Porrigo of the scalp approaching to amauroris	1	
			6
Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases	Consumption and diseased lungs	27	
	Hæmoptysis	2	
	Debility, marasmus, and atrophy	12	
	External, glandular, and other scrofulous diseases	7	
	Mesenteric disease	1	
			49
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Mental Disease	Epilepsy	1	
	Abscess in the membrane of the brain	1	
	Delirium tremens	1	
	Insanity	2	
			5
Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, not scrofulous or consumptive	Cough	1	
	Bronchitis and congestion of the lungs	3	
	Asthma	4	
	Inflammation of the chest	3	
	Inflammatory pericardium	1	
	Diseases of the heart	5	
			17
Diseases of the Abdomen, not epidemic or endemic, and not scrofulous	Diseases of the liver and jaundice	2	
	Chronic Gastritis from privation	1	
			3
Diseases not included in the preceding classes	Dropsy	3	
	Hæmoptysis and uterine hæmorrhage	1	
	Fistula in ano and consumption	1	
	Disease of the womb	1	
	Malignant stomach disease and dyspepsia	1	
	Chronic rheumatism	1	
	Abscess on foot	1	
	Enlargement of cervical glands	1	
	Glandular enlargements	1	
	Passing gall-stones	1	
			12
	Total		92

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TABLE 33.—Showing the Proportion per cent. of Pardons on Medical grounds to the Daily Average Number of Pris and each Class of Disease, to the Total Number Pardoned, in the County and Borough Prisons of Eng and Wales, in the course of the Year 1849.

Proportion per Cent in each Class.	Diseases for which Pardons have been granted.						
	Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.	Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Mental Disease.	Diseases of the Lungs and Heart not Scrofulous or Consumptive.	Diseases of the Abdomen not Epidemic or Endemic and not Scrofulous.	Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.	Total.
Pardons to daily average number of prisoners.	·033	·268	·027	·093	·016	·666	·53
Classes of disease to total number of pardons.	6·5	53·3	5·4	18·5	3·3	13·0	100·

NOTE.—The Surgeon of Tothillfields County House of Correction states, in a note appended to the Return from Prison, that Asiatic cholera prevailed in this prison, from 10th December, to 30th September, 1849; out of 47 a 12 proved fatal. The presumed cause thereof is not accounted for by the surgeon.

The Surgeon of Wakefield County House of Correction states out of 25 deaths in this prison, 16 died of Asiatic chol arising from the low and damp locality, connected with the damp and cold state of the atmosphere, and the overcrow state of the day-rooms, conjoined with the cholera influence prevalent in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Surgeon of the Oxford County Gaol and House of Correction states that malignant cholera was the only epid disease which has appeared in the prison during the period this return refers to: 11 cases occurred among the prison ten of which were fatal. The surgeon is not aware of any cause peculiar to the prison which can account for the outbr of the disease. It prevailed extensively in the part of the city contiguous to the prison.

The Surgeon of the Common Gaol at Bristol states that besides two deaths, one from obstruction of the bowels, the other from scrofula), there have been upwards of 250 cases of diarrhœa of a choleraic character, induced, he has no do by the presence of cholera in Bristol, in the immediate vicinity of the gaol: all recovered.

The Surgeon of Brixton County House of Correction states that in June, July, and August 15 cases of cholera occur and 163 of diarrhœa. The deaths recorded are 13, out of which, nine cases proved fatal from cholera. No observation been made by the surgeon as to the presumed cause of this epidemic.

The Surgeon of the County House of Correction at Northallerton states that the epidemic was of fever of the low typh kind, accompanied with diarrhœa: the presumed cause thereof being the state of starvation in which many of the prison chiefly vagrants, were admitted into the House of Correction.

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REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

[*For Details of the Number, Offences, &c., and Expenditure of each Prison*, vide *Digests.*]

SUSSEX.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT LEWES.

[Inspected April 3rd, 1850.]

I ANNEX a Return of the state of the prison at the time of my visit. (See p. 2.)

I inspected every part of the prison, and found it clean and orderly.

The prisoners were clean in their persons and clothing.

There were no complaints from the prisoners of any moment

Dietary.—The surgeon considers the diet as sufficient. I examined the several articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states that no disease worth noticing has occurred in the prison. There were four cases of death during the last year, but they were not influenced by the imprisonment or the locality. Not a single case of cholera occurred in the prison.

The following prisoners were under treatment on the day of inspection :—

Prisoners receiving Extra Diet in this Prison by order of the Surgeon, on the 3rd day of April, 1850.

Name.	Sentence.	Extra Diet.
H. S. . . . . Convicted at the Assizes, in March, 1849.	2 Years' Hard Labour, and then to be transported for life. For child murder.	Half a pound of meat on alternate days, and tea with milk and sugar twice a day.
E. E. . . . . Convicted at the Adjourned Sessions, 23rd February, 1848.	7 Years' Transportation. For fowl stealing, having been previously convicted of felony.	Half a pound of meat on alternate days, and a pint of porter daily.
J. A. S. . . . . Convicted at the Quarter Sessions, 15th October, 1849.	18 Calendar months' imprisonment. For an assault with intent, &c.	Tea, with milk and sugar, twice a day, and butter. Ditto Porter.
E. J. M. . . . . Convicted at the Adjourned Sessions, 19th September, 1849.	1 Year's Hard Labour. For uttering counterfeit coin.	Half a pound of meat daily. Tea with milk and sugar twice a day.

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Report of the State of Prisoners on the 3rd day of April, 1850.—Classes, and how Employed.

OFFENCES.	Tread Wheel.		Pumping Water, &c.		Making Mops, &c.	Shoe Making.	Cleaning the Prison.		Sick or Infirm.		Washing, &c.	Not Employed.		Solitary as per Sentence.		Refractory.		Total in Custody.		On Bail.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Sentence of Court:—																					
Felony	24	..	15	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	7	9	..	1	2	1	..	57	10	..	..
Misdemeanor	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
Summary Conviction:—																					
Game Laws	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Vagrancy	9	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Malicious Injury	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stealing, not Felonious	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Assault	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Local Acts	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bastardy	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Other Offences	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..
For Trial:—																					
Assizes—Felony	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Sessions—Felony	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	1	..
For further Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
For Want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Children with their Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Total	55	..	15	5	20	3	4	..	2	..	13	32	2	1	2	1	..	133	22	1	..

There are fit for hard labour 91 males, of whom 4 are employed in cleaning the prison, 14 more than the wheels can take, and 3 not passed by the surgeon.
In Custody at this date, 155.

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Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

I perform two full services on Sundays, and catechise the boys on the services they have heard during the day. The hours of divine service on the Sundays, are half past ten and two. On week-days prayers and a selection from the Liturgy are read, with exposition of a portion of Scripture. Every prisoner is seen by me on admission and discharge. The Sacrament is administered, but not indiscriminately. I always give notice of my intention of administering it a fortnight previously, and require those who are desirous of receiving it to send in their names during the first week, and see them repeatedly before the administration. The governor and matron always attend chapel, and communicate when the Sacrament is administered. The books used by the prisoners are principally obtained from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The schoolmaster is also clerk to the governor. He is capable. The instruction occupies from two to three hours a day. I select the prisoners for school, and do not usually admit those whose sentences do not exceed two months. The instruction comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic. The attendance at school is not permitted to interfere with the labour for a longer time than two hours weekly. Two classes are instructed daily. A third class of prisoners is also heard from half-past six to half past seven, which some the prisoners prefer as breaking in upon the long nights in their cells. The average time spent by me in the prison duty is five hours. I am exempted from attendance on Saturdays, when prayers are read by the governor. The women are instructed by the schoolmaster's wife. The debtors are supplied with books. The schoolroom is fitted up in compartments for the prisoners. One execution took place during the year, a woman for poisoning her husband. It had a very deep and salutary effect upon the prisoners. I simply at the morning service on the day of the execution commended the convict about to suffer to their prayers, and they were then locked up in their cells until three o'clock, when all was over. Many of them afterwards said to me in conversation, it was the most solitary day they had ever past. I think boys come back to us often, if not oftener, after whipping. The great proportion of boys sent here, come from Brighton, and I notice that many of them are the sons of fly-drivers there.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal, and also add a specimen of the form of the lessons in use, and which have been compiled by the chaplain:—

November 29th. The most general rules are not without exceptions. Of the two outgoing prisoners, two lads who were in a trebled cell, have spent their month (for poaching) to advantage—the one having learned the whole of his Elementary Catechism, (which I promised to give him on that condition,) and having taught the other to read; and both with apparent sincerity declare it has been "a very good thing" for them to have come here. Still, the all but universal rule is that, once placed in the trebled cell, the most attentive scholars become careless, and every bad disposition is increased.—"If we would do well," they say, "others won't let us."

December 19th. Conversed with some candidate Communicants; as usual here, those least fit are the foremost to offer themselves; and those whom I should most wish to receive, are reluctant, from a sense of their unfitness, and an awful regard to the ordinance.

June 6th. I. H., when I visited him, yesterday, was not sensible. He died to-day. It may illustrate the nature of communications among prisoners, if I mention here that, in conversation from window to window, he told a prisoner now here that the £10 which he was convicted of stealing was buried in a field—describing minutely the spot, so that he might go and get it on his discharge, he himself being under sentence of transportation; whereas the fact was that

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the money was taken from him on his apprehension. Thus crime is their talk and their boast, when they can converse, even crimes which they never committed. "I was downright wicked, and didn't know what to talk about," was all the account he could give of it. This sin greatly troubled his mind in the prospect of death. He thought worse of this gratuitous deceit than of the crime which caused his imprisonment.

October 15*th*. Visited, &c., four prisoners, outgoing, they are one party of *smashers*, after 12 months imprisonment, and without any visible effect from all they have heard. No criminals at all so obdurate and hopeless as these makers and utterers of counterfeit coin. Not one of them has yet given me ground to hope well.

January 14*th*. Had some sad proofs to-day of the under-current of corruption among the female prisoners, where those that are, comparatively, innocent and pure, are importuned by the prostitutes about them to go off with them to the same wretched life, and plans formed to that effect.

February 12*th*. The father of a female prisoner, rescued from the snare, mentioned in the foregoing extract, and discharged a month ago, writes to-day and says—"She is become a pleasure to me, and I do not know how to express myself or be thankful enough to you all."

Specimen of Lessons used in the School of the Lewes Prison.

CONFESSION OF SIN.

Psalm xxxii. 3 to 5., v.
Proverbs xxviii. 13.
1 John i. 9.

So long as you your crime conceal,
You cannot light or gladsome feel;
No—let your fault be what it may,
To own it is the happy way.

"Conceal"—means to hide and deny your sin.

"Kept silence"—David means that as long as he kept his sin to himself he was miserable.

"Drought"—dryness, fever, heat of his mind.

"Iniquity"
"Transgression" } all mean sin.
"Unrighteousness"

STEALING.

All that's ever got by thieving
Turns to sorrow, shame, and pain.
Exodus xx. 15.
Proverbs xx. 17. xxviii. 24.
1 Corinth. vi. 10.
Ephesians iv. 28.

"A rogue may get more than an honest man by the day, but the honest man gets most by the year."

These lessons, of which more than a hundred are in use, are legibly written, and inclosed simply between a cover (as in the accompanying specimen). They are also written out, with the texts in full, in books for the use of the teachers, with a catechetical exercise on each lesson.

The following lesson is one of those given to the schoolmistress for her pupils:—

THE WOMAN THAT WAS A SINNER.

Luke VII. 37 to end.

Once a woman silent stood,
While Jesus sat at meat,

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From her eyes she pour'd a flood
To wash His sacred feet.
Shame and wonder, joy and love,
All at once possessed her mind,
That she e'er so vile could prove
Yet now forgiveness find.

When the load of sin is felt,
And much forgiveness known,
Then the heart, like wax, will melt
Though before as hard as stone.
Blame not, then, her love and tears,
Greatly she in debt has been,
But He has banished all her fears
And pardoned all her sin.

The pupils learn the passages of Scripture from their Bibles, and are catechised in them. A second lesson is not given, until the first is mastered.

Labour and Employment.—The prisoners work on the treadwheel and crank, and are employed in making nets, mats, list shoes, picking wool, and spinning. The women are employed in knitting, mending, washing, working, and in pumping water.

Books.—I examined the prison books and found them neatly kept and posted up to the time of my visit. The provisions are supplied by contract. The bills, after being examined and passed by the Finance Committee and the Visiting Justices, are paid by the governor.

Discipline.—The routine of the daily discipline is as follows:—

Male prisoners under sentence to hard labour are employed at the tread wheels, crank labour for raising water, and cleaning the prison.

During the six months in summer, viz., from the 1st of April to the 30th of September inclusive,

The 1st, or warning bell, for prisoners to rise, &c., rings at half past five A.M

The 2nd bell, for going to work, at 6 A.M.

The prisoners return from work, to breakfast, at 8 A.M.

From breakfast to chapel, at half past 8 A.M. (The chapel service, viz., prayers and scriptural exposition, together with the time of prisoners going to and returning from chapel, occupies about an hour.)

From chapel to their work.

They return from their work to dinner at 1 P.M.

From dinner to their work at 2 P.M.

Leave off work at 5 P.M. and walk in the airing yards for an hour when the weather is fine (when the weather will not admit of the walking exercise, they work at the tread-wheels until 6 P.M.)

At 6 P.M. they return to their cells, and after supper is served, and prayers read in the wards, are locked up for the night.

There is instruction in the schoolroom, to such as are selected by the Chaplain. For the untried, an hour in the forenoon; for the convicted, from 2 to 3 P.M., and from half past six till half past 7 P.M.

In going to and returning from the chapel, tread-wheels, manufactory, &c., and in taking their exercise in the airing yards, the prisoners walk in single file, and are under the supervision of prison officers.

Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour:—Those sentenced to hard labour, but who on being examined by the surgeon are found unfit;

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and prisoners for trial whose employment is voluntary, are employed in the manufactory, in picking of wool, spinning, making mops, mats, and list-shoes.

Those prisoners take their exercise in the airing yards from 12 at noon until 1 P.M., with this exception, the hours of labour, &c., are the same as the hard labour prisoners.

Prisoners for trial do not go to work until after their return from chapel service.

In the months of March and October, the prisoners go to work at half past six A.M., and are locked up for the night at 5 P.M. The hard labour prisoners then take their exercise in the airing yards from 4 to 5 P.M. In all other respects the movements are the same as in the six summer months.

In the four winter months the prisoners do not work before breakfast.

Breakfast is served at half past seven A.M.

The prisoners go to chapel at 8 A.M. From chapel to work. Return to their dinner at 12, noon. Go to work again at 1 P.M. Hard labour prisoners then take their exercise in the airing yards from 3 till 4 o'clock; at 4 P.M. they are locked up for the night.

Prisoners employed in the manufactory take their exercise in the airing yards, during the 4 winter months, from 11 o'clock till 12 at noon.

Sundays.

There are two full services with a sermon at each, both of which all the prisoners attend.

The morning service begins at half past 10 A.M., or rather the prisoners begin to go in at that hour (the assembling of the prisoners occupies from 10 to 15 minutes). The afternoon service begins at 2 P.M.

There is instruction given by the schoolmaster to some prisoners selected by the chaplain, about an hour before the commencement of morning service, in the schoolroom, and the chaplain catechizes the boys after the second service.

The prisoners for trial take exercise in the airing-yards before the morning service. The convicted prisoners take no yard exercise on Sundays.

Observations.—A new prison is in the course of building on an elevated site adjoining the town of Lewes, and the necessity for the pressing forward its completion is most obvious from the continually crowded condition of the present gaol and house of correction, many of the prisoners sleeping three in a cell, which diminishes the weight of punishment, and weakens the effect of moral and religious instruction. Every exertion appears to be made by the governor and chaplain, both in respect to the discipline and the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, but this establishment can only be regarded as in a state of transition, and I close my report with the hope, that every effort will be made to press forward the completion of the new prison.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT PETWORTH.

[Inspected April 1st, 1850.]

I enclose a return of the number and description of prisoners at the time of my visit. (See pp. 8-10.)

Every part of the prison was clean and in good order, and there were no complaints from the prisoners.

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Dietary.—The surgeon states,—

I consider the diet to be sufficient in ordinary cases.

I examined the provisions, and found them of good and wholesome quality. I am of opinion that the adoption of the official dietary would be beneficial, and if for no other reason, it would be an accession to general uniformity.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

The health of the prisoners has been, and continues satisfactory. During the prevalence of cholera in the neighbourhood, we had not a single case, not even of premonitory diarrhœa. We have had one death from typhus fever, and two other cases. We have had a great deal of itch, but chiefly confined to tramps. I visit daily, and comply with the prison regulations.

A Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment.

Number on the Sick List.	Names.	Complaints.
1	T. H. .	Venereal.
2	M. S. .	Influenza.
3	W. H.	Rheumatism.
4	W. S.	Skin Eruption.
5	G. B. .	Venereal.

A Return of Prisoners receiving extra food on Medical grounds or remove.

Number	Names.	Causes.
1	T. S. .	Sickness.
2	I. S. .	Declining in Health.
3	C. B. .	Ditto.
4	M. S. .	Sickness.
5	R. J. .	Declining in Health.
6	M. W.	Ditto.
7	W. S.	Sickness.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

I perform two full services, with sermons, on Sundays. I read prayers daily, with lecture on Wednesdays and Fridays. The hours for Divine service on the Sundays are 9 and 3. The Sacrament is administered every three months; there were 15 recipients yesterday, and 16 the time before. The prisoners are always prepared for it for some time previously. The only instance of prisoners requesting to be attended by ministers of a particular persuasion, was in the case of three women, who were, at their own desire, seen by the catholic priest. They attended the chapel, but the priest objected to a bible and prayer-book being in their cells, and wished them removed. The books for the use of the prisoners are procured from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and comprise volumes of mixed literature. I combine in myself the duties of chaplain and schoolmaster. I instruct the prisoners in the elements of reading and writing, on slates. The prisoners for trial do not attend school. The instruction is voluntary on the part of the

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A Return of Prisoners with their Initials, Age, degree of Instruction, Offence, and Sentence, on the 1st April, 1850, the day of Inspection—*continued.*

Number and Sexes.		Initials of Names.	Age.	Whether Read or Write.	Offences, &c.	Where Tried or to be Tried.		Sentences, &c.	Addition to Imprisonment.		
Males.	Females					Assizes and Sessions	Summary.		Hard Labour.	Weeks Solitary.	Whippings.
1	..	W. W.	22	N.	Felony	1	..	18 Calendar Months	1	6	..
..	1	J. S.	17	R.	Ditto	1	..	9 ditto	1	..	..
2	..	A. R.	16	R.	Misdemeanor on an Infant	1	..	2 Years	1	..	..
3	..	W. L.	30	N.	Ditto on a Female	1	..	1 Year	1	..	..
4	..	H. J.	24	R.	Felony	1	..	15 Calendar Months	1	2	..
5	..	J. F.	29	R. & W.	Misdemeanor, night poaching	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
..	2	C. B.	42	N.	Uttering base coin	1	..	1 Year	1	6	..
..	3	M. S.	25	R.	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	6	..
6	..	T. S.	42	N.	Felony	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
7	..	R. S.	37	R.	Misdemeanor	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
8	..	R. G.	47	R.	Felony	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
9	..	J. F.	60	R. & W.	Misdemeanor	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
10	..	C. C.	25	Well	Felony	1	..	Transported for Life	1	..	..
11	..	T. S.	25	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	1 Year	1	..	..
12	..	W. C.	22	N.	Ditto	1	..	6 Calendar Months	1	2	..
13	..	R. C.	42	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Transported for Life	1	..	..
14	..	J. M.	52	R.	Smuggling	..	1	Until he pay £100	..	..	..
15	..	W. B.	40	N.	Ditto	..	1	Ditto	..	..	..
16	..	J. B.	35	N.	Ditto	..	1	Ditto	..	..	..
17	..	M. W.	45	Well	Uttering base coin.	1	..	15 Calendar Months	1	..	..
..	4	C. C.	24	R. & W.	Felony	1	..	6 ditto		3	..
18	..	T. C.	46	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	3	..
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A Return of Prisoners with their Initials, Age, degree of Instruction, Offence, and Sentence, on the 1st of April, 1850, the day of Inspection—*continued.*

Number and Sexes.		Initials of Names.	Age.	Whether Read or Write.	Offences, &c.	Where Tried or to be Tried.		Sentences, &c.	Addition to Imprisonment.		
Males.	Females					Assizes and Sessions.	Summary.		Hard Labour.	Weeks Solitary.	Whippings.
19	..	J. A.	21	R. & W.	Smuggling	..	1	Until he pay £100	..	..	..
20	..	H. H.	44	R. & W.	Night Poaching	..	1	4 Calendar Months	1	..	..
21	..	T. G.	22	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	3 ditto	1	..	..
22	..	W. G.	20	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	4 ditto	1	..	..
23	..	S. S.	22	R.	Ditto	1	..	3 ditto	1	..	..
24	..	W. L.	48	R.	Felony	1	..	5 ditto	1	..	..
25	..	W. A.	17	Well	For Trial (Felony)	1	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	T. W.	20	N.	Felony	1	..	3 Calendar Months	1	..	..
27	..	I. H.	23	N.	Ditto	1	..	Transported for Life	1	..	..
28	..	W. D.	32	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
29	..	I. C.	36	R.	Night Poaching	..	1	2 Calendar Months	1	..	..
30	..	W. C.	45	N.	For Trial (Felony)	1	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	I. A.	19	R. & W.	Night Poaching	..	1	2 Calendar Months	1	..	..
32	..	E. F.	35	R.	Ditto	..	1	3 ditto	1	..	..
33	..	C. D.	19	R.	Vagrancy	..	1	2 ditto	1	..	..
34	..	J. S.	22	R.	Under the Poor Laws	..	1	Ditto	1	..	..
35	..	I. S.	27	N.	For Trial (Felony)	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	J. H.	36	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	T. V.	35	R. & W.	Felony	1	..	1 Year	1	..	..
37	..	H. W.	19	N.	Ditto	1	..	6 Weeks	1	..	..
38	..	B. J.	27	Well	Vagrancy	..	1	2 Calendar Months	1	..	..

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A Return of Prisoners with their Initials, Age, degree of Instruction, Offence, and Sentence, on the 1st of April, 1850, the day of Inspection—*continued.*

Number and Sexes.		Initials of Names.	Age.	Whether Read or Write.	Offences, &c.	Where Tried or to be Tried.		Sentences, &c.	Addition to Imprisonment.		
Males.	Females					Assizes and Sessions.	Summary.		Hard Labour.	Weeks Solitary.	Whippings.
39	..	T. H.	26	R..	Under the Poor Laws	..	1	2 Calendar Months	..	..	..
40	..	J. S..	26	W. M.	Ditto	..	1	Ditto	..	..	..
41	..	B. N.	39	R. & W.	Smuggling	..	1	Until he pay £100	..	..	..
42	..	L. P.	34	N.	For Trial (Felony)	1	..	..	..	..	..
43	..	H. J.	23	N.	Ditto	1	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	T. D.	20	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	G. P.	26	N..	Felony	1	..	2 Years	1	..	..
46	..	G. B.	27	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	1 Year	1	..	1
47	..	W. S.	26	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
48	..	G. H.	30	N..	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
49	..	W. H.	45	R..	Ditto	1	..	9 Calendar Months	1	..	..
..	6	E. M.	14	N.	Ditto	1	..	6 ditto	1	..	..
..	7	J. M.	18	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
50	..	H. N.	37	R. & W.	County Court	..	..	30 Days	..	..	..
51	..	J. H.	18	R. & W.	Felony	1	..	..	..	..	..
52	..	G. T.	43	R. & W.	Smuggling	..	1	Until he pay £100	..	..	..
53	..	W. R.	76	R. & W.	County Court	..	..	30 Days	..	..	..
54	..	J. N.	18	R. & W.	Assault	..	1	21 ditto	..	..	..
55	..	F. L.	18	R. & W.	Ditto	..	1	Ditto	..	..	..
..	8	H. S.	14	R..	Under the Poor Laws	..	1	14 ditto	1	..	..
56	..	J. G.	18	R. & W.	Ditto	..	1	7 ditto	..	..	..

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prisoners; they come from their labour to the school, and over the half attend. They make pretty fair progress. They escape a portion of the labour by their attendance at school. Each prisoner attends school two hours in the week. I see every prisoner on admission and discharge, and also visit them in their cells. I was only appointed chaplain last October sessions; my salary is 150*l.* as chaplain, with 50*l.* additional as schoolmaster. The governor and matron, with a proper proportion of officers, attend chapel. The average time spent by me in the chapel is from four to five hours daily.

Labour.—The hard labour in this prison are the tread-wheel and crank machine. The employments are carding of wool, mat making, weaving shoes, mop making, &c.

Books.—I examined the books and found them properly kept and posted to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows: The bell rings at half-past 5 o'clock, as a signal for the prisoners to rise and throw their beds open for airing. They wash and go to their respective work at 6, continuing until breakfast-time at half-past 8. Chapel service commences at 9, and they resume their labour after prayers, until one, when they dine. Labour again at 2, and supper at 6. All the working cells have gas in them, and the prisoners are allowed to remain in them at work. Prisoners for long terms are first put to hard labour at the tread-wheel, and afterwards, if they behave well, to industrial work; some occasionally learn to weave. On Sundays they exercise in the yards, and if the supply of water is exhausted, they occasionally have to pump, the soil here being a sand rock, and so porous and full of fissures as not to be retained for any time in the wells. Prisoners before trial are allowed to work and receive a portion of their earnings—about a fourth.

Observations.—The discipline of this prison is based upon the principle of separation, but subject to modifications in its application. I have every reason to be satisfied with its general management, but have some doubts whether the appointment of a chaplain to undertake the elementary instruction of men of so low a degree of knowledge as prisoners in our agricultural districts ordinarily are, is judicious. I shall, however, be better able to offer an opinion at my next visit, when the chaplain will have been longer and had more experience in his duties.

It is satisfactory to remark, that crime in this division of the county is happily but small in regard to the number of offenders, and so trifling in degree, that, but for the receival of prisoners under contract from the city of Chichester and from the eastern division of the county, pending the building of the new prison at Lewes, the number would be so few, that the maintenance of the establishment to its present extent might become a matter for consideration.

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TOWN LOCK-UPS, BRIGHTON.

[Visited April 5th, 1850.]

I visited the police lock-ups in this town, which are in the basement under the Town Hall. The cells are deficient in light and ventilation, and the whole establishment very inferior to what might be reasonably required for so large a population.

BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HASTINGS.

The following prisoners were confined in the gaol at the time of my visit (see p. 13) :—

At the time of my visit the whole of the male prisoners, with the exception of the one convicted of smuggling, were crowded together in the same day-room. Prisoners before trial are allowed 6*d.* a day for their maintenance; convicted prisoners above 14 years of age receive 2 lbs. of bread daily; those under 14 years, 1½ lbs. No regular prison clothing.

The only provisions for moral and religious instruction are the gratuitous and occasional visits of the curate on week-days, and of a schoolmaster who reads prayers and a sermon on Sundays.

Name.	Age.	Crime and Sentence.
		FEMALE.
E. W. . .	17	Convicted of felony; sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment.
		MALES.
J. W. . .	20	14 days; summarily convicted for wilful damage.
W. D. . .	31	Committed for trial for obtaining money under false pretences.
J. L. . .	36	Wilful damage; 14 days.
W. R. . .	23	Wilful damage; 14 days.
H. M. . .	. .	Under remand.
J. W. . .	31	Committed for trial on charge of felony.
J. T. . .	44	Convicted in penalty of 100*l.* for smuggling.

Prisoners sentenced to long terms are sent under contract to the county gaol and house of correction at Lewes, and I should recommend that this be done in all cases of convicted prisoners, however short the periods of their imprisonment. This gaol is wholly unfit for the purposes of a penal establishment; there is no effective separation between the sexes, no airing-yard where the prisoners can take exercise, and it has the additional inconvenience of being so situated that communication from without can be carried on without the possibility of preventing it. The construction of the building and limited site prevent the application of the statutory provisions, as well as the ordinary rules and regulations, for the government of prisons. The printed rules are imperfect in themselves, and do not appear

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to have been certified by the Secretary of State. No chaplain has been appointed. Neither labour nor employment for prisoners is provided. Men before trial and after conviction are herded together in the same day-room; there is no separation even at night; and as a penal establishment this is one of the very lowest order. I have felt it my duty to make a special report to the Secretary of State on the state of this prison, and to recommend that the Borough authorities should be called upon either to build a new one on a more convenient site, or to contract for the reception and maintenance of the entire of their prisoners in the gaol and house of correction for the county, for which every facility is afforded by railroad communication.

Some difficulties may arise in the reception at Lewes of the entire of the Borough prisoners from Hastings, during the building of the new county gaol; should this prove to be the case, the borough gaol at Hastings may be temporarily retained as a prison for male prisoners only, committed for trial at the sessions: but so long as this building is continued the gaol for the borough jurisdiction and used for the reception of prisoners of any class or description, it will be amenable to the statutory rules and regulations for the government of prisons.

DORSETSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT DORCHESTER.

[Inspected 6th July, 1850.]

I ANNEX a Return of the state of this prison at the time of my visit.

A Return of Prisoners in custody July 6, 1850, and how employed, &c.

Convicted Felons.

Work on the wheel	27
Whitewashing	1
Painting	1
General Cleaning	5*
Tailoring	1†
Cook	1†
Sick in Hospital	8
Excused Labour on Medical Grounds	6
Total	50

Misdemeanants.

Work on the wheel	13

Poachers.

Work on the wheel	1

* Three of these prisoners excused the wheel. † Excused the wheel.

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Misdemeanants.

General Cleaning	4*
Sick in Hospital	1
Excused Labour on Medical Grounds	2
Total	21

Misdemeanants and Assaults, not sentenced to Hard Labour, but employed as follows, viz.:—

Tailor	1
Shoemaker	1
Whitewashing	1
Cleaning Prison	3
Unemployed	9†
Cooks	3
Employed on the Mill	1
Total	19
In Trial Yard	7

Female Gaol. Sentenced to Hard Labour.

Employed at Washing	5
,, in the Laundry	2
,, Cleaning	2
,, Shift and Shirt making, and Prison Repairs	2
Female Debtor	1
Total	12

Summary of Prisoners in Custody July 6th, 1850.

Felons (Males)	50
Solitary Cell by order of Court	1
Itch Cell	2
Misdeamenants and Vagrants	21
Assaults	19
Trial	7
Female Gaol	11
Sheriff's Gaol :—	
Males	5
Females	1
County Court	1
Total	118

Every part of this prison was in the most unexceptionable state at the time of my visit, and might be cited as a pattern for cleanliness and order.

The person and clothing of the prisoners were clean and neat, and there were no complaints.

Diet.—The following diet table has been established in this prison. The surgeon in evidence states that he consider it sufficient.

* Excused the wheel.

† Services made use of in various ways if required for the prison.

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Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the Hospital July 6th, 1850.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of entering the Hospital.
S. C.	43	Stricture of the urethra and enlarged gland.	Stealing a calf	7 years' transportation—commuted to 2 years' hard labour.	22 Aug. 1849
J. H.	18	Kept in hospital to assist the nurse.	Housebreaking	1 year's hard labour.	15 Oct. 1849
E. A.	22	Dropsy	Horse stealing	2 years' hard labour.	31 Jan. 1850
T. R.	31	Palpitation of the heart	Stealing a turkey	7 years' transportation—commuted to 2 years' hard labour.	29 Apr. ,,
S. E.	48	Prolapsus ani	,, lead	Transportation for life.	12 Mar. ,,
H. L.	23	Epileptic fits	,, a watch	1 week's imprisonment.	7 June ,,
G. K.	20	Inflammation of the eye.	,, a pig	1 year's hard labour.	25 June ,,
T. R.	19	Scald head	Robbing garden	3 calendar months' hard labour.	27 June ,,
W. L.	28	Epileptic fits	Stealing a drake	1 year's hard labour.	4 July ,,

Dietary ordered by the Justices, assembled at the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1850.

CLASS 1st.

All Prisoners not exceeding one month.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.
Dinner.	Bread, 8 ozs., . Potatoes ½ lb.	Bread 6 ozs., . Potatoes ½ lb.
Supper.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.

* Prisoners of this class, employed at hard labour, to have in addition 1 pint of soup per week.

CLASS 2nd.

Prisoners for hard labour exceeding one month but not exceeding three.
Prisoners in custody for trial.
Prisoners in custody for time (without hard labour) exceeding one month.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 8 ozs.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.
Dinner.	Four Days. Soup . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs. Potatoes . . . . . ½ lb. Three Days. Bread . . . . . 12 ozs. Cheese . . . . . 2 ozs.	Four Days. Soup . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 4 ozs. Potatoes . . . . . ½ lb. Three Days. Bread . . . . . 8 ozs. Cheese . . . . . 2 ozs.
Supper.	Gruel. . . . . 1 pint. Bread. . . . . 8 ozs.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.

CLASS 3rd.

Prisoners for hard labour for periods exceeding three months.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Dinner.	Four Days. Soup . . . . . 1½ pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs. Potatoes . . . . . ½ lb. Three Days. Bread . . . . . 12 ozs. Cheese . . . . . 3 ozs.	Four Days. Same as above. Three Days. Same as above.
Supper.	Same as above.	Same as above.

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Misdemeanants.

General Cleaning	4*
Sick in Hospital	1
Excused Labour on Medical Grounds	2
Total	21

Misdemeanants and Assaults, not sentenced to Hard Labour, bu as follows, viz.:—

Tailor	
Shoemaker	
Whitewashing	
Cleaning Prison	
Unemployed	
Cooks	
Employed on the Mill	
Total	

In Trial Yard	

Female Gaol. Sentenced to Hard La

Employed at Washing	
,, in the Laundry	
,, Cleaning	
,, Shift and Shirt making, and Pris	
Female Debtor	
Total	

Summary of Prisoners in Custody J

Felons (Males)	
Solitary Cell by order of Court	
Itch Cell	
Misdeamenants and Vagrants	
Assaults	
Trial	
Female Gaol	
Sheriffs Gaol :—	
Males	
Females	
County Court	
Total	

Every part of this prison was
state at the time of my visit, ar
for cleanliness and order.

The person and clothing of th
and there were no complaints.

Diet.—The following diet t
prison. The surgeon in evid
sufficient.

* Exc

† Services made use of in vi

instruction until
After this, I con-
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of my Report, to trace the
however, entering too deeply
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not to be received, in this
ase of *voluntary* crime. If is
couraging prospect for the future.
during the winter and spring of
tion of this lamentable result, even
retrograded, rather than advanced.
exampled, so were the difficulties of
ple in this country, coupled with an
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e peasantry, the potato crop; and, as a
employment in both kingdoms, constitute
readily account for much of that extra-
ty offences, which has been generally, but,
o a growing demoralization amongst the
orroboration of this view of the subject is
n its results, but not in its nature—of a poor
ary last for begging. Unable to procure
steal, he endured the pain of unsatisfied hunger
d of starvation drove him to the commission of an
be sent to gaol. The relief, however, came too
d. His stomach rejected all nourishment; and, in

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Prisoners under 14 years of age, to have the same dietary as the females.

NOTE.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone, 1 oz. of barley or rice, and ½ oz. onions, or leeks, with pepper and salt, and to be thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal.

The gruel to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and to be seasoned with salt.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

I attend daily when requisite, but always inspect every prisoner twic during the week. During the last year there has been no disease of impo tance in the prison, nor any attributable to the diet or locality. Th were a number of cases of diarrhœa last year, which were rather of an stinate character, but nothing of the sort recently. The cases of itch h increased lately. An itch ward has lately been erected, and we are now from the disease. There is a good deal of simulated disease at times, but th is not at present a single serious case in the infirmary. I comply with prison and statutory regulations.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

I perform two services on the Sunday; there is no sermon in the noon. Prayers, being a selection from the Liturgy, are read daily i chapel and in the infirmary. I visit the prisoners daily when in solitary finement, also those who have been committed the day previously, an about to be discharged. The Sacrament has been administered; the o communicate, but not many of the prisoners, indeed I do not press having had good reason to believe their motives in many instances we the purest. It is very seldom that any prisoner asks to be attended minister of a particular persuasion; it does not average one in four The books are selected from the catalogue of those used in Millbank I am quite satisfied with the capability of the schoolmaster. My room close to the schoolroom, which enables me to exercise a very close intendence. I test the progress made by the prisoners under instructi am sorry to say the prisoners mutilate the books very much. Frequ stances occur of prisoners having made considerable progress in the scho being found on their recommittal to have lost all they learnt. I think little or no communication between the prisoners. The debtors attend service on the Sunday. I have seen instances where reformation has f discharge from this prison. I am satisfied the prisoners have a bitt sion to the treadwheel. To some classes of men solitary confine beneficial, but to others it is mischievous, for they have no though wickedness, and as a punishment it is most unequal. A man of habits does not mind; the man of active mind suffers from its monotony women prisoners are instructed; the numbers are very few. The ti by me in the prison, depends upon the number of prisoners, but i from three to four hours daily.

The schoolmaster states,—

I am at the prison at half-past eight, and take a class for instruct nine, when chapel service takes place, where I act as clerk. After th tinue the instruction of the prisoners until 12, return to instructio and continue until five. The prisoners are classed according to the knowledge they possess. The instruction is limited to the teaching of Those who can read do not attend school, nor any prisoners whose are less than six weeks. There are now 36 out of 100 prisoners school. The prisoners for trial always attend school as well as thos tenced to hard labour. They learn to read from the Testament. lending library of mixed literature. Some of the prisoners make co progress, others do not, being so obtuse, that after attending the five or six months, nothing can be made of them. There is no appoint

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APPENDIX No. II.

There remained in the school, at the end of last year, 31; of these 28 have since been discharged, of whom 7 who could read imperfectly on admission, could read well and say the catechism before they left. Out of 21,

On admission.	*On discharge.*
9 knew their letters,	read well, and say the catechism.
2 ditto	,, tolerably well.
3 ditto	,, imperfectly.
4 ditto	could unite easy sentences, say the Lord's Prayer and the Belief.
3 ditto	who were very ignorant, made but little or no progress.
21	

3 who still remain, and who did not know even their letters, can now read well, and say the catechism.

Of the 100 discharged in the year just ended, out of the 126 admitted—

On admission.	*On discharge.*
26 could read imperfectly,	could read well, and say the catechism.
7 ditto	,, tolerably well, and say the catechism.
11 who knew only their letters,	could read and say the catechism.
17 ditto	could read imperfectly, and say a portion of their catechism.
14 who did not know their letters,	could read and say a great portion of their catechism.
3 ditto	could read well, and say the catechism.
8 ditto	,, imperfectly, and say the Lord's Prayer and the Belief.
7 ditto	made but little or no progress.
7 ditto	dismissed from the school.
100	

Labour.—The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are put to the treadwheel, which is applied to the grinding of corn. The proportions of rest and labour at the wheel are—in summer, two-thirds on and one-third off the wheel; in winter, three-fourths on and one-fourth off. The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are employed in cooking, baking, cleaning, tailoring, &c. The women are employed in making and repairing, and in washing the prisoners' linen. The governor* states in evidence, "I had a very unfavourable opinion of the treadwheel before I came here, but I am now satisfied it is the only effective punishment." I have to notice the introduction of a very efficient, ingenious, but economical method

* Late the Deputy Governor of Millbank Prison.

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f ventilating the treadwheel, sheds, and dayroom, by the imple means of a syphon through the roof.

Books.—I examined the prison books and found them neatly ept, and entered up to the present time.

The Magistrates in Session make an order upon the county reasurer for a certain amount to defray the current expenses of he prison, which is paid into the local bank, and drawn out y the cheques of the Visiting Justices, as required.

Charity Fund.—I notice with much satisfaction the existence f a charity fund in this prison, established for the reward and ssistance of such prisoners who by their continued good conduct ay merit it after their discharge. The principle on which ewards are granted appears to be sound, increasing in amount t stated periods, on testimonials of continued good conduct. The fund, I understand, has 2000*l.* invested in consols, and is oreover fed by annual subscriptions. The following printed otice is given to prisoners on their discharge:—

DORSET GAOL CHARITY FUND.

Notice to Prisoners on leaving Dorchester Gaol.—There is established in is gaol a charity fund, and one of its objects is the rewarding of persons who ave been confined within its walls, who, after their discharge, shall produce, t the end of certain periods, certificates of their good conduct from their aster and the clergyman of their parish (or, if a dissenter, from the minister f the persuasion to which they belong,) together with the certificate of the inister of the parish, the form of which certificates are given at the foot ereof, provided the Visiting Justices, at their quarterly meeting on the riday before each Quarter Sessions, are satisfied with them.

THE REWARDS WILL BE IN THE FOLLOWING PROPORTIONS, VIZ.,

	£.	s.	d.
On the production of a good character, and of having worked for one master Three calendar months . .	0	5	0
Ditto . . . Six calendar months . . .	0	10	0
Ditto . . . Nine calendar months . . .	0	15	0
Ditto . . . One year	1	0	0

In addition to the above, a further sum of one pound will be given at the end of a econd year, on the production of a certificate of having continued to work for the ame master for the space of two years.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

From the Master.

I, _____ of _____, in the County of Dorset, *Shoemaker*, do hereby ertify that _____ has worked for me for the last Three, Six, or Nine calendar months, One Year (as the case may be), viz. from the _____ day of _____ to the _____ y of _____, and during that time has served me honestly and faithfully.—Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, 18

Signed, _____ *Shoemaker.*

From the Clergyman or Dissenting Minister.

I, _____ of _____, in the County of Dorset, do hereby certify that the ove named _____ has regularly attended Divine Service during the above period, d that I believe the Certificate of the Master to be true and correct.—Witness my nd, this _____ day of _____, 18 .

Signed, _____ *Rector. Vicar, Curate, or Dissenting Minister.*

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From the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, if the Prisoner is a Dissenter.

I, _____ Rector, Vicar, or Curate, of _____, in the County of Dorset, do hereby certify, that I believe that the Signature of the above _____ and _____ are true and correct.—Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____ _____18 .

Signed, _____ *Rector, Vicar, or Curate of* _____ *in the County of Dorset.*

N. B.—The above certificates must be correctly filled up, or the application cannot be entertained, and be sent the Governor of the gaol, at *least* one week prior to each General Quarter Sessions.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows :—The first bell rings in summer at six, and in winter at seven in the morning, for the prisoners to rise. Half an hour is allowed for dressing and washing, at half-past six the bell rings for treadwheel labour, which continues until breakfast time at eight. They return to the wheel at half-past eight, and remain there until prayer time at nine. Resume their labour at half-past nine until 12; one hour is allowed for dinner. Return to the wheel at one, and continue there until supper time at half-past five, and are locked up at seven in the summer, and five in winter. During the intervals of rest from labour in the wheel, they sit in rooms under the inspection of officers, and are employed with their books. On Sundays the prisoners rise and take their meals at the same time, and take exercise in the yards, during the intervals of chapel service. I make the following extracts from the governor's journal :—

July 29th, 1850. I confined No. 452, G. O., for three days on bread and water in the dark cell, for very disorderly conduct on the treadwheel, by endeavouring to trip up another prisoner as he passed; this is a very badly behaved lad, having been previously reported and punished for various violations of the gaol rules no fewer than five times, independently of a report, made against him by the schoolmaster, for which I merely admonished him, on Thursday last, upon his promise of better conduct for the future. The officer, upon proceeding to the punishment-cell, a few minutes after 12 o'clock (noon), to deliver his dinner, found O. lying at the bottom of his cell, with a shoe-lace very tightly fastened round his neck; an alarm was immediately raised, and the surgeon sent for, but he had quite come round before his arrival. It is evident, from the time fixed upon by this lad, (the dinner hour, when he knew the warder would be at the cell to deliver his ration,) that the attempt at suicide was merely a feint to evade the punishment, (and he admitted himself subsequently to one of the officers, that the idea was first suggested to him by the boy H. P., who, on the 16th of March last, made a similar attempt in the same manner, and at the same hour, for the purpose of being released from punishment), and that if this conduct is tolerated, many more attempts of the same description will be made, and thus seriously impair the discipline of the gaol, as well as destroy my control over the prisoners. I trust the Visiting Justices will authorize this boy to be flogged, with a view to deter others; and in this hope I have not inflicted the original sentence, merely placing the muffs on his hands during the night, as a precaution, until I can lay the case before the Visiting Magistrate on Monday morning.

July 1st, 1850. H. Williams, Esq., attended at the gaol this morning, and inquired, upon oath, into the above report, and ordered O. to receive a whipping (in lieu of the punishment I had sentenced him to) which was

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ted at once, in the presence of the surgeon and myself, O. receiving fifty-strokes on the breech with a birch rod. With him also was flogged the I. P., who was the instigator of the above attempt, having been sentenced dition to his imprisonment, to two whippings, which were, however, not inflicted if his conduct was good.

ly 9th, 1850. I think it but right to insert the following remark, teered this afternoon by one of the Weymouth police named George e, who, in reference to the diminished number of vagrants and tramps have been received into the gaol, said "They do not like the new system ing placed in a box, where they can neither see nor talk, and where on the l they are also shut off from speaking or seeing. I have heard them ng over the alterations of the treadwheel in a great many parts of the ty." This fact is certainly borne out by the great reduction in the number isoners lately committed for hard labour.

he silent system is most rigidly enforced in respect to all victed prisoners, while the untried are never left without direct superintendence of an officer.

The entire of the arrangements with respect to the discipline l general management of this prison are most satisfactory, l reflect great credit on the governor and officers. The ipline as administered ought to have a powerful deterring uence on prisoners convicted of slight offences and for short ns.

notice a want of proper accommodation for women debtors.

POOLE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected July 1850.]

his gaol is wholly unfit for the purposes to which it is lied. Upon my visit I found three prisoners (men) in the ng-yard who were engaged in eating their dinners in the y, which stands most conspicuously in the centre of the yard, appeared to be used as a dayroom.

ne of these prisoners was for trial at the Borough Sessions, second had been convicted, and was undergoing six months risonment for embezzlement, and the third was under ence of 10 years transportation, awaiting an order for oval. The part of the prison appropriated for women sists of a single ward, and, overlooking the garden, is cure. There is no appointed chaplain and scarcely any he statutory requisitions relating to prisoners, are or can omplied with. The prisoners work at a small treadwheel. ave strongly recommended the mayor and magistrates, as a sure not only of public utility, but also of economy, to dis-tinue the maintenance of this prison, and to send all their oners without exception to the county gaol and house of rection at Dorchester. Imprisonment in such a prison as borough gaol at Poole will never deter offenders from the ommission of crime or arrest idle habits; while in the county

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prison there is, to say the least, a great probability of making a salutary impression. The building used as a lock-up in this town I report as wholly unfit even for the temporary detention of prisoners. It is both damp and dark, and imprisonment there during a night in winter, must be at considerable risk to health; it has, moreover, the additional inconvenience of being at a considerable distance from the police station.

The present borough gaol would well suit the combined purposes of a police office, barrack, lock-up, and fire-engine station.

If however, the local authorities decide upon keeping up this prison as a borough gaol the requirements of the Acts of Parliament in respect to gaols will have to be complied with, and a very considerable expense incurred. I have made a representation to the mayor, recorder, and magistrates, and have every reason to believe that they will take into consideration and give effect to the recommendations of this report.

HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—WINCHESTER.

I annex a return of the prisoners in custody at the time of my visit. (See pp. 26-32.)

Every part of this commodious and well arranged new prison was unexceptionably clean and neat at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints.

I examined the persons and clothing of the prisoners and found them clean.

On going through the cells I observed in some cases that the water power was not sufficient to carry off the soil from the closet pans.

Diet.—The surgeon states, he considers the diet to be quite sufficient; I examined the articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

I comply with prison and statutory regulations. The health of the prisoners since the occupation of the prison has been satisfactory. The tendency of the prisoners is rather to constipation, which is no doubt caused by the hardness of the water. My attendance is daily, and I see every prisoner twice a week, independently of my daily visits.

The locality in which the prison is situated is a particularly healthy one. There has been one attempt at suicide in the case of a boy from Parkhurst.

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RETURN from the Hants County Prison at Winchester, showing the number of Prisoners confined therein on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1850.

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.		
1	G. D. . .	36	N.	21 Apr. 1849	Cutting and Maiming	15 months' hard labour.
2	R. C. . .	52	R. W. well . . .	12 July 1850	Obtaining money fraudulently. . .	3 ,, ,,
3	C. G. B. .	28	R. W. imperfect . .	28 Feb. ,,	Stealing stays	8 ,, ,,
4	I. S. . .	19	R. imperfect . . .	12 Jan. ,,	,, buttons	8 ,, ,,
5	A. T. . .	19	,,	3 ,, ,,	,, brooch	8 ,, ,,
6	D. C. . .	18	N.	8 Feb. ,,	,, rabbits.	9 ,, and twice whipped.
7	C. F. . .	35	R. W. imperfect . .	30 Jan. ,,	Night poaching.	9 months' hard labour.
8	J. T. . .	24	R. imperfect . . .	30 ,, ,,	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,
9	J. F. . .	24	,,	30 ,, ,,	,, ,,	9 ,, ,,
10	T. R. . .	25	R. W. imperfect . .	25 Feb. ,,	Maliciously shooting	9 ,, ,,
11	T. H. . .	30	,,	31 May 1849	Manslaughter	18 ,, ,,
12	G. H. . .	18	,,	23 June ,,	Assault	18 ,, ,,
13	J. G. . .	17	R. W. well . . .	16 Mar. 1850	Burglary	6 ,, ,,
14	C. A. T. .	22	R. W. imperfect . .	25 ,, ,,	Child Murder	6 ,, ,,
15	D. K. . .	41	N.	10 Dec. 1849	Assault	12 ,, ,,
16	D. M. . .	49	R. W. imperfect. .	26 Feb. 1850	Stealing monies.	12 ,, ,,
17	G. J. . .	20	,,	11 ,, ,,	,, wearing apparel	12 ,, ,,
18	E. C. . .	17	,,	1 ,, ,,	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,
19	B. S. . .	22	N.	29 Jan. ,,	,, watch	12 ,, ,,
20	W. S. . .	22	R. imperfect . . .	28 Feb. ,,	Burglary	12 ,, ,,
21	A. H. . .	21	,,	21 Jan. ,,	Stealing monies	12 ,, ,,
22	J. T. . .	33	N.	11 Aug. 1849	Bigamy	12 ,, ,,
23	W. W. . .	27	R. W. imperfect .	25 May 1850	Cutting and Maiming	9 ,, ,,
24	W. M. . .	49	R. W. well . . .	27 Nov. 1849	Assault	18 ,, ,,
25	E. F. . .	40	N.	27 ,, ,,	,, ,,	18 ,, ,,
26	F. D. . .	33	R. imperfect . . .	27 ,, ,,	,, ,,	18 ,, ,,
27	J. G. . .	38	N.	27 ,, ,,	,, ,,	18 ,, ,,
28	J. C. . .	26	R. imperfect . . .	28 Dec. ,,	,, ,,	15 ,, ,,

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Hants County Prison.—Number of Prisoners confined therein, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.		
29	J. P.	38	R. W. imperfect	4 June 1850	Burglary	12 months' hard labour.
30	W. Y.	23	R. imperfect	3 ,, ,,	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,
31	E. D.	18	,,	9 July ,,	Assault	12 ,, ,,
32	T. S.	15	R. W. imperfect	1 June ,,	Rape	12 ,, ,,
33	S. C.	57	,,	28 Jan. ,,	Housebreaking	2 years' ,,
34	M. A. D.	42	,,	1 Mar. 1849	Murder	Acquitted on the ground of insanity, to be kept in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure.
35	J. A.	16	N.	23 May 1850	Stealing boots	3 months' hard labour.
36	G. E.	21	R. W. imperfect	30 ,, ,,	,, rabbit	3 ,, ,,
37	H. S.	30	,,	19 June ,,	,, oak pole	3 ,, ,,
38	H. H.	20	,,	15 May ,,	,, gold ring	3 ,, ,,
39	S. C.	22	R. imperfect	10 ,, ,,	,, peas	3 ,, ,,
40	E. R.	27	R. W. imperfect	6 ,, ,,	,, lead	3 ,, ,,
41	W. T.	18	N.	6 ,, ,,	,, hoe	3 ,, ,,
42	G. F.	22	R. imperfect	29 Apr. ,,	,, watch	3 ,, ,,
43	T. A.	48	N.	18 ,, ,,	,, flour	3 ,, ,,
44	J. F.	41	R. W. imperfect	26 Nov. 1849	,, potatoes	9 ,, ,,
45	J. B.	32	,,	6 Apr. 1850	,, oats	6 ,, ,,
46	W. H.	43	R. imperfect	1 July ,,	,, machine canes	4 ,, ,,
47	J. D.	30	N.	1 ,, ,,	,, waistcoat	4 ,, ,,
48	G. J.	19	R. W. imperfect	26 June ,,	,, copper	4 ,, ,,
49	J. B.	69	R. imperfect	21 ,, ,,	,, lead	4 ,, ,,
50	A. O.	20	R. W. imperfect	12 ,, ,,	,, gown and shawl	4 ,, ,,
51	W. M.	17	,,	9 May ,,	,, pig, &c.	4 ,, ,,
52	J. M.	16	,,	22 Apr. ,,	,, bacon	4 ,, ,,
53	E. S.	29	N.	23 ,, ,,	,, gown	4 ,, ,,
54	T. P.	19	R. W. imperfect	16 May ,,	,, wood	4 ,, ,,
55	D. G.	38	,,	2 ,, ,,	Uttering counterfeit coin	6 ,, ,,
56	M. G.	29	R. W. well	2 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
57	J. S.	38	R. imperfect	21 ,, ,,	Stealing iron chains	6 ,, ,,

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				CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.		6 months' hard labour.
58	G. J. G.	18	N.	11 June ,,	Stealing breeches	6 ,, ,,
59	H. H.	17	R. imperfect	11 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
60	W. D.	21	N.	19 ,, ,,	,, coats, &c.	18 ,, ,,
61	G. G.	22	R. W. imperfect	9 July 1849	Felony	9 ,, ,,
62	T. C.	11	N.	3 June 1850	Stealing Testament	9 ,, ,,
63	C. S.	24	,,	24 Apr. ,,	,, boots	12 ,, ,,
64	M. A. D.	22	R. W. imperfect	22 Mar. ,,	,, mouies	2 years' ,,
65	T. L.	31	R. imperfect	27 ,, 1849	,, ducks	2 ,, ,,
66	W. S.	34	R. W. imperfect	2 Apr. ,,	,, sheep	7 ,, ,,
67	T. H. P.	19	,,	18 Mar. 1850	,, money	2 months' ,,
68	W. W.	55	,,	8 July ,,	,, metal cocks	10 years' ,,
69	G. M.	35	,,	15 June ,,	Burglary	
				SUMMARILY CONVICTED.		
70	F. J.	37	R. W. imperfect	2 Aug. 1850	Rogue and vagabond	3 months' hard labour.
71	J. F.	19	,,	3 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
72	J. M.	47	N.	2 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
73	W. B.	31	R. W. imperfect	13 ,, ,,	Bastardy	3 months' imprisonment.
74	R. P.	47	N.	27 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	3 months' hard labour.
75	A. C.	37	R imperfect	19 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
76	G. G.	20	R. W. imperfect	26 ,, ,,	Using threatening language	3 months' imprisonment.
77	G. B.	18	,,	26 July ,,	Attempt to kill a deer	4 months' hard labour.
78	C. F.	30	,,	30 ,, ,,	,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
79	H. B.	35	,,	3 Sept. ,,	Rogue and vagabond	3 ,, ,,
80	M. G.	22	R. well	7 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
81	G. K.	26	R. W. imperfect	17 June ,,	Having deer in possession	6 ,, ,,
82	B. T.	35	,,	18 July ,,	Assault	6 months' imprisonment.
83	B. T.	42	R. imperfect	22 ,, ,,	Want of sureties	6 ,, ,,
84	J. D.	63	N.	1 Aug. ,,	Using threatening language	12 ,, ,, unless bailed.
85	G. N.	39	R. W. imperfect	5 Sept. ,,	,, ,,	12 ,, ,, ,, ,,

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Hants County Prison.—Number of Prisoners confined therein, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.		
29	J. P.	38	R. W. imperfect	4 June 1850	Burglary	12 months' hard labour.
30	W. Y.	23	R. imperfect	3 ,, ,,	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,
31	E. D.	18	,,	9 July ,,	Assault	12 ,, ,,
32	T. S.	15	R. W. imperfect	1 June ,,	Rape	12 ,, ,,
33	S. C.	57	,,	28 Jan. ,,	Housebreaking	2 years' ,,
34	M. A. D.	42	,,	1 Mar. 1849	Murder	Acquitted on the ground of insanity, to be kept in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure.
35	J. A.	16	N.	23 May 1850	Stealing boots	3 months' hard labour.
36	G. E.	21	R. W. imperfect	30 ,, ,,	,, rabbit	3 ,, ,,
37	H. S.	30	,,	19 June ,,	,, oak pole	3 ,, ,,
38	H. H.	20	,,	15 May ,,	,, gold ring	3 ,, ,,
39	S. C.	22	R. imperfect	10 ,, ,,	,, peas	3 ,, ,,
40	E. R.	27	R. W. imperfect	6 ,, ,,	,, lead	3 ,, ,,
41	W. T.	18	N.	6 ,, ,,	,, hoe	3 ,, ,,
42	G. F.	22	R. imperfect	29 Apr. ,,	,, watch	3 ,, ,,
43	T. A.	48	N.	18 ,, ,,	,, flour	3 ,, ,,
44	J. F.	41	R. W. imperfect	26 Nov. 1849	,, potatoes	9 ,, ,,
45	J. B.	32	,,	6 Apr. 1850	,, oats	6 ,, ,,
46	W. H.	43	R. imperfect	1 July ,,	,, machine canes	4 ,, ,,
47	J. D.	30	N.	1 ,, ,,	,, waistcoat	4 ,, ,,
48	G. J.	19	R. W. imperfect	26 June ,,	,, copper	4 ,, ,,
49	J. B.	69	R. imperfect	21 ,, ,,	,, lead	4 ,, ,,
50	A. O.	20	R. W. imperfect	12 ,, ,,	,, gown and shawl	4 ,, ,,
51	W. M.	17	,,	9 May ,,	,, pig, &c.	4 ,, ,,
52	J. M.	16	,,	22 Apr. ,,	,, bacon	4 ,, ,,
53	E. S.	29	N.	23 ,, ,,	,, gown	4 ,, ,,
54	T. P.	19	R. W. imperfect	16 May ,,	,, wood	4 ,, ,,
55	D. G.	38	,,	2 ,, ,,	Uttering counterfeit coin	6 ,, ,,
56	M. G.	29	R. W. well	2 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
57	J. S.	38	R. imperfect	21 ,, ,,	Stealing iron chains	6 ,, ,,

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CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.

58	G. J. G.	18	N.	11 June	Stealing [illegible]
		17	R. Imperfect	11 [illegible]	[illegible]
59	H. H.	24	N.	19 July	[illegible]
60	W. D.	23	R. W. Imperfect	3 June	Stealing [illegible]
			N.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hants County Prison—Number of Prisoners confined therein, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
					SUMMARILY CONVICTED.	
86	H. E.	22	R. W. imperfect	3 Aug. 1850	Rogue and vagabond	2 months' hard labour.
87	A. B.	17	R. W. imperfect	22 ,, ,,	Misbehaviour in service	6 weeks' ,,
88	M. H.	27	,,	21 ,, ,,	Misbehaviour in Union	6 ,, ,,
89	C. J.	25	N.	2 Sept. ,,	Riotous and disorderly	1 month's ,,
90	J. A.	24	R. imperfect	3 ,, ,,	Assault	1 month's imprisonment.
91	A. P.	29	R. W. imperfect	7 Aug. ,,	,, ,,	1 ,, ,,
92	F. G.	23	,,	3 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	2 months' hard labour.
93	J. H.	50	,,	6 July ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
94	J. B.	62	R. imperfect	7 Aug. ,,	Misbehaviour in Union	2 months' imprisonment.
95	R. S.	18	R. W. well	9 July ,,	Assault	2 ,, ,,
96	T. E.	41	R. W. imperfect	10 June ,,	Hunting a deer	4 months' hard labour.
97	J. B.	40	R. imperfect	10 ,, ,,	,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
98	R. E.	15	R. W. imperfect	10 Aug. ,,	Stealing crown piece	2 ,, ,,
99	C. A.	19	,,	17 July ,,	Destroying vegetables	3 ,, ,,
100	J. B.	18	,,	19 Aug. ,,	Poaching	2 ,, ,,
101	S. G.	18	,,	19 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	2 ,, ,,
102	J. P.	12	R. W. well	24 ,, ,,	Stealing taps	2 ,, ,,
103	W. P.	14	R. W. imperfect	27 July ,,	Rogue and vagabond	3 ,, ,,
104	E. P.	25	N.	27 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
105	W. F.	33	R. imperfect	27 Aug. ,,	Bastardy	2 months' imprisonment.
106	J. G.	24	R. W. imperfect	3 Sept. ,,	Misbehaviour in Union	21 days' hard labour.
107	J. S.	19	N.	23 July ,,	Rogue and vagabond	2 months' ,,
108	E. T.	26	R. imperfect	14 Aug. ,,	Destroying apples	6 weeks' ,,
109	J. W.	24	R. W. imperfect	5 Sept. ,,	Vagrancy	21 days' ,,
110	H. W.	31	,,	27 July ,,	Rogue and vagabond	2 months' ,,
111	M. D.	24	,,	29 ,, ,,	Assaulting police	2 months' imprisonment.
112	H. T. J.	37	N.	29 ,, ,,	,, ,,	2 ,, ,,
113	E. W.	35	R. imperfect	27 Aug. ,,	Rogue and vagabond	1 month's hard labour.
114	M. C.	45	N.	29 July ,,	,, ,,	2 ,, ,,
115	E. S.	16	R. W. imperfect	19 Aug. ,,	,, ,,	6 weeks' ,,
116	J. S.	20	N.	5 ,, ,,	Stealing peas	21 days' ,,
117	J. L.	11	R. imperfect	26 ,, ,,	Stealing apples	14 ,, ,,
118	M. A. T.	24	,,	20 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	21 ,, ,,

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				Committed.	Crime.	Punishment.
				Summarily Convicted.		
119	E. L.	48	R. imperfect	9 Aug. 1850	Altering duplicate	1 month's imprisonment.
120	H. W.	20	N.	31 ,, ,,	Poaching	3 months' hard labour.
121	G. M.	10	R. W. imperfect	12 ,, ,,	Stealing box of moneys	1 month, and onced whipped.
122	H. J.	21	N.	2 Sept. ,,	Assault	10 days' imprisonment.
123	A. P.	29	R. W. imperfect	12 Aug. ,,	Idle and disorderly	1 month's hard labour.
124	A. G.	13	,,	26 ,, ,,	Stealing plums	3 weeks' ,,
125	W. G.	48	R. imperfect.	15 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	1 month's ,,
126	D. C.	17	R. W. imperfect.	6 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 weeks' ,,
127	E. C.	33	R. imperfect	17 ,, ,,	Riotous and disorderly	1 month's ,,
128	T. F.	14	N.	22 ,, ,,	Stealing apples	1 month's imprisonment.
129	W. G.	24	R. W. imperfect.	19 June ,,	Assaulting police	3 months' hard labour.
130	W. G.	32	N.	19 Aug. ,,	Vagrancy	1 ,, ,,
131	S. S.	43	R. W. imperfect.	19 ,, ,,	Cutting sedge, &c.	14 days' imprisonment.
132	J D.	31	N.	19 ,, ,,	,, ,,	14 ,, ,,
133	R. B.	19	R. imperfect	31 ,, ,,	Assault	21 ,, ,,
134	W. N.	35	R. W. imperfect.	27 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	26 days' hard labour.
135	J. C.	60	R. imperfect	11 June ,,	Smuggling	Fined 25*l.*
136	E. J.	25	R. W. imperfect	20 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
137	J. F.	29	,,	10 May ,,	,, ,,	6 months' imprisonment.
138	J. C.	37	N.	10 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
139	G. S.	32	R. imperfect	21 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
140	J. H.	40	R. W. imperfect.	21 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
141	J. D.	35	R. imperfect	13 June ,,	,, ,,	6 months' hard labour.
142	H. S.	17	N.	7 Sept. ,,	,, ,,	6 months' imprisonment.
143	E. P.	21	R. W. well	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
144	J. E.	27	R. W. imperfect	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
145	J. M.	40	,,	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
146	E. A.	55	,,	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
147	J. F.	25	R. W. well	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
148	W. S.	50	R. imperfect	14 June ,,	,, ,,	9 months' hard labour.
149	R. M.	28	R. W. imperfect	29 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Fined 100*l.*
150	W. C.	26	R. imperfect	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,

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Hants County Prison—Number of Prisoners confined therein—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.
			For Trial at the Assizes.		
151	C. B. .	27	R. W. imperfect	18 July, 1850	Burglary.
152	W. H.	22	,,	,,	,,
153	R. F. .	41	N.	1 Aug. ,,	,,
154	T. K. .	18	R. W. imperfect	15 ,, ,,	Arson.
155	W. S.	17	,,	,,	,,
156	F. G. .	18	,,	,,	,,
157	W. F. .	19	,,	,,	,,
158	W. P.	19	,,	,,	,,
159	G. S. .	22	,,	4 Sept. ,,	Burglary.
160	P. B. .	24	,,	2 ,, ,,	Rape.
161	J. J. .	43	,,	5 ,, ,,	Burglary.
			For Trial at the Sessions.		
162	J. P. .	31	R. Imperfect .	18 July, ,,	Stealing lead.
163	W. C.	38	R. W. well .	,,	,, ,,
164	E. J. .	20	N.	17 ,, ,,	,, trowsers, &c.
165	J. W. .	17	R. imperfect .	19 ,, ,,	,, money.
166	R. W.	21	N.	,,	,, whip.
167	J. H. .	15	R. imperfect .	,,	,, money.
168	S. O. .	22	R. W. imperfect	,,	,, bacon.
169	H. L. .	25	,,	24 ,, ,,	,, money.
170	R. A. .	50	,,	25 ,, ,,	,, leather.
171	M. F.	29	R. imperfect .	27 ,, ,,	,, gown.
172	J. M.	20	N.	29 ,, ,,	,, wearing apparel.
173	D. M.	18	R. imperfect .	30 ,, ,,	Housebreaking.
174	C. C. .	20	,,	31 ,, ,,	Stealing scythe, &c.
175	C. T. .	39	N.	,,	For want of sureties.
176	H. S. .	47	R. imperfect .	30 ,, ,,	,,
177	W. J.	22	R. W. imperfect	2 Aug. ,,	Stealing silk handkerchiefs.
178	T. B. .	27	R. imperfect .	1 ,, ,,	,, money.
179	W. O.	40	N.	7 ,, ,,	,, trowsers.
180	J. P. .	18	R. W. imperfect	14 ,, ,,	Embezzling money.
181	R. G.	48	,,	,,	Keeping bawd's-house.
182	S. A. S.	19	R. imperfect .	13 ,, ,,	To give evidence.
183	A. M. T.	16	R. W. imperfect	,,	,,
184	M. M.	19	,,	,,	,,
185	J. C. .	24	N.	15 ,, ,,	Assault.
186	W. C.	39	R. W. imperfect	20 ,, ,,	Stealing scythe, &c.
187	W. H.	23	R. imperfect .	19 ,, ,,	,, a copper.
188	W. J.	33	R. W. well .	,,	,,
189	T. J. .	23	R. imperfect .	,,	,,
190	M. E. .	57	,,	22 ,, ,,	,, tea-chest.
191	J. M. .	26	N.	,,	Obtaining goods fraudulently.
192	H. B. .	31	R. W. imperfect	23 ,, ,,	Stealing wheat.
193	G. L. .	21	,,	,,	,, silver spoons.
194	J. P. .	22	R. imperfect .	24 ,, ,,	,, timber.
195	R. L. .	38	R. W. well .	,,	For want of sureties.
196	W. B.	28	R. W. imperfect	29 ,, ,,	,,
197	J. B. .	23	N.	,,	Stealing bacon.
198	T. S. .	17	R. imperfect .	30 ,, ,,	,, brushes.
199	J. F. .	39	,,	31 ,, ,,	For want of sureties.
200	A. K.	17	,,	30 ,, ,,	Stealing bonnet, &c.
[illegible]	M. H.	24	N.	4 Sept ,,	,, silk handkerchief.

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Hants County Prison—Number of Prisoners confined therein—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.
			For Trial at the Sessions.		
202	G. S. .	27	R. W. imperfect	5 Sept. 1850	Stealing paper.
203	T. C. .	24	N.	6 ,, ,,	,, blanket.
204	H. Y. .	37	,,	7 ,, ,,	,, rule.
205	A. W.	28	R. W. imperfect	6 ,, ,,	Obtaining money fraudulently.
			For Trial at the City Sessions.		
206	J. D. .	54	R. W. imperfect	17 July 1850	Stealing coats.
207	J. H. .	26	R. imperfect .	19 ,, ,,	,, shawl.
208	J. H. .	22	N.	,,	,,
209	C. P. .	29	R. imperfect .	,,	,,
210	S. K. .	20	R. W. imperfect	13 Aug. ,,	,, money, &c.
211	T. A. .	39	R. imperfect .	19 ,, ,,	,, umbrella.
212	B. M.	27	R. W. imperfect	23 ,, ,,	,, round frock. &c.

Debtors for Limited Periods.

No.	Initials.	When Committed.	Amount.	Sentence.
			£. s. d.	
1	C. H. .	19 April, 1850	304 15 6	Remanded for 5 months.
2	G. W.	15 Aug. ,,	14 1 4	30 days' imprisonment.
3	J. W.	19 ,, ,,	18 18 11	
		Debtors for Unlimited Periods.		
4	G. S. .	17 April, 1850	69 5 6	
5	J. D. .	18 May ,,	40 0 0	
6	J. N. .	1 Jan. ,,	100 0 0	
7	W. M.	31 Dec. 1814	587 4 0	
8	D. J. G.	7 May 1850	40 13 8	

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

I perform two full services on Sundays with sermons, and also visit the women on Monday evenings, and also on Wednesday, catechizing them generally on the services in the chapel, and applying such portions as may be applicable to their particular cases. Prayers are read daily at half-past six in the morning, with an exposition of the Scriptures, which lasts about 25 minutes, the whole daily service occupying about three quarters of an hour. The 51st Psalm is learnt by the prisoners and repeated as a confession. I see all the prisoners in their cells twice a week, and those who come in and are discharged. I supply the Debtors with books and visit them in their wards. The sacrament is administered quarterly, but no prisoners as yet have been admitted. Two catholics have at their own request been attended by members of their persuasion; every facility is afforded. The books in use by the prisoners are procured from the Christian Knowledge and Religious Tract Societies. We have no regular lending library beyond tracts; I think it would be an improvement if there were. We have books in several languages, and the Douay version of the Bible for the use of catholics. When a prisoner comes in I examine him as to his knowledge, and class him accordingly. The schoolmaster puts a printed number of the class over his cell door, and gives him a corresponding number in the cell, so that the schoolmaster gets him into the chapel

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without a word passing between them. The prisoners are divided into five classes, and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the writing is taught upon slates. All prisoners before trial and boys attend school, but no prisoner attends the school who is not imprisoned for a longer period than one month. There is no regular instruction of the women, their labour materially interferes with it. The average time spent by me in the prison is from seven to eight hours daily.

I was present at the examination of a class of 45 prisoners in school, they were questioned by the chaplain on the 15th chapter of Saint John. I note the following extracts from the chaplain's journal :—

January 26th, 1850.—On duty at a quarter to nine, read prayers and scripture from twenty-five minutes past nine to ten, visited cells till a quarter to one, and from a quarter past two to six, and from seven to a quarter to eight.

Received intimation from a visiting magistrate, that the number of men coming from various parts of the prison to school, causes much labour to the officers; and that it would be desirable to reduce the numbers coming to school for the present; also that in consequence of recommendation from prison inspectors,* no prisoners sentenced to hard labour would be permitted to come to school for the first month. Conferred with the schoolmasters, and made arrangements accordingly. The whole of the four wards, A, B, C, and D, have been visited since Wednesday, leaving 36 cells. The absence of prisoners from their cells for various purposes, renders it almost impossible to visit with regularity.

The instruction is evidently taking good effect amongst the prisoners, and the schooling much valued by the better disposed criminals.

February 20th.—On duty at half past 8. read prayers and Scriptures from 25 minutes past 9, to 5 minutes past 10, visited cells till 20 minutes past 12. Gave a short lecture to 38 prisoners previous to their leaving school. From half past 1 prepared various books for particular prisoners till 10 minutes to 4. Gave short lecture to 50 prisoners previous to leaving school. Visited sentenced debtors and part of female ward and cells till quarter past 6, and from 7 to quarter to 8. The chaplain cannot refrain from drawing the attention of the visiting magistrates to the prisoner in D 1, 17, who has for the space of nearly a fortnight showed symptoms of breaking down. Independent of any consideration for the bodily health of men in this state which a continued pressure of such hard labour tends to, it is respectfully impressed on the magistrates that the state of mind of any prisoner in such a condition, is very far from any probability of improvement under such prostration.

The breaking down of the mental energy, is as totally a different thing from the breaking down of sin, under convictions produced in a wholesome manner; as the apparent good behaviour of prisoners under the light pressure of garden work, or domestic, or mechanical occupation, is a totally different thing from a salutary improvement produced under a more moderate but unpalatable pressure of hard labour combined with a more proportionate degree of instruction. The difference in the prostration of D 1, 17, from that of other prisoners who are more subdued is very manifest.

July 19th.—On duty at half past 6; read prayers and scripture with exposision till quarter past 7. Visited from quarter to 9 till half past 12, and from half past 1 to 2. On proceeding to cell C 1, 20, to visit B., a Parkhurst convict who had been getting on badly, I found, on opening his cell door, that he had broken the leg of his table from the frame and armed himself with it, and was standing in the attitude to strike. I closed the door and called the first warder, Mr Bell, to the cell.

Visited till 6, and from 7 to quarter to 8. Visited B., twice in the dark cell.

* No such recommendation has emanated from the Inspector of Prisons.

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This prisoner has been much neglected in youth, and, like several others, arrived in the prison in a state of deep degradation from past sinful habits, and almost infidelity. I had latterly visited him, and paid rather more attention to his moral improvement by teaching, than to others on account of his not partaking of the same privileges as the other Parkhurst prisoners; and I found him on the whole improving, but he seems to have broken down under a sense of his being unduly punished by three days' imprisonment in the dark cell, for making a noise in chapel, which he asserted was inadvertent. The peculiar difficulty of dealing with such cases seems to be found in maintaining just so much authority as to keep up discipline, and yet avoid irritating a despairing mind, and improving the condition of the criminal so as to render his sentence beneficial, rather than destructive to him. It is respectfully suggested that after such notice has been taken of this prisoner's conduct as the case may be thought to require, he be permitted to exercise some useful employment, such as mending clothes, and that a trial be given him under the treatment which other convicts have experienced.

The chaplain will pay increased attention also to the case and report eventually on it.

Labour.—The hard labour for the prisoners consists in working at crank machines, which are applied to the grinding of corn and pumping of water. 56 prisoners were employed on the cranks at the time of my visit. The governor states the scale of prisoners' labour, which from the recent occupation of the prison had not been finally determined at the time of my visit, will be as follows:—

For the 1st month's imprisonment . . .	8 hours daily.
,, 2nd ,, ,, . . .	6 ,,
,, 3rd ,, ,, . . .	4 ,,
,, 4th from the expiration of 3rd month to the completion of the term of imprisonment	3 ,,

The rest or cessation from labour which commences at 9 A.M. and terminates at 6 P.M., will be the period intervening for dinner, merely from half-past 12 until two. The crank machine may be applied either to the grinding of corn, or the pumping of water. The grinding is for the prison, and the public are charged 1*s.* a quarter for barley and 2*s.* for wheat. There is no regular employment for prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, we select as far as we can from this class men for cleaning, etc. The untried have not the option of employment offered them. The prisoners are all anxious for employment, particularly those waiting for trial. The women wash for some of the officers, particularly those rationed on the establishment, they are never up after the usual hour.

Debtors.—I notice the extraordinary fact of one debtor having been confined in this county gaol for 36 years. I inquired very minutely into his case, and found his prolonged detention owing entirely to his own obstinacy. I made use of every argument to induce him to take the necessary but simple steps for his own release, but in reply to my question as to whether he would take the benefit of the Act he replied "I will not."

Books, Expenditure.—I examined the prison books and found them neatly kept and entered up to the time of my visit. The chaplain's character book appears worthy of commendation.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows:—

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At 20 minutes before 6 the bell rings for the prisoners to rise, at 6 the prisoners are overlooked, and at a quarter past six the bell rings for chapel, they wash and leave their bedding exposed to air in their cells; the service in chapel lasts from half-past 6 to half-past seven, they then return to their cells and receive their breakfasts at a quarter past 8. At 9 o'clock the officers muster and the prisoners are turned out for labour. They continue at the cranks from 9 until a quarter past 12, dine at half-past, and resume their labour and continue at work until 10 minutes to six, and locked up at eight. The gas is not lit in the cells during the summer. The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are employed as far as possible in cleaning, they have an hours exercise during the day. On Sundays the overlooking is at 7, breakfast at 8, chapel from 10 to 12, dinner a quarter before 1. Afternoon chapel service from 3 to half-past 4, supper at 6. The prisoners do not exercise in the yards on Sundays.

Observations.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this prison, although several of the present arrangements, particularly in respect to labour and attendance at school, from the recent occupation of the buildings, require a little more time and practice to make them work well together. I should strongly recommend that some employment, if only the picking of oakum, should be introduced for prisoners before trial, and those not sentenced to hard labour. I also am of opinion that there should be some intervals of rest for prisoners at the cranks, as they now work for three and four hours without interim. I doubt the propriety as well as the legality of the women prisoners being employed in washing for the governor and certain of the officers. I also think that the prisoners should take exercise on Sundays, particularly in the summer months, and that some regulation ought to be made by which the discipline officers, including the deputy governor, should be allowed to be absent occasionally on the Sundays for recreation.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

[Inspected October 4th, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the state of the prison at the time of my visit. (See p. 36.)

The interior of this prison was in an improved condition to what it was at my last visit. The wards were clean, and there were no complaints.

Diet.—I examined the articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality. The surgeon states "The diet is quite sufficient."

Health.—The medical officer states,—

I visit the prison daily, and notice everything particular in my journal. The health of the prisoners has been quite satisfactory. Venereal cases are much less frequent than they have been for years. At the period when the

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TURN of the Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction for the Borough of Portsmouth, on October the 4th, 1850, the day of Inspection.

Initials.	Age.	Sentence and Employment.	
		In No. 1 Ward.	
V. K.	51	6 months' imprisonment or pay £100 0	Smuggling.
T. N..	35	6 ,, ,, 100 0	
. B. .	24	6 ,, ,, 0 14	Assault.
. M..	29	7 days' ,, 0 14	Offence against Local Acts.
W. M.	47	10 ,, ,,	
		The above persons are unemployed, not being committed for hard labour.	
A. B..	33	For want of sureties for his appearance at the Sessions to give evidence.	
T. R..	43	20 days; county court debtor.	
		In No. 2 Ward.	
W. B..	25	21 days' hard labour, picking oakum	Rogues and vagabonds.
D. W..	17	21 ,, ,,	
J. G. .	18	21 ,, ,,	
G. W..	19	21 ,, ,,	Begging
J. W..	54	21 ,, ,,	
R. C. .	50	21 ,, ,,	
		In No. 3 Ward.	
H. J. K.	16	3 months' hard labour, tread-mill	Robbing gardens.
J. A. .	16	3 ,, ,,	
A. M..	15	3 ,, ,,	
J. K. .	18	21 days' ,,	
J. M..	16	21 ,, picking oakum.	Juvenile offenders.
W. S..	13	21 ,,	
		In No. 4 Ward.	
E. M..	42	These prisoners are for trial for felony at the next sessions, and are unemployed.	
J. Y. .	24		
W. B..	41		
J. B. .	27		
G. J. .	24		
R. C .	36		
W. B.	35		
W. G..	46		
T. G..	33		
J. J. .	28		
F. C. .	19		
J. W. .	18		
W. H..	22		
T. G. H.	22	For trial at the assizes on two charges of highway robbery.	
		In No. 6. Ward.	
J. B. .	26	6 months' hard labour, treadmill	Convicted felons.
T. M..	19	6 ,, cleaning prison	
J. C. .	28	9 ,, ,,	
W. D.	26	3 ,, white-washing	
J. G. .	28	3 ,, cooking	
E. L. .	28	8 ,, preparing oakum	Having base coin in possession with intent to utter.
T. A..	23	12 ,, treadmill	
H. V. .	20	12 ,,	

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Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction for the Borough of Portsmouth, &c.—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Sentence and Employment.
		IN NO. 7 WARD.
W. B.	38	8 months' hard labour, cleaning prison, smuggling.
C. W..	17	3 ,, treadmill { Unlawful possession of Queen's store.
T. T..	41	6 weeks' ,, or pay £3 9, treadmill, cruelty to a horse.
P. B..	34	28 days' imprisonment, the first 10 days solitary, 18 last days to hard labour. Naval prisoners.
		WOMEN'S WARD.
E. P..	21	For trial at the next sessions for felony.
M. L..	17	
S. B..	17	
A. B..	33	
H. P..	17	
E. K..	18	
J. L..	45	12 months' hard labour, washing and cleaning prison.
A. H..	22	6 ,, ,, ,,
A. M..	29	6 ,, needlework.
H. M..	20	6 ,, ,,
E. M.M.	14	6 weeks' ,, picking oakum. Juvenile offender.
C. L..	20	10 days' ,, ,, Disorderly.

cholera was prevalent in the town, we had a great number of cases of diarrhœa in the prison, but it yielded to the ordinary remedies, while one in 70 died from cholera in the immediate neighbourhood. The prisoners are sent into their wards before they are seen by me. There has been one case of attempted suicide; it was an extraordinary one.

I annex the medical officer's report of the case.

Report of the treatment of John Blower, who attempted Suicide.

I was sent for at ½ past 10 o'clock in the morning of the 22nd of July, to visit John Blower, who had just been convicted of felony, and who, on coming from the court and placed in the yard, had made a violent attempt on his life, by cutting his throat with a razor, which he took from a shelf in the room immediately after sentence of transportation for 7 years had been passed on him. I attended instantly, and found him standing between two prisoners, who were supporting him, bleeding profusely, and to every appearance lifeless, with an immense pool of blood before him. He was immediately placed in a recumbent position, and I found a wound in his throat extending almost from ear to ear. Seeing instantly that the carotids had not been wounded, I immediately secured by ligature the larger branches of the lingual and thyroideal arteries, and united the external wound with five sutures, and placed the head in such a position as would facilitate the reunion of the trachea, which was completely divided. On removing him to the hospital, he was pulseless; the trachea was widely separated from the larynx, immediately below which it was cut through. I instantly determined to remove the threads (three of them), and placing the trachea in close apposition with the larynx, I applied a suture through it (avoiding the lining membrane as far as was possible) and the cricoid cartilage or lower part of the larynx. The external wound was then closed by sutures and adhesive plaster; and cold-water dressings constantly applied. From that moment he had not a bad symptom; the external wound

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ed kindly, and on the 2nd of August (the 11th day) I removed the liga-
re from the trachea, and in a day or two he was convalescent. On his return
the yard he simulated insanity, and again attempted self-destruction by
ning his head violently against the wall. I was again obliged to replace
n in the hospital with two attendants. I watched him most narrowly, visiting
n several times every day. I stated my opinion to the magistrates, and on
e 30th August and the 2nd September I availed myself of the opinion of
r. Garrington, surgeon; he agreed with me in every respect, and as a gross
postor he was forthwith sent to Millbank.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain was absent on
ve at the time of my visit, but I have subsequently received
m him the following detail of the duties performed by him in
e prison.

Portsmouth Gaol, 7th October, 1850.

I regret exceedingly that it was out of my power to have waited upon
u during your late inspection of the borough gaol. I happened to be from
me when your summons arrived, and did not return till the evening. I send
ordingly a short report of the manner in which the duties of the chaplaincy
performed, with the extracts from the journal which you required.
assemble the prisoners every morning in the chapel for prayers, and read
lection from the liturgy and a portion of Scripture; after which I preach to
n a short sermon. Thus all the prisoners (with the exception of the cook)
brought under daily religious instruction. On the Lord's day, Divine ser.
is performed in the morning and afternoon, and two sermons are delivered-
have also Divine service and a sermon on Christmas Day, Good Friday,
all thanksgiving and fast days, appointed by public authority. When there
ny juvenile offenders in prison, I catechise them on an average about five
s every week; and occasionally visit them at their houses to inquire how
are getting on, and to devise means for preserving the children (if there
ny) from similar contamination. I admonish all the prisoners on admission,
enter their names in the character book, with all the minute particulars
they may be pleased to give me respecting their parentage, education,
pation, history, &c. &c. On discharge, likewise, I see and admonish them.
tribute books and tracts frequently through the prison, and visit every
the sick in hospital and those in solitary confinement. I spend from two
ur hours every day in the gaol, more or less, as the occasional duties may
in number and importance. I follow as implicitly as possible the rules
cribed by Act of Parliament, which I find excellent, and admirably
ted in every respect. I may add perhaps that there are four schools in
rent parts of the borough which are attended in great numbers by the
lren of the poor, and which I constantly catechise. In one of them, in
room, I have a catechetical class of 200 boys; and in another room, of 100
. I carefully endeavour to instil into their minds the strictest principles of
sty, integrity, faithfulness, and truth. As I hold no parochial charge, I
an easy admission into these schools without being liable to the imputation
ficiousness or intrusion.
any of the prisoners during the eighteen months nearly that I have held
chaplaincy, have left gaol apparently penitent, and with excellent senti-
s and feelings, but as they generally leave the town, and go to other
es, I have no opportunity of ascertaining whether the impressions made
them have been permanent and lasting.

he governor of the prison confirms the chaplain's statement,
adds, the chaplain sees all the prisoners on coming in and
g out, and has the women brought before him for moral

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and religious instruction. His sister attends the prison, and sees the women twice a week, and instructs them. The prisoners mutilate the books very much. There is no lending library, but the corporation allow the chaplain 5*l.* a year for books. I notice with much satisfaction a great improvement in the performance of the chaplain's duties, the average time spent by him daily in the prison is about 3 hours. I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal :—

Monday, June 10*th* 1850.—Visited the family of S. in Wingfield-street, (a notorious and incorrigible young thief,) who has been eight times in gaol, and six times whipped. The father is employed in the Dockyard. The boy has not contracted dishonest habits from want. I found the house deficient in much of the furniture, which was there on former visits. The family appears to be getting poorer.

I also visited B. in Lake-lane, Landport, another notorious juvenile offender. His mother gives a very bad account of him. Gave her much advice about bringing up the other children properly that are younger. Also visited the B's, (two other young offenders,) in Buckland. They are very poor, the mother is dead. A sister, 18 years old, keeps the house. Seymour-street, in which they live, appears to be a very low street, crowded with idle depraved-looking children. Gave the sister much advice about them, and keeping them clean; as they came into gaol exceedingly dirty and neglected.

Monday, June 17*th.*—Visited again the S. in Wingfield-street, Landport, the family of the notorious juvenile delinquent W. S. Saw the mother and two of the children. The mother seems to be a sensible decent woman, and complains much of the drunken habits of the father, who has reduced the family to very great poverty. Visited also S. another of the juvenile offenders. Did not see the boy, but the mother says that he has been greatly improved since he was last in gaol. The father is a shipwright in the Dockyard. The wife says he has been always a sober honest man, but violent in his temper, and a great swearer. The street (Wiltshire-street) seems to be a very low place, and full of demoralized inhabitants. The accounts given me of these two boys are very favourable. Their last imprisonment appears to have been very salutary to both. The separate confinement to which they were subjected, seems to have struck terror into them. They dread it even more than a flogging. I made inquiries about G., another boy who lives in the same street. The father is a very wicked and abandoned character. He is a widower, and cohabits with his sister-in-law, by whom he has a child. The whole family live together in one room, and spend nearly all their money in beer.

Friday, July 5*th.*—Visited the Lancasterian school, Swan-street, Landport, where a strikingly undue proportion of the juvenile offenders has been educated. Spoke to the master about frequently giving his pupils instruction on the eighth commandment; and impressing on them the principles of honesty and fair dealing. He defended himself by saying, that whatever harm was done must have been done during the time his predecessor held the school, who was an easy indulgent old man: that the fault could not be fairly charged upon him as he was only three years in charge; and that none of the boys instructed by him have ever been convicted of any crime.

July 12*th.*—Called to day at the house of L. another juvenile offender, who has been recently in gaol. The parents speak rather favourably of him, and of sending him to sea: gave them many charges about keeping him out of bad company, and also taking measures to prevent him from corrupting the other children. I also called on M., another, a very stupid, ignorant boy. His father is a potato-seller. He has not stolen from want. Gave the mother and a younger brother much advice.

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July 15th.—Visited M. in Wingfield-street, whose son has recently been convicted as a juvenile offender. I saw both parents. They seem to be very correct and proper people. They keep the boy in the house as much as possible, and intend soon to move away from such a demoralized locality. The son was corrupted by C. and B., two notorious young thieves, who live in a neighbouring street. They have a large family. I believe they are correct people, have no intercourse with their neighbours, and do not show their children a bad example. They live unfortunately in a locality where it is almost impossible to bring up a family well. I also saw L., a discharged debtor, and formerly convicted on a charge of stealing mortar. He lives in the same street. I saw his wife, who says he is quite an altered and reformed character since he came out of prison; and that he attends church three times a-day.

Labour.—The men sentenced to hard labour work at the wheel and picking oakum; the women making and mending linen, and washing.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The prisoners are unlocked at seven, make their beds, breakfast at eight, go to the wheel, and remain there until prayer time, at half-past ten; resume their labour, and dine at a quarter before 12; one hour is allowed for dinner; they resume their labour at 4, and are locked up at sunset.

With the exception of the women, who are confined in separate cells in a recently erected ward, the prisoners are in unrestricted association.

The construction of the men's wards in this prison is so defective, and the site on which the prison is built so limited, as to render it difficult to suggest any alteration or addition which would justify the requisite expenditure for the purpose. I think it would be found a very beneficial arrangement were the Town Council to send all convicted prisoners, of both sexes, whose sentences should exceed three months, under contract to the county gaol at Winchester. This would afford the means of an improved classification, if not of the complete separation of the prisoners. The time which the prisoners work at the wheel might, I think, be very properly extended, and prisoners before trial might be afforded employment. I consider the committal under summary conviction, of seamen to this prison from the Queen's ships for breaches of discipline, as very undesirable. They cannot fail of being injured by the demoralizing intercourse which must prevail, and there would be no difficulty in committing them to the county gaol at Winchester. A seaman from the 'Dauntless' was at the time of my visit undergoing his sentence of 10 days' solitary confinement, with 18 days' hard labour.

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TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

[Inspected October 5th, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the number and description of prisoners at the time of my visit.

A Return of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Southampton o the day of Inspection, with the Date of their Commitment, the Period for whic they are Committed, and the days of their Discharge.

Convicted.

No.	Name.	When Committed.	Sentence.	When to be Discharged.	Offence.
1	T. S. .	11 Apr. 1850	6 months.	10 Oct. 1850	Felony.
2	J. J. .	11 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	,,
3	A. G. .	11 ,, ,,	2 years .	10 Apr. 1852	,,
4	I. T. .	11 ,, ,,	1 year .	10 ,, 1851	,,
5	G. H. .	11 ,, ,,	1 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	,,
6	H. B..	11 ,, ,,	1 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	,,
7	W. C.	11 ,, ,,	6 months.	10 Oct. 1850	,,
8	J. W..	11 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	,,
9	J. W..	1 July ,,	1 year .	30 June 1851	For want of Sureties.
10	W. H.	1 ,, ,,	4 months.	31 Oct. 1850	Felony.
11	G. W.	1 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	31 Dec. ,,	,,
12	J. H.	1 ,, ,.	6 ,, .	31 ,, ,,	Embezzlement.
13	J. P. .	1 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	31 ,, ,,	Felony.
14	J. R. .	1 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	31 ,, ,,	,,
15	F. H..	9 ,, ,,	3 ,, .	8 Oct. ,,	Vagrancy.
16	G. D..	7 Aug. ,,	3 ,, .	6 Nov. ,,	,,
17	W. J..	7 ,, ,,	3 ,, .	6 ,, ,,	,,
18	G. R..	7 ,, ,,	3 ,, .	6 ,, ,,	,,
19	J. B. .	12 ,, ,,	2 ,, .	11 Oct. ,,	Exposing his person.
20	W. T.	18 Sept. ,,	21 days .	8 ,, ,,	Assaulting Police Constable.
21	C. B..	18 ,, ,,	21 days and 1 month.	9 Nov. ,,	,, ,,
22	J. W..	24 ,, ,,	21 days .	11 Oct. ,,	Throwing over Prison wall.
23	G. C..	30 ,, ,,	21 ,, .	20 ,, ,,	Assaulting Police Constable.
24	W. W.	2 Oct. ,,	21 ,, .	22 ,, ,,	Using short weights.
25	G. S. .	3 ,, ,,	14 ,, .	16 ,, ,,	Vagrancy.
26	G. H..	3 ,, ,,	10 ,, .	12 ,, ,,	Using short weights.
27	G. T..	4 ,, ,,	7 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	Assault.
			Women.		
1	C. W.	15 Oct. 1849	1 year .	14 Oct. 1850	Felony.
2	E. A..	3 ,, 1850	7 days .	9 ,, ,,	Assault.

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UNTRIED.

No.	Name.	When Committed.	When to be Tried.	Charge.
1	G. F. L.	1 July 1850	Sessions . .	Obtaining money under false pretences.
2	G. J. .	5 ,, ,,	,, . .	Felony.
3	J. P. .	13 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
4	W. H.	17 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
5	H. S. .	18 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
6	W. H.	18 ,, ,,	Assizes . .	Cutting and maiming
7	G. C. .	31 ,, ,,	Sessions . .	Felony.
8	S. P. .	5 Aug. ,,	,, . .	,,
9	H. H. .	8 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
10	J. B. .	12 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
11	G. S. .	27 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
12	J. S. .	2 Sept. ,,	,, . .	,,
13	E. B. .	2 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
14	J. C. .	7 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
15	F. W.	9 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
16	J. H. .	10 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
17	G. H..	12 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
18	D. G. .	12 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
19	W. T..	13 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
20	J. M. D.	19 ,, ,,	Assizes . .	Cutting and maiming.
21	F. G. .	25 ,, ,,	Sessions . .	Felony.
22	G. M..	30 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
		WOMEN.		
1	E. W..	3 July 1850	Sessions . .	Felony.
2	J. G. .	9 Aug. ,,	,, . .	Passing bad coin.
3	S. H. .	24 Sept. ,,	,, . .	Felony.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

Tried Male Prisoners.	27
Tried Female Prisoners	2
Untried Male Prisoners	22
Untried Female Prisoners	3
	54

The state of this prison, although still crowded to excess, y be reported as improved since my last visit. Clothing been provided, as well as a weekly supply of clean linen all the prisoners. The official diet-tables adopted, and cooking of provisions removed from the day-rooms and ced under the superintendence of an officer. Two rooms ve been taken from the adjoining debtors' prisons, and an ditional officer appointed. But I regret to report that se are but palliatives of the existing evils, which can y be removed by the erection of a new prison; and until s is completed, it is most desirable that all prisoners tenced to longer periods than three months' imprisonment ould be sent, under contract, to the county gaol at Winester.

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I regret to report that some attempts at escape have been made; but, with one exception, that of a prisoner remanded on a charge of smuggling, they were unsuccessful. No blame appears to attach to the officers. Under the head of health, the surgeon reports that the principal ailment has been the venereal.

With respect to moral and religious instruction, the chaplain states that all attempts at instruction, in the crowded state of the gaol, are in vain. The usual services are performed.

I have the satisfaction of reporting that the building a new prison has been decided upon by the municipal authorities, and the site selected; and it is most desirable that every exertion should be made for its speedy completion.

The keeper of this prison, who has shown very considerable ability in the trying situation in which he has been placed, that of managing a number of prisoners with inadequate means, states, "The Juvenile Offenders Act has been most beneficial in reducing the number of such cases. I have had as many as 18 boys in custody, but since the application of corporal punishment they have been most materially reduced. I have now only four in custody. A magistrate and the surgeon are always present at corporal punishment."

DEBTORS' GAOL.—SOUTHAMPTON.

This gaol, which adjoins the prison for criminals, was tenanted by a single prisoner, detained there under the Small Debts Act. It appears that destitute debtors are allowed sixpence a day for their maintenance. The debtors' ward, in which this single prisoner was confined, was in a most discreditable condition at the time of my visit; the walls were covered with drawings of ships, &c., and numberless inscriptions both in prose and verse.

It appears surprising how any officer could have entered this room, and not taken the necessary steps to deface the filthy productions, which could not fail to meet his eye.

I represented the state of this place to the justices, and recommend that all debtor prisoners who require to be supported by the county should receive the allowance of food laid down in Table No. 4 of the official regulations, and that the allowance of sixpence a day be discontinued.

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OXFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—OXFORD.

[Visited August 30th, 1850.]

annex a state of the prison at the time of my visit.—

State of the Prison, Friday, August 30th, 1850.

No. 1	Yard, Convicted Felons	18
2	,, Convicted Felons 6, Misdemeanants 13, Poachers 2	21
3	,, Transports	7
4	,, For the Sessions 20, Assizes 1, Re-examination 1	22
5	,, Boys Convicted: not Hard Labour Misdemeanant 1. Confinement Class: (their last month) Hard Labour Felon 1, Misdemeanant 1	3
6	,, Confinement Class: (their last month) Felon 1, Misdemeanants 9, not Hard Labour Misdemeanants 3	13
7	,, Not Hard Labour Common Gaol Misdemeanants 4, House of Correction Misdemeanants 2, Hard Labour Transport 1	7
8	,, Debtors (3 of whom on County Allowance)	5
	,, County Courts, on County Allowance	3
No. 1	Females, Convicted Felon 1, Sick Felon 1, Misdemeanants 2	4
2	,, For the Sessions	1
		104

he interior of this prison was clean and orderly at the of my visit. There were a number of complaints from oners on the subject of the diet, which they considered to nsufficient. (See p. 44.)

he surgeon states,—

consider the diet sufficient—that is, generally sufficient. I frequently ere to take prisoners out of close confinement. There are very few who r long terms, but are excused from being placed on the reduced dietary last month of their imprisonment. This is under the Rule 58 of the n Regulations, viz., "All prisoners in the House of Correction whose nces shall not exceed one month, shall be placed on a reduced dietary ter mentioned, and shall work for two hours each day, and for the inder of the 24 hours shall be confined in their cells; and the same treat- shall be observed towards all prisoners in the House of Correction, what- r the term of their sentences may be, for their last month of their con- ent, unless the Court or committing Magistrate should order this treat- to be observed for a less period than a month." Although the above ation is one of the certified rules of the prison, I am doubtful as to the ence of placing prisoners on a reduced diet for the last month of a long sonment. I think the substitution of the official tables, which increase the period of imprisonment, would be found beneficial.

Iealth.—The surgeon states,—

y attendance is daily, with a weekly inspection of every prisoner. The al state of health of the prisoners, since the outbreak of cholera, has been ably good, but we have had several cases of low fever, with one fatal case. e is no dead-house. I comply with all the prison regulations. A very e outbreak of cholera took place in 1849; it prevailed in every part of the

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Prison Dietary.

Every Male Prisoner, on County allowance, is allowed 24 ozs. of bread, daily; and every Female Prisoner 20 ozs. of bread, daily.

Class of Diet.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
No. 1. *Convicted Prisoners—Hard Labour.*							
Breakfast	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
Dinner	Boiled beef, 8 ozs. (without bone)	Meat soup, 1 quart; potatoes, 16 ozs.	Pea soup, 1 pint	Pea soup, 1 pint	Boiled beef, 8 ozs. (without bone).	Meat soup, 1 quart; potatoes, 16 ozs.	Pea soup, 1 pint.
Supper	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint	Gruel, 1 pint	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint	Gruel, 1 pint.
No. 2. *Convicted Prisoners—Not Hard Labour.*							
Breakfast	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
Dinner	Boiled beef, 6 ozs. (without bone)	Meat soup, 1½ pints; potatoes, 12 ozs.	Pea-soup, 1 pint	Pea soup, 1 pint	Boiled beef, 6 ozs. (without bone).	Meat soup, 1½ pints; potatoes, 12 ozs.	Pea soup, 1 pint.
Supper	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
No. 3. *Debtors and Untried Prisoners.*							
Breakfast	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint,
Dinner	Boiled beef, 6 ozs. (without bone)	Meat soup, 1½ pints; potatoes, 12 ozs.	Pea soup, ½ pint	Pea soup, ½ pint	Boiled beef, 6 ozs. (without bone).	Meat soup, 1½ pints; potatoes, 12 ozs.	Pea soup, ½ pint.
Supper	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
No. 4. *Convicted Prisoners—Reduced Dietary.*							
Breakfast	Gruel, 1 sint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
Dinner	Boiled beef, 4 ozs. (without bone)	Meat soup, 1 pint; potatoes, 8 ozs.	Pea soup, ½ pint	Pea soup, ½ pint	Boiled beef, 4 ozs. (without bone).	Meat soup, 1 pint; potatoes, 8 ozs.	Pea soup, ½ pint.
Supper	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.

Three ounces of oatmeal are apportioned to one quart of gruel, which is seasoned with salt in the proportion of one ounce of salt to five quarts of gruel. Salt is also allowed to the boiled beef and to the boiled potatoes; and the meat soup (which is made from the boiling of the beef issued on the preceding day—and also boiling at the same time the quantity of bone belonging to it—to which is added the gravy produced at cutting up the meat) is seasoned with pepper and salt, and thickened in the proportion of, per quart, one ounce and a half of oatmeal, and one ounce of onions, leeks, or barley; or, in the absence of onions, leeks, or barley, three ounces of potatoes, mashed. The pea soup is made of split peas in the proportion of a quarter of a pint of peas to a pint of soup, and thickened with oatmeal in the proportion of an ounce of oatmeal to a quart of pea soup, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

Untried prisoners are permitted to receive eatables from their friends, and also tea and coffee, or to send out (on Tuesdays and Fridays) and purchase such from outside.

All House of Correction prisoners, whose sentences do not exceed one Calendar month, are placed on the reduced dietary; and so likewise are all House of Correction Prisoners for the last month of their imprisonment, unless the surgeon may think additional diet requisite. Prisoners in this class work only two hours each day.

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prison, except in the trial-yard and debtors' wards. The first cases of cholera showed themselves in the city and in the gaol on the same day.

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment, and their Diseases, on the 30th August, 1850.

Diarrhœa	2
Venereal	3
Itch	1
Bad cold	1
Ulcered legs	1
	8

Return of the Number of Prisoners receiving Extra Diet by Order of the Surgeon, on the 30th August, 1850.

Sick Allowance	4

The medical officer at my request has drawn up the following very able memoir of the circumstances attending the outbreak of cholera in this prison, which I insert.

An account of the circumstances attending the outbreak of the Cholera in Oxford Castle, in August, September, and October, 1849.

The cholera having been prevalent in the town of Abingdon, distant six miles from Oxford, from the beginning of August, was daily expected to show itself in this city, where every preparation had been made by a Board of Health, assisted by Sanitary Committees, to prevent the spreading of the disease, and by affording prompt medical relief to those who might be attacked, to limit its ravages as far as possible.

On the 13th of August, at 5 A.M., the first case occurred in the castle (which was also the first in Oxford), in the person of J. H. aged 40, a prisoner who had been confined four months and a half, and was on the full diet of the prison. He was seen by Dr. Acland and the surgeon of the prison, several times between 5½ A.M. and 5½ P.M., at which time he died, without any attempt at rallying, excepting a slight increase of warmth on the surface, after being wrapped in a blanket wrung out of hot water.

On the same evening, a girl living in the parish of St. Thomas was seized with cholera, and died on the day following.

No other case occurred until the 20th and 21st of August, when several persons in the town were attacked, and one of the turnkeys of the castle was taken ill of the disease in the night between the 20th and 21st. He recovered.

During the past week there had been no great amount of diarrhœa in the prison, and the inmates in general were in a better state of health than usual, up to the beginning of September, when diarrhœa began to prevail, and on the 13th of September a prisoner, G. S., aged 20, in prison 5 months, had a very severe attack of cholera. He recovered.

On the 15th W. P., aged 37, a transport, in prison 6 months, was attacked with cholera, and after rallying from the collapse, died, apparently of suppression of urine, 84 hours from the time of seizure.

From this time, diarrhœa began to increase until it spread generally through the prison. On the 18th another case of cholera occurred, F. L., aged 16, in prison 25 days: this lad died in 18 hours from the first symptoms of diarrhœa.

He was the only patient who attempted to assign a cause for the attack,

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and he attributed his illness to the smell of the motions of a prisoner in the next cell, B. T., who was then ill with bad diarrhœa, but did not pass into true cholera until 12 hours after the lad's death.

On this day, September 18th, the surgeon recommended rice-milk for breakfast, instead of gruel; and on the 19th, in consultation with Dr. Acland, large alterations both in diet and discipline were proposed by them, submitted to the magistrates for their approval, and adopted. These alterations appear in a letter from Dr. Acland to the governor, and a report to the magistrates, copies of which are enclosed.

Liberal allowances of wine and brandy were served to the officers, a good solid diet with beer allowed to the prisoners in attendance on the patients, and tobacco served out to every prisoner able to smoke.

On September 19th, 3 more prisoners were seized with cholera: W. K., aged 28, in prison 2 months; T. K., aged 41, in prison 2 months; and B. T., aged 31, in prison 4 days. These 3 patients recovered.

On September 20th, R. K., aged 25, in prison 4 months, was attacked with the disease, and after a very hard struggle recovered. He is still in prison, and though in tolerable health, is incapable of hard labour.

On the 22nd, W. R., aged 24, in prison 4 days; on the 23rd, P. R., aged 29, in prison 8 days; and on the 24th, W. B., aged 46, in prison 11 days, were attacked with cholera—the first two recovered. W. B. rallied from the collapse, but died, apparently of suppression of urine, 76 hours from the first seizure.

From this time the diarrhœa began to abate in violence, and no new case of cholera occurred up to September 29th, when the surgeon was enabled to report that the prison was tolerably healthy, and that there was no fresh case of diarrhœa.

In the night between the 30th of September and the 1st of October, no less than 7 prisoners, 4 females and 3 males, were simultaneously attacked with diarrhœa, 3 of them very severely, of whom one advanced to true cholera, R. W., aged 16, in prison 11 days; the only female who had the disease. She recovered.

On the evening of the same day, October 1st, John Eaglestone, a turnkey, aged 67, was found suffering very severely from cholera. He rallied from the collapse, but died exhausted 65 hours from the commencement of his illness.

This was the last case of cholera that occurred in the prison during the continuance of the epidemic in Oxford, which was prolonged to the end of October, but cases of diarrhœa continued to present themselves through the whole of the winter and spring, so that the last of the additions and alterations in the diet was not removed until the 2nd of May.

On the 3rd of February last, T. G., aged 24, who had been in prison during the prevalence of the epidemic last autumn, and passed unharmed through that sickly time, was attacked with undoubted cholera. He recovered in 7 days.

It is but right to state that no case was registered as cholera, excepting those only, where, in addition to the rice-water purging and vomiting, and cramps, there were also present collapse, a wholly or almost imperceptible pulse, and total suppression of urine. Many were the cases of diarrhœa resembling cholera so nearly as to be with difficulty distinguished from that disease, and three of them refused to yield to the treatment for diarrhœa, but began to amend directly they were put on the plan adopted for cholera.

After the first two cases, the patients were treated on the plan proposed by Dr. Ayres of Hull, with some modifications, namely, 2 grains of calomel every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, according to circumstances, until bilious stools were procured. No stimulants or opiates were allowed, excepting occasionally 10 drops of ether when the coldness of the surface remained longer than usual; and when the hiccup was troublesome, 4 or 5 drops of laudanum were administered at intervals, and always with relief.

No food or drink was allowed, excepting cold water in quantities of one tablespoonful with each dose of calomel, until reaction was begun, when very

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small quantities of tea, and afterwards of beef-tea, were given at intervals, and gradually increased in quantity until the improvement in the symptoms allowed a return to solid food; several days, however, elapsed before it was found prudent to go beyond the beef-tea.

The principal modifications in Dr. Ayres' plan of treatment consisted in commencing with one large dose of calomel, as 20 to 30 grains, according to circumstances, and then following up with the 2-grain doses, and in the addition of the ether.*

Of the 14 cases of cholera treated in the prison (or 15, if the case that occurred in February last be included), 9 (or 10) recovered, and 5 died.

Two of the cases that died were of that overwhelming nature that the patient appeared at once struck with death, and another was a man 67 years of age, whose constitution had been giving way for some time.

All the cases, including the 2 officers, were treated in the prison infirmary, those who recovered being removed as early as was consistent with their safety to large and airy wards, where they remained until they were able to return to their proper classes, or until they were discharged from prison, their term of imprisonment having expired.

It was not possible to assign any cause peculiar to the prison for the outbreak of the disease. It attacked indiscriminately prisoners of all ages and descriptions (with the exception of the debtors, and prisoners for trial): those who slept in the large building, where the prisoners for trial also slept, and those in the building called "No. 6," on the opposite side of the prison; those who had been in confinement for months, and those who had been in prison for a few days only; and it was remarkable that both the officers who had the disease did not sleep within the actual wall of the prison, but in lodges outside the wall, though on the premises.

The following table shows the whole number of prisoners, the number of debtors, and prisoners for trial, in each of the 4 weeks during which the cholera prevailed in the prison:—

Date.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Debtors.	For Trial.
August 13 . .	106	13	3
September 15 .	92	13	12
,, 22 .	96	12	14
,, 29 .	91	7	15

JOHN F. WOOD,
Surgeon to the Prison.

Copy of Letter from H. W. Acland, Esq., M.D., to the Governor of Oxford Castle.

DEAR SIR, *Oxford, September 20th*, 1849.

I shall be unable to send you before to-morrow morning a copy of the opinion which I wish to offer on the condition of the gaol; at the same time I am desirous of losing no time in saying that I think it would be highly desirable,—

* It is of course to be understood that the usual external remedies were employed, such as frictions, mustard poultices, bags of heated salt and bran, and tins of hot water to the feet and legs.

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1st. To place all the prisoners on the 1st Class diet.
2nd. To make Tuesday's diet the same as Sunday's, and to make the pea-soup of Wednesday with the liquor of Tuesday's meat.
3rd. To give bread and cheese for supper, instead of bread and gruel.
4th. To allow smoking, and to supply tobacco, to officers and prisoners.
5th. To give the officers a moderate allowance of grog or spirits, in such form or quantity as the surgeon may direct, and especially to serve some out, with a recommendation to eat some bread with it, before unlocking in the morning.
6th. To allow such relaxation in the Confinement Class of prisoners as you may consider to be consistent with the rules of the prison, or the regulations of the Inspectors.
7th. To ascertain that the Upper Range is kept in the most airy condition that the building will allow: to which end I would suggest the lighting, for an hour or two daily, the heating apparatus of the prison.

I beg leave to be allowed to express my strong sense of the zeal, humanity, and attention which I perceive to prevail in the prison, and though such expression may not properly be let fall by me when asked only a medical opinion, yet it is impossible to witness the careful consideration which you yourself show; the skill, assiduity, and attentive kindness of your surgeon; and the unflinching assistance of your officers, and the readiness of the men themselves to help each other, without departing in some measure from the simple requirements of a medical opinion.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
To Capt. Robins, R.N. (Signed) H. W. Acland.

Copy of Report from Dr. Acland to the Visiting Magistrates of Oxford Castle.

Gentlemen, *Oxford, September 21st*, 1849.

I have the honor to inform you, that at the request of Mr. Wood, surgeon of the county gaol, and by permission of the governor, I visited the prisoners, except the debtors, on the morning of Wednesday the 19th instant, and that I have seen the sick several times since then.

The prison was perfectly clean, I was unable to discover any local cause of disease within the walls of the prison, nor could its appearance be attributed to the neglect of any regulations on the part of any of the officers.

The prisoners were generally healthy; there were three affected with chronic disorders, viz., one with epilepsy, one with a nervous affection, one with dropsy in the belly. Two were suffering under fully developed spasmodic cholera, and several were affected with diarrhœa of a more or less serious kind.

You are aware that for some previous to the date of my visit there had been frequent cases of diarrhœa, and three deaths from cholera.

The first case of this disease which appeared in the gaol was also the first in Oxford; it occurred on August the 13th. It could be traced neither to a local cause nor to communication from without. There were at that date, I am informed by the governor, 106 prisoners, of whom 14 were debtors and 9 females. Since then 73 prisoners have been admitted; 179 prisoners have therefore been submitted to the same influence, as far as mere confinement within the walls of a prison may be said to imply similarity of condition.

Nothing has hitherto been elicited by which the prevalence of the disease can be attributed to the particular class of the prisoners. No debtor has had the cholera, nor any female, nor any poacher. Nearly half the cases have occurred in convicted felons not in the Confinement Class; about half had slept in the Top Range; about half belonged to the Confinement Class; one case has occurred in a turnkey; 8 in all of the 179 prisoners have been attacked.

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I have to submit that in these particulars I have not considered it as my duty to enter upon the detailed statistics, which may be, if required, furnished by the valuable reports of the surgeon, to whom, with the governor and deputy governor, I am indebted for these data.

Besides the 179 prisoners living within the walls of the gaol, there are 16 officers, including their servants, and exclusive of the governor's family. These all leave the prison generally every other day, some leave it daily. Of these one has been attacked.

Previously to September 19th, the day of my visit, 5 persons had been attacked by cholera; of these, 3 died. On the day of my visit there were 2 new cases, and 2 new cases of very serious diarrhœa. These last, notwithstanding active treatment, passed into unmistakeable cholera.

Under all these circumstances no ordinary anxiety and responsibility rested upon the governor and the surgeon, and now also upon myself, whom they thought fit to consult.

After weighing the facts presented to me, and after repeated examination of the prison, I acquainted the governor with the conclusions to which, with Mr. Wood's assistance, I had come.

At the same time Mr. Wood recommended officially the adoption of these measures.

I have requested the governor to lay before you my letter to him. I trust the measures themselves may meet your approval, and that they may, by God's blessing, tend to stay the progress of the epidemic, and to relieve the officers from their increased labours, and the prisoners from alarm.

With respect to the treatment adopted by your surgeon, and the attention paid to the sick by all persons concerned with them, I beg leave to say, that the judgment and kindness shown by Mr. Wood have met their reward in the success of his plan and management; and that the consideration and humane readiness shown by him and every class of your officers, under the example of the governor, and (under their guidance) of the prisoners themselves, merit the highest approbation.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY W. ACLAND.

To the Visiting Magistrates of the Oxford Castle.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain of the county gaol holds also the office of chaplain to the borough gaol, and is one of the chaplains of Magdalen College, which he states does not interfere with his duties in the county prison. He performs two services on the Sundays, with one sermon; the services beginning at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and 2 in the afternoon. Prayers are also read daily. Engages himself to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners in classes, while the schoolmaster undertakes those requiring elementary tuition. The instruction is voluntary on the prisoners' part, with the exception of the boys, who attend school every day. The prisoners are divided into classes. There is a lending library of mixed literature for the use of the prisoners. Every facility is afforded for the attendance of ministers of other persuasions when required by prisoners. In some cases the Catholic prisoners stay away from chapel, in others not. Does not regularly see every prisoner on coming in and discharge. A great proportion of the prisoners are very ignorant, although many

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can read. The prisoners from the workhouses are certainly the worst. Has no room in which he can see the prisoners, but gives him every opportunity of seeing them. The instruction of the prisoners has been greatly interfered with, in consequence of the additions and alterations in the prison. The schoolmaster has a number of books for circulation among the prisoners, but the chaplain reserves those of a superior description for distribution at his discretion. The average time spent by him in visiting the prisoners daily, is from one to two hours.

The schoolmaster states,—

There are four juvenile prisoners under instruction this day, one under 17; they did not know their alphabet. The instruction has been interfered with since the alterations have been going on in the prison. I was never used to teaching before. The prisoners are instructed in the day-room of each class. They are not taught to write. The new chapel was opened for service on the 7th of January. The women are taught to read and write by the female turnkey.

Labour.—The labour is the tread-wheel, a capstan for pumping water, and crank-mill for grinding corn. The prisoners in their cells are not provided with work. The men's clothing is repaired, but not made, in the prison.

Benefactions.—The benefactions both in money and provisions, bequeathed for the relief of prisoners, are, as may be supposed from Oxford being the seat of a University, both numerous and valuable. They are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Hordes, by President of Trinity College, amount	24	0	0
Magdalen College	0	8	0
Donation from the Manciple of ditto	2	0	0
Donation from Mrs. Mather	8	16	10
Christchurch College	2	10	0
Rev. J. Swinton	2	16	8
Jesus College donation	0	10	0
Exeter College, paid by Bursar	1	0	0
Interest on 100*l.* 3 per Cent. Reduced, from President of Trinity College	3	0	0
The University, from Langdon Hill's Estate	2	0	0

Provisions.

Christchurch 5 lbs. of meat	Weekly.
Trinity College, 6 penny loaves	Every fortnight.
Oriel College, 6 twopenny loaves	,,
Corpus Christi College, 18 penny loaves	Monthly.
Trinity College, 12 penny loaves	,,
Corpus Christi, ten shillings' worth of meat	Quarterly.

Soup at Christmas given to the criminal prisoners.

The interference with the regulated diet of prisons, by the distribution of these unnecessary articles of food, has been generally felt as a great evil, but considered also as an irre-

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mediable one; the Visiting Justices, with great propriety, after experiencing the inconvenience of receiving these benefactions in kind, have made a representation to the several heads of colleges from whom they were received, requesting that their value in money may be substituted, and the following correspondence shows that this has been assented to, and will, I trust, serve as a precedent in governing other cases.

Copy of Correspondence as to commuting for a money payment the benefactions at present received in kind.

County Hall, Oxford,
29th October, 1849.

REVEREND SIR,

I AM desired by the visiting magistrates of the county prison respectively to apprise you that in consequence of the strict regulations, enacted by modern statutes as to the diet in the prison, the reception of the benefactions in kind, which the [*Dean and Chapter of Christ Church*] have been accustomed to send at regular intervals, for the benefit of the poor debtors, interferes with the discipline of the place.

And it would therefore be a convenience if the [*Dean and Chapter*] would, for the future, allow of the gift being commuted into money; the magistrates undertaking that, as far as practicable, the pecuniary payments shall be duly appropriated to the same uses to which the benefactions in kind were originally assigned.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN M. DAVENPORT.

Copies of this circular were respectively addressed to—

The Very Rev. the Dean, Christ Church;—The Rev. the President, Trinity College;—The Rev. the Provost, Oriel College;—The Rev. the President, Corpus Christi College.—With the following postscripts:—

Christ Church.—The benefaction has consisted of two shillings' worth of meat weekly.

Trinity College.—The benefaction has consisted of six twopenny loaves weekly, delivered by Mr. Morgan, baker, Friar's Entry.

Oriel College.—The benefaction has consisted of six twopenny loaves each alternate week, delivered by Mr. Chapman, baker, St. Clement's.

Corpus Christi College.—The benefaction has consisted of eighteen penny loaves monthly (delivered by Mr. Baine, baker, High Street); and ten shillings' worth of meat, quarterly.

REPLIES.

SIR,

Trinity College, 31*st October*, 1849.

THE President and Fellows of Trinity College will readily comply with the wish of the visiting magistrates of the county prison that their usual benefaction in bread should be changed into a money payment, if you will only inform me at what times and to whom the payment shall in future be made.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
(Signed) J. SMITH, Bursar.

J. M. Davenport, Esq.,
County Hall, Oxford.

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Books.—I inspected the books, and found them neatly kept, and entered to the period of my visit. The more considerable articles of provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The accounts are audited by a committee of finance, and the Clerk of the Peace makes the usual orders on the treasurer. The following are the prices of articles supplied to the prison:—

	£.	s.	d.
Grey Jacket	0	6	2
,, Waistcoat	0	3	6½
,, Trowsers	0	5	5½
,, Stock	0	0	2¼
Felon's Waistcoat	0	4	1
Yellow Trowsers	0	7	4½
,, Stock	0	0	2¾
White Shirt	0	3	6
Pair of Stockings	0	2	0
Shoes, wooden bottoms, 4*s.* 6*d.* and	0	5	0
Cap	0	0	11½
Blankets, per pair	0	11	0
Rugs, each (cotton)	0	3	3
Brown Sheeting, per yard, for Bed Ticks	0	0	8
Calico, per yard, for repairs, 6*d.* and	0	0	4
Flannel, per yard	0	1	0
Thread, per lb.	0	2	0
Worsted, per lb. (grey)	0	2	0
Ditto (yellow)	0	3	6
Soda, per lb.	0	0	1½
Pepper, per lb.	0	1	4
Salt, per peck of 14 lbs.	0	0	6
Milk (for infants), per quart	0	0	2½
Fagots, per hundred	1	1	0

By Contract, renewable each period of Three Months, excepting Soap and Candles, Six Months.

	£.	s.	d.
Yellow Soap, per cwt. 40*s.* 41*s.* 43*s.*			
Candles, per dozen lbs.	0	4	10
Bread, Loaves 2 lbs. each—in Loaves, each at	0	0	2½
Oatmeal, per cwt.	0	13	0
Split Peas, per bushel	0	5	9
Beef, per lb.	0	0	3½
Coals, per ton weight { Second Wednesbury	1	1	0
Coals, per ton weight { Baddesley	1	0	6
Coke, per quarter	0	5	0

Debtors.—There is no effective separation between the classes of debtors in simple execution, those remanded, and those committed from the county courts, or who neglect to file a schedule. One debtor, I regret to say a clergyman of the Church of England, has been here for several years, and does not appear to contemplate the taking any steps to obtain his discharge. The debtors' lights are extinguished at nine in winter, and at half-past nine in the summer.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows:—The bell rings at seven for the officers to assemble,

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at seven they begin unlocking. The prisoners come down their respective yards to clean their utensils, and return them to their cells. They then come down to wash and ve their bread for the day, except the confinement class, who ve half in the morning, and half on their return from chapel quarter to ten. They get to labour at half-past seven. confinement class, work until eight o'clock, at which time breakfast is laid out in the day-room, and each man as he s through takes his allowance to his cell. The men not osing the confinement class labour until a quarter past . Breakfast occupies about 40 minutes. The bell rings quarter before nine for the confinement class to be let out eir cells to go to chapel. The confinement class fall into a after chapel, and are inspected by the governor, and then rn to their cells. Dinner at twelve, and at ten minutes re two they are let out of their cells to work, and continue bour until a quarter before three, when they return to cells, taking their supper with them; the prisoners not ging to this class continue at labour, and the untried in in their yard and day-rooms. On Sundays the prisoners at the same time as on week days, and are employed in ng their feet. Chapel begins at half-past ten, and con- s until twelve; they then receive their dinners and return eir cells, come down again to chapel at two, exercise for n-hour, and are locked up at three, taking their suppers them. The other prisoners are in their yards during the

e construction of this prison does not permit the applica- of any very effective system of penal discipline. A move ver has been taken in the right direction by the erection separate prison for women, with convenient wash-house, nary, &c., which has been certified as fit for the separate nement of prisoners. A new chapel and cook-house have been added. The complete supervision of the prisoners in chapel is greatly interfered with by the unnecessary t of the wainscot divisions fronting the seats. The instruc- of the prisoners has been interrupted by the cholera and orks, but it is to be hoped will be resumed to its former t, and is, I think, capable of being beneficially extended. om should also be set apart for the chaplain to see the ners on admission, discharge, and on other occasions. The locking-up of the prisoners has an undoubted tendency r to confirm or generate habits of indolence, and I think experiment of introducing gas into a certain number of cells, where prisoners are confined for long terms, is very able. The introduction of some employment for prisoners e trial, and for those not sentenced to hard labour, is of greatest importance. The picking of oakum, coir, hair,

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wool, or flock, may be resorted to without difficulty, and will be sufficiently remunerative by the interruption it will afford to evil thoughts and evil communications.

The division of the debtors into classes, effectually separating those sentenced for contempt, fraud, or neglecting to avail themselves of the provisions of the law, from those in simple execution, is highly desirable; the separation at present is but nominal. I beg to bring to the consideration of the Justices propriety of discontinuing the practice of interring the bodies of deceased prisoners who are not claimed by their friends, in the ground within the precincts of the prison. The law has made this a part of the sentence of criminals convicted of murder, as if to stamp the punishment of the crime with deeper ignominy. I strongly recommend that all other prisoners who may die in prison, and whose bodies are unclaimed by their friends, should in future be buried in the churchyard of the parish, and the expense be defrayed by the county. A house or shed to which the bodies may be removed until burial, is also wanted.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE CITY OF OXFORD.

[Visited August 30th, 1850.]

The interior of this prison was clean, and there were no complaints from the prisoners. In making the following observations upon the discreditable state of this gaol, and the neglect of nearly all the statutory provisions relating to prisons, I beg to state that I impute no blame to the officers, they appear to do all that is required of them.

Diet.—The same scale of diet for all classes of prisoners.

Health.—The medical officer states—

My salary is 30*l.* a-year, which includes medicines and all other applications, excepting midwifery cases. I visit daily. The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. We had not a single case of cholera.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

My salary is 25*l.* a-year. I perform one full service on Sundays at half-past nine. There is no instruction of the prisoners. There are not a sufficient number of books. I believe there are no regulations, nor anything of the sort in the prison. I should think it impossible for any prisoner to be there without becoming worse.

Labour.—The treadwheel for hard labour; women and boys employed in picking oakum.

Books.—There are no regular journals kept in the prison.

Rules and Regulations.—No rules.

Discipline.—The discipline is described as follows:—A

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a quarter to seven the turnkey comes down and lights
, and gets ready the gruel for the prisoners' breakfast.
isoners are unlocked at half-past seven; they come down
r wards and wash. They get their breakfast, and the
r labour go to the wheel. They work in the proportion
ee on and one off until twelve o'clock. They dine at
and go on at one. They have supper, and are locked
half-past four. A prisoner assists the turnkey in the
g. Prisoners, male and female, are employed in clean-
oots and shoes, and other little offices. The surgeon
daily, the chaplain on the Sundays; no daily prayers.
vomen who are sent as prostitutes by the University au-
ties are placed in cells and given a pound of junk to pick,
n when they have finished they are let down to join the
s in their ward. Visitors to prisoners are only allowed by
of a magistrate; the convict d once a month, the untried
Vednesdays and Saturdays. There are no restrictions on
s. The provisions are contracted for; the University pay
a day for the prisoners.

e University police have charge of the city from nine
k at night until the morning. The city police act as a
olice. The Vice-Chancellor commits prostitutes to the
aol; the following are forms of the informations and com-
ents:—

xford. } The Information and Complaint of

of the University of Oxford, taken and made before me, the
Rev. , D.D. , Vice-Chancellor
of the said University, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the
Peace for the said , the
day of in the year of our Lord One Thou-
sand Eight Hundred and

on his Oath saith, that between the hours of and
o'Clock he this Informant attending the
, Proctor of the said University, by his

apprehended
idle and disorderly person, viz., a Common Prostitute, wandering in the
c streets within the precincts of the said University, and not giving a
actory account of herself.

n before me, 18 . The within-named
was duly convicted

he oath of the within-named
me

Oxford. } To the Constable or Marshal of the University of Oxford, in
the said county, and to the keeper of the House of Correction
in and for the said

asmuch as
uly convicted before me, the Rev.

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D.D. , Vice-Chancellor of the said University, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said
as an idle and disorderly person, viz. a common prostitute, wandering in the public streets within the precincts of the said University, and not giving a satisfactory account of herself.
These are therefore to command you, the said constable or marshal, forthwith to carry the said
to the said House of Correction, and to deliver her to the said keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And I do hereby command you, the said keeper, to receive the said into your custody in the said House of Correction, and her there safely to keep to hard labour for the space of
or until she shall be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this day of 18 .

The construction of this prison undoubtedly interferes materially with the application of a good system of discipline, but is no palliation for the neglect of the authorities to carry out many of the salutary provisions required by the law, and which would at least remove some of the many defects which are but too conspicuous.

The duties of the officers and their responsibilities are undefined, there being no rules or regulations for the government of the prison.

No moral or religious instruction is provided; only one service is performed on the Sabbath; no daily prayers read, as required by law.

The same quantity of food is allowed to all descriptions of prisoners, however long or short their times of imprisonment.

The employment of prisoners in domestic offices by the officers is forbidden by law.

All descriptions of prisoners, whether vagrants or otherwise, should be cleaned, and placed under medical treatment if requiring it, and provided with bedding.

I strongly recommend the City Council to turn their attention to the possibility of altering the prison, so that it may be applied to the separate confinement of prisoners. It appears to be a substantial well-built fabric, and I think is susceptible of great improvement at no very serious outlay. It is quite time that some improvement should take place, for imprisonment in this gaol has no tendency either to deter or reform, indeed is more likely to confirm bad habits than inculcate good ones.

I cannot close this report upon the city gaol at Oxford without expressing my satisfaction at the clean, orderly, and well-fitted condition of the lock-up provided by the University for the temporary detention of prisoners until brought before the Vice-Chancellor.

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List of Prisoners in the City Gaol, Oxford, on Monday, the 2nd of September, 1850.

No.	Name.	Age.	Read or Write.	By whom Committed.	When Received or Convicted.	Crime.	Sentence.	Time Expires.
1	R. G.	30	Well	By the Recorder	1849 Dec. 31	Felony	12 calendar months' hard labour.	1850. Dec. 30.
2	J. T.	20	Imp.	,,	,, ,,	,,	12 ,, Last fortnight Solitary.	
3	A. A.	31	N.	,,	,, ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,	
4	W. S.	40	Imp.	,,	1850 April 8	,,	12 ,, ,,	1861. April 7.
5	J. S.	32	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,	
6	R. G.	21	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	6 ,, 1st and last week solitary.	Oct. 7.
7	F.	23	N.	,,	,, July 1	,, (2 Convictions)	4 ,, ,,	Oct. 31.
8	J. W.	21	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	3 ,, ,,	Sept. 30.
9	M. C.	42	,,	W. Thorp, Esq.	,, Aug. 27	Vagrancy, Disorderly, &c.	1 ,, ,,	Sept. 26.
1	J. W.	30	,,	,,	,, Aug. 16	Bigamy	Trial at the next Assizes.	
1	A. L.	21	Imp.	C. J. Sadler, Esq. Mayor.	,, July 3	Stealing 1 sov. from the Person.		
2	J. C.	24	,,	,,	,, ,,	Accessory after the Robbery		
3	R. M.	15	,,	W. Thorp, Esq.	,, July 30	Stealing 3 Spoons, 1 Fork, and 1 Pencil-case.		
4	S. A.	20	,,	,,	,, Aug. 20	Stealing 1 Book		

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BEDFORDSHIRE.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY AT BEDFORD.

[Inspected October 23, 1850.]

Return of the Prisoners confined in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Bedford, Wednesday the 23rd of October, 1850.

Males 77, Females 4; Total 81.

State of the Gaol.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For Trial	3	..	
Under Sentence of Transportation	1	..	
Convicted (for Gaol)	2	..	
Want of Sureties	5	..	
For Further Examination	3	..	
Assaults	2	..	
Debtors	2	..	
	18	..	18
STATE OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.			
Convicted—Hard Labour	59	4	
Misdemeanants	..	..	
	59	4	63
Grand Total.	..	..	81

Every part of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—The official dietaries have been adopted.

Health.—The surgeon states—

I attend the prison daily, and comply with the rules and regulations laid down. I see every prisoner twice a week. There has been no disease of importance; some few trifling ailments, such as influenza and diarrhœa. The general health of the prisoners has been very good, with the exception of the vagrants, who all come in diseased. I consider the ventilation to be tolerably good, and think it will be greatly improved by the admission of external air, which is about to be done, on a similar plan to that recently adopted at Pentonville prison. We have one case of consumption, the left lung is affected. The introduction of manual labour for prisoners in the cells will, I have no doubt, be most beneficial. I attend all corporal punishments: the number of lashes never exceeds 36.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

On Sundays I perform two full services with sermons. On week days daily prayers and exposition, which lasts about 40 minutes; on Thursdays, in

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addition to the morning service, exposition from two to three o'clock. I visit the prisoners daily in their cells. There are about 300 volumes of books from the Religious Tract Society, not entirely of a religious character, but chiefly so. No prisoners have expressed any desire to be attended by ministers of their particular persuasion. A Roman Catholic prisoner declined attending chapel, but we have no Catholic priest within eight miles. The schoolmaster is fully competent; he has been engaged before in Sunday-school teaching. With regard to the exposition of Scripture on Thursdays, a notice is given the week previous of the portion of Scripture to be expounded on the Thursday. The chapter is read to them and expounded, and the prisoners are then questioned so as to ascertain the attention paid by them, and the knowledge they have acquired. The schoolmaster merely distributes books, and does not instruct the prisoners in their cells; all prisoners are admitted to school. Four classes, consisting of about 10 in each class, selected according to their attainments, are heard every day in the week, with the exception of Saturday. Each class has an hour's instruction at a time. The instruction comprises reading, and a very few are taught arithmetic and writing; and with the present number of prisoners, each prisoner has two hours' instruction in the week. There is a class for writing, eight in number, who have one hour's instruction during the week. The sacrament is administered at the usual periods. The schoolmaster acts as chapel clerk, and is engaged in the instruction of prisoners for seven hours daily. The average time spent by me in the prison is from four to five hours daily.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's last report:—

The number of prisoners committed during the year was 661; of whom 448 males and 29 females were summarily convicted, and 165 males and 19 females were for trial. This number, compared with that of last year, presents a decrease of 27: a small diminution certainly, still it *is* a diminution; and it is comforting to consider that of the 661, 245 do not belong to this county;—and that of those who do, the number is less by 35 than that of last year.

But, my Lords and Gentlemen, reduction of crime to any great extent cannot be warrantably looked for, notwithstanding the vast improvements in Prison discipline, so long as the main causes of crime are suffered to maintain so vigorous an existence in our towns and villages. Let any man, at all conversant with criminals, and who has made the elements of social delinquency the subject of serious investigation, say what is the conclusion he has come to in this matter. Why, the general result of such observation and inquiry is, that crime mainly owes its origin to parental and social neglect, and its fearful consequences, in the most deplorable ignorance of moral and religious truth;—Sabbath breaking;—neglect of religious ordinances;—domestic strife and misery; and drunkenness, that brutalizing and blasting vice that slays its thousands.

With few exceptions the unhappy beings that generally become the inmates of your prison are neglecters of Public Worship and Sabbath-breakers; and on their own showing, 70 per cent. are drunkards. In regard to this last baneful evil it may be important to observe, that some are drawn into it from the mere force of adverse circumstances. Belonging to families too large to find anything like decent and comfortable accommodation in their small miserable cottages, if cottages they can be called, they are compelled to seek a shelter elsewhere.—Some low public-house generally becomes their lodging-place. There they are assailed by the worst temptations; yielding to which they soon become drunkards, and eventually occupants of your Prison. But it is not only those whose homes are thus fraught with inconvenience and discomfort, who are compelled to resort to such places. There are others who have no homes at all. These are they whose origin was disreputable. Born in disgrace, they grow up neglected. Generally unacknowledged by their fathers, and in the course of time detached

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from their mothers, they are cast upon the world, suffering for the sins of their heartless parents. They, too, are compelled by the necessities of their sad position to resort to the places above mentioned, and the same melancholy consequences ensue. The darkest features of this saddening picture are but too faithfully realized in the condition and character of some unhappy beings. at this moment inmates of your Prison. Their tale of woe would move a heart of stone.

With regard to the state of *education* of the prisoners generally, previous to committal, a reference to the Table will give you full information. How melancholy to reflect that, of 661 human beings in this highly favored land, 588 should not have the slighest acquaintance with Holy Scripture! and that only one should have had anything like a good education. True it is that 342 had attended Sunday Schools; but, according to the account of the prisoners themselves, most of those schools were very inefficiently conducted, and the instruction sadly defective. Often, very often, were the poor boys, after a sort of attendance for six months or a year, cruelly taken away from the only means of instruction their position and poverty permitted them, to field-keeping that pernicious custom, so ruinous, directly and indirectly, to their best interests, temporal and eternal.

In conclusion, I have thus endeavoured to specify the benefits your new system of Prison Discipline has been created to confer. I have invoked your special attention to the social, moral, and religious condition of the criminal population generally, during the continuance of which no great diminution of crime can be fairly looked for. I have adverted to the desire on the part of prisoners to receive instruction; the great progress made by some during the time they were under it, and the happy results that have occasionally been produced by it. It now only remains for me to trespass upon you with a few words more. The causes of crime already mentioned are but proximate and secondary. Their originating principle lies in the alienation of the fallen creature from his Maker. To overcome this alienation no force is competent but that of the Gospel. On this point we have the accumulated testimony of Holy Writ, and the universal finding of human experience. Permit me, then, in all humility, and in virtue of my position, to say, if you would carry out the benevolent object for which you have raised your new Prison—if you would add to the titles to public gratitude you have already earned, let the Gospel by every means be brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of the people. The path is clear. Let Sunday Schools, wherein the Scriptures are plainly and affectionately explained, be vigorously supported: let Adult Schools be established, and conducted in a spirit of considerate forbearance and love: let the observance of the Lord's Day and attendance on Public Worship be in every way promoted; let drunkenness be, as far as possible, discouraged and repressed; let discharged prisoners be kindly treated, and encouraged to retrieve their character, and "amend their lives according to God's holy word:" let the recesses of crime and misery be compassionately visited, and their wretched occupants besought to turn unto God, who is ready to pardon and delighteth in mercy; and be assured you will be blessed in your deed. Crime will decrease; the wretched made happy; you will be graciously rewarded a hundred-fold in your own bosoms, and generations yet unborn will rise up and call you blessed.

State of Education received by the Prisoners previous to their committal.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	
Could neither read nor write	160	16	
Could read only	18	2	
Read, or write, or both imperfectly	397	28	
Could read and write well	34	2	
Had received superior education	1	0	
Deaf and Dumb	3	0	
	613	48	661

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Of the above

388 Had not the slightest knowledge of Scripture.
186 Knew not the Lord's Prayer.
458 Knew not the Creed.
511 Knew not the Commandments.
326 Never went to Day School.
319 Never went to Sunday School.

Re-commitments during the Year.

—	Once.		Twice.		3 Times.		4 Times.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Game Laws	17	..	7	..	7	..	21	..	52	..
Assault	17	..	7	..	4	..	11	..	39	..
Vagrancy	13	2	3	..	4	..	4	..	24	2
Wilful damage	12	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	17	..
Misconduct in Workhouse	4	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	8	1
Leaving Family	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
Leaving Workhouse	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Leaving Service	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Stealing growing Crops	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Non-payment of Poor-Rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Bastardy	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fishing in private Water	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	77	2	20	1	16	..	45	..	158	3
	20	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	27	1
For Trial	97	3	22	1	17	..	49	..	185	4

Number of Prisoners who have been Re-committed to the New Prison.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Once	24	2
Twice	3	0
Three times	1	0
	28	2

The offences for which Prisoners have been summarily convicted during the Year.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Under the Game Laws	108	0
For Assaults	94	4
„ Vagrancy	118	14
„ Misconduct in Workhouse	22	7
„ Wilful damage	51	1
„ Leaving family	7	0
„ Leaving service	4	0
„ Stealing growing Crops	14	2
„ Absconding from Workhouse with Clothes	5	0
„ Bastardy	4	0
On suspicion of intent to commit Felony	1	1
For Hawking without a licence	1	0
„ Riding in a Cart without Reins	1	0
„ Cruelty to Animals	2	0
„ Non-payment of Poor-Rate	4	0

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	MALES.	FEMALES.
For Keeping a disorderly Public-house . . .	2	0
Juvenile offenders	2	0
For Fishing in private water	2	0
„ Indecent assault	1	0
Deserters	5	0
	448	29

School.—I examined a class of the prisoners in school, eight in number; they sit in separate compartments.

Labour.—I have much satisfaction in observing that the justices have provided labour for the prisoners, and that they are employed in picking oakum. Looking to the strict separate confinement, to which the prisoners are here subjected, I think it advisable that those sentenced to longer periods than three months' imprisonment should be put to some more useful work; for example, they might be taught coarse tailoring, or shoe-mending. The mind of a prisoner in separate confinement, after a certain period, requires some recreative influence, to prevent its monotonously dwelling on a single subject. The use of the treadwheel has been discontinued, but I doubt the efficacy of the picking of oakum, as its substitute, in deterring vagrants and disorderlies. The whole of my experience confirms me in the opinion that the labour of the wheel is more distasteful to the idle and profligate than any other penal application, where the imprisonment is only for a short period; perhaps alternating, the picking of oakum, and the treadwheel, day by day, might be beneficially resorted to with such offenders.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them properly kept, and entered to the time of my visit. The provisions, supplied by contract, and the expenditure subjected to the ordinary checks.

Discipline.—The routine of discipline is described as follows:—Bell rings at six o'clock, when the prisoners are unlocked, but remain in their cells. About twelve of their number are employed, under the supervision of officers, in cleaning the corridors, &c. All the cleaning is finished before breakfast, which is served out at a quarter to eight. The prisoners go to chapel at nine, which occupies about forty-six minutes. The general routine of exercise begins after chapel, half an hour in the forenoon, and half an hour in the afternoon, during which times the pumps are worked and the yards put in order. The pump is manned with six prisoners at a time, in spells of five minutes. Dinners are served at one, for which an hour is allowed; work and exercise resumed at two; supper served at six; the gas is allowed to remain on until half-past seven. No prisoner is allowed to be out of his

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cell after six. The clothes and all furniture, of every prisoner, is placed outside the cell for the night. There is no watchman, but three warders sleep in the prison. The prisoners exercise on Sundays, and are obliged to pump water in consequence of the size of the cistern being insufficient for two days' use. Oakum-picking was introduced about six weeks ago; the maximum task is two pounds daily, the minimum one; the quantity being adjusted according to the strength and skill of the prisoners.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this prison. I consider it much to be regretted that the old prison had not been entirely pulled down, and the new buildings thrown back a greater distance from the road; the debtors' wards are portions of the old buildings, inconveniently situated, defective in ventilation, and also too close to the reception-cells. The pulpit in the chapel is also very inconveniently placed, and requires alteration. The admission of fresh air into the cells, as lately effected at Pentonville, I think very desirable. The dietaries as lately diminished for short terms of imprisonment, with the approbation of the Secretary of State, appear to answer well, and any further reduction would I think be hazardous to health. The sanitary state of this prison, when compared with the low diseases formerly prevailing in the old Gaol and House of Correction, is very satisfactory.

BERKSHIRE.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY AT READING.

[Visited August 21st, 1850, and at other times.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners at the day of inspection. (See p. 65-69.) Every part of this prison was in the highest state of order and regularity at the time of my visit, with the exception of the debtors' ward. The prisoners were clean, and no complaints.

Diet.—I examined the provisions and found them o good quality.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

The health of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory; but there have been a few cases of small-pox, when it was prevalent in the neighbourhood. The cases in the prison were of a more aggravated character than those without. I attend daily: my duty is carried on precisely in the same manner as at the previous inspection.

I make the following extracts from the surgeon's journal:—

4185. J. J., aged 28.—Attempting to commit suicide by opening a vein in

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RETURN of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks, on the 21st August, 1850.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
		MALES.				
J. P.	21	Assault and robbery, with violence	20 years' transportation	Twice	..	..
F. L.	21	,, ,,	20 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
W. B.	21	,, ,,	15 ,, ,,	..	..	Twice.
W. L.	30	,, ,,	15 ,, ,,	..	..	Twice.
G. H.	28	Stealing a scythe	14 ,, ,,	Three	..	..
A. M.	26	,, wearing apparel	14 ,, ,,	Once	..	Twice.
W. G.	19	Robbery, with violence	10 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. H.	21	,, ,,	10 ,, ,,	Once	..	Twice.
H. N.	36	Embezzling money	15 ,, ,,	..	..	Once.
W. S.	21	Stealing 48 lbs. of lead	7 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. W.	21	,, 8 fowls	7 ,, ,,	..	..	Once.
W. K.	44	Maliciously killing a calf with intent to steal	7 ,, ,,	Three	Twice	Once.
R. B.	23	Stealing a lamb, &c.	2 years' hard labour	..	..	..
H. D.	17	Housebreaking	2 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
E. M.	21	Stealing rope, &c.	2 ,, ,,	Three	Twice	..
C. C.	16	,, wearing apparel	2 ,, ,,	..	..	Four.
E. B.	35	,, sheep	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. R.	19	,, rope, &c.	2 ,, ,,	..	Once	..
J. W.	25	Rape	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
C. O.	30	Stealing provisions	2 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
G. W.	17	,, wearing apparel	2 ,, ,,	..	Once	Twice.
E. M.	31	Having base coin in his possession	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
T. F.	28	Stealing 56 lbs. of hay	2 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
J. D.	19	,, rope, &c.	18 calendar months' hard labour	Twice	..	..
S. O.	33	,, 2 cows	18 ,, ,,	Once	Twice	A hundred.
T. G.	22	Assault	18 ,, ,,	..	..	..
R. D.	14	Bestiality	18 ,, ,,	..	..	..
C. P.	18	Stealing rope, &c.	18 ,, ,,	Once	..	..

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Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.		Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
C. W.	25	Stealing a lamb	18 calendar months'	hard labour	Once	..	..
C. F.	19	,, ,,	18 ,,	,,	..	..	..
J. W.	19	,, provisions	18 ,,	,,	..	..	Six.
J. S.	23	Attempt to commit felony	12 ,,	,,	..	..	Once.
W. F.	36	Stealing a watch	12 ,,	,,	..	..	Twice.
E. M.	43	,, wearing apparel	12 ,,	,,	..	..	..
H. P.	23	,, a gown	12 ,,	,,	Once	..	..
J. B.	55	,, 2 plough tops	12 ,,	,,	..	..	Twice.
J. P.	27	,, 3 fowls	12 ,,	,,	Once	..	..
R. R.	38	,, 2 ,,	12 ,,	,,	Twice	Once	..
W. A.	46	,, pollard	12 ,,	,,	..	..	..
J. B.	26	Assault with intent	12 ,,	imprisonment	..	..	..
W. L.	20	For want of sureties	12 ,,	,,	Once	Three	..
J. A.	33	Stealing 24 lbs. of copper	12 ,,	hard labour	Six	..	..
W. L.	24	,, a pair of shoes	12 ,,	,,	Once	..	Three.
C. S.	30	For want of sureties	6 ,,	imprisonment	Once	..	..
W. B.	18	Stealing bacon	6 ,,	hard labour	..	..	..
W. C.	21	,, 3 pigs	6 ,,	,,	..	..	..
W. A.	25	,, barley, &c.	6 ,,	,,	..	..	..
A. M.	19	,, 7 fowls	6 ,,	,,	Once	..	..
J. T.	21	Assaulting constable	6 ,,	,,	Once	..	..
T. F.	23	,,	6 ,,	,,	Eight	..	..
D. W.	23	Assault with intent	6 ,,	imprisonment	..	..	..
W. W.	20	Stealing wearing apparel	6 ,,	hard labour	Twice	..	Five.
J. C.	31	Assault	6 ,,	imprisonment	Once	..	Four.
G. P.	22	Stealing fowls	6 ,,	hard labour	..	..	..
J. H.	20	Housebreaking	6 ,,	,,	..	..	..
T. D.	16	,,	6 ,,	,,	..	..	..
W. E.	22	Stealing Swede turnips	6 ,,	,,	..	..	..

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Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
T. C.	17	Stealing a faggot	6 calendar months' hard labour	Four	..	..
G. C.	19	,, wearing apparel	6 ,, ,,	..	Once	..
G. C.	21	,, 3 rabbits	6 ,, ,,	..	Once	..
J. C.	17	,, potatoes	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. B.	22	,, 3 fowls	6 ,, ,,	..	..	Once.
C. M.	23	,, 3 rabbits	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. P.	16	,, apples	6 ,, ,,	Three	..	..
H. F.	30	,, 24 lbs. of copper	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
H. B.	46	Misdemeanor	5 ,, ,,	..	..	Twice.
J. M.	23	Stealing straw	4 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
F. B.	21	,, wearing apparel	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
T. H.	29	Manslaughter	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
P. L.	15	Stealing a cheese	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
H. W.	19	,, a shirt	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. H.	44	,, 4 waistcoats	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
C. A.	30	Assaulting constable	3 ,, ,,	..	..	Once.
J. R.	22	Stealing wearing apparel	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
G. C.	24	,, beans	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. S.	20	Assault and robbery	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
W. D.	30	Stealing a coat	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
D. W.	19	Vagrancy	3 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
W. S. F.	26	,,	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. R.	48	,,	3 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
R. A.	15	Absconding with Union clothes	3 months' imprisonment	Once	..	..
S. L.	33	Vagrancy	2 ,, hard labour	Seven	..	..
G. G.	14	Stealing 6 sovereigns	2 calendar months' hard labour	..	..	..
W. L.	17	For want of sureties	2 ,, imprisonment	Three	Twice	..
J. H.	16	Stealing wearing apparel	2 ,, hard labour	..	..	..

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Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
A. J.	22	Breaking lamps	2 calendar months' hard labour	..	..	..
W. W.	31	,,	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. H.	25	Stealing 2 ducks	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. H.	27	,, 10 cwt. of coals	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
R. H.	17	,, money	2 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
W. B.	33	Obtaining goods by false pretences	2 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
R. W.	24	Unlawfully fishing	2 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. R.	30	Misconduct in service	2 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
T. A.	27	Assault	2 ,, imprisonment	..	Once	..
G. R.	50	Unlawfully fishing	2 ,, hard labour	..	..	Once.
H. M.	27	,,	2 ,, ,,	..	Once	..
S. B.	47	Vagrancy	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. W.	20	,,	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. P.	16	Stealing fruit	1 month's hard labour	..	..	..
C. R.	25	Vagrancy	1 calendar month's hard labour	..	..	..
E. F.	19	,,	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
G. H.	8	Stealing apples	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
E. C.	27	Vagrancy	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. C.	18	Stealing apples	1 ,, ,,	Five	..	..
W. H.	17	,, potatoes	14 days	Three	..	..
G. W.	24	,, a pair of trowsers	For trial	..	..	..
W. A.	33	,, ,, breeches	,,	..	..	..
J. M. J.	19	,, 2 50*l.* checks	,,	..	..	..
W. G.	17	,, 2 pairs of goloshes	,,	Three	..	Five.
J. C.	20	,, 2 coats, &c.	,,	..	..	..
C. M.	50	,, a post letter	,,	..	..	..
J. W.	34	,, 2 shawls	,,	..	..	..
A. P.	22	Housebreaking	,,	Twice	..	..

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Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
T. A.	17	Housebreaking	For trial	Twice	..	..
I. C.	31	,,	,,	Three	..	..
A. M.	23	Assault	,,	Four	Twice	..
C. W.	17	Stealing butter, &c.	,,	Seven	Twice	..
G. B.	17	Embezzling money	,,	Twice	..	Twice.
C. C.	16	Stealing a shirt	,,	..	..	..
J. N.	33	,, 2 scythes	,,	Four	..	..
W. T.	22	,, money	,,	..	..	..
I. C.	24	,, 2 scythes	,,	Six	..	..
J. T.	11	,, money	,,	..	..	..
I. S.	31	,, wearing apparel	,,	..	..	..
I. C.	28	,, a knife, &c.	,,	Four	..	Twice.
W. H.	12	,, 2 pairs of goloshes	,,	Twice	..	Twice.
W. G.	14	For want of sureties	,,	Twice	..	..
		FEMALES.				
C. C.	24	Stealing linen, &c.	12 calendar months' hard labour	..	..	..
I. I.	28	,, a watch, &c.	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
A. B.	28	Passing base coin	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
M. C.	42	Obtaining goods under false pretences	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
A. W.	16	Embezzling money	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
S. J.	64	Stealing money, &c.	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
E. S.	52	For want of sureties	1 month's imprisonment	Once	..	..
C. R.	25	Vagrancy	1 calendar month's hard labour	Once	..	..
A. R.	19	,,	1 month	..	..	..
E. C.	18	Stealing 10 fold stakes	For Trial	..	..	..

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her arm by means of a needle. When visited, was found to be in a state of syncope, having lost about eight or nine ounces of blood; however, by means of restoratives, she recovered and is going on well.—F. A. Bulley.

23rd Feb. 1850. R. H., aged 35.—Insanity, Feb. 22. We have separately examined R. H. and find him to be insane. His insanity is principally characterised by delusions of a religious nature.—R. Woodhouse, M.D.; F. A. Bulley, Surgeon.

H. was brought from Oxford May 9th, 1849.

1st entry of surgeon. 21st Feb.—My attention having been called by the governor to the state of this prisoner's mind, I minutely examined him, and am of opinion that he is affected with insanity, characterised by delusions of a religious nature.—F. A. Bulley.

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the County Gaol at Reading, on the 21st of August, 1850.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	A. S. B..	27	Pain in chest, &c.
2	H. D. .	17	Scrofula.
3	J. R. .	20	Ditto.
4	H. P. .	23	Venereal.
5	E. M. .	30	Debility.
6	E. M. .	42	Pain in chest, &c.
7	J. C. .	31	Ptyalism.
8	J. G. .	24	Eruption.
9	J. W. .	20	Bad foot.

Return of Prisoners receiving Extra Diet by order of the Medical Officer, in the County Gaol at Reading, on the 21st of August, 1850.

No.	Name.	Nature of Extras.	Medical reasons for such Extras.
1	A. S. B..	Tea, &c., butter, two eggs . . .	Substituted for the ordinary diet as an auxiliary in the treatment of disease.
2	H. D. .	Mutton chops, tea, &c., and half a pint of porter.	
3	J. R. .	Tea, &c., and half a pint of porter .	
4	H. P. .	Tea, &c.	
5	E. M. .	One pint of milk and one pint of porter	
6	E. M. .	Tea, &c., and broth	
7	J. C.. .	Ditto ditto	

Moral and Religious Instruction and Employment.—The chaplain states,—

There has been no alteration in the method of carrying on my duties. The Sacrament has been administered monthly. The Roman Catholics have been visited by a priest, when requesting it, and a debtor by an Independent minister.

I deeply regret again to report that the provisions of the law which require that labour or employment shall be provided for prisoners in separate confinement, have not been complied with in this establishment.

In going from cell to cell, at the time of my visit, I ques-

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tioned many of the prisoners as to how they were occupied, their progress under instruction, and the impression made upon them by the discipline and treatment they were undergoing. I annex a few of the replies:—

No. 4380. Was here twelve months, twelve months ago; learnt to read when in before. Is not learning any thing by heart at present.

4370. Has been here 4 times, and is sentenced to seven years' transportation. Knew how to write a little before he came in. Is now learning by heart in the New Testament. "I do not know the meaning of what I repeat." This man repeated five verses perfectly, but when asked the meaning of a simple word, was unable to answer.

4429. Has been here 7 times. "I have learnt all the Galatians through by heart, and am now upon the Ephesians. I cannot say I understand it. I know the Commandments." This man repeated his last lesson very perfectly, but was ignorant of the meaning of what he had acquired.

4426. Been here twice before. "I do not understand what I learn."

142. Government prisoner. 7 years' transportation, without work, received from Newgate, July 19th, 1850. No work allowed to prisoners for one month after reception. This prisoner said, "I endeavour to understand what I learn, but find difficulty." The marginal references are useful.

370. C. . Does not know the meaning of what he has acquired.

129. Prussian Jew. Attends chapel. "I was asked to learn passages in the New Testament."

4194. Are you learning by heart a lesson? "No, I did not take any note to learn."

124. "I do not understand the meaning of what I learn. Been at Parkhurst. I was tormented by the boys there; they knocked me about. A deal of bad learnt there."

110. "I do not understand what I have learnt. I do it as well as I can. I do not recollect all what I have learnt by heart."

116. Did not know his letters. Has learnt by heart: began at John, and has now got to the ninth chapter of Romans.

4456. Age 17; been here four times. Thinks he had better be in here than get no victuals out. Gets better victuals here, and less to do, than when out.

4100. Once here before. Would rather be here in the prison than the union. Has less work to do here than when out. Has been in Oxford 14 days.

4335. "I fancy there is a little difference between this and the union but in the confinement. I live very well indeed here."

3621. Committed June 1st, 1849, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment; coal-heaver by profession; says, "I do not understand what I have learnt; I have been all through St. John, and am now in Matthew."

3622. Sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; was in Newbury union; says, "I like this better than the union, the food is better here; there is not much odds in the labour—I pick oakum there, and knit stockings here. I like the stockings best. I have learnt by heart from Matthew to the Romans; I do not understand what I have learnt." This man reads very fluently.

4106. Aged 17, sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment; once before in the prison; has been in the Henley union; says, "There is no odds between the union and the prison. No work in either, only here we pump a little."

4347. Aged 17, been here six times; says, "I would as leave be here as at home." Is now sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for stealing a faggot. "I am better off here than at home; I think, though, I would sooner be in the union than here."

Books.—I examined the prison books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

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Observations.—I regret to observe that there has been no alteration in the discipline of this prison since my last Report, and that the law which requires employment and hard labour shall be provided by the Justices is still unregarded.

The withholding of employment or labour from all prisoners for one month after their reception, is not only contrary to the law, but in the cases of the Government transports, who have in many instances been for some time previously in separate confinement in other prisons, appears to me not only illegal, but unreasonable and improper.

The following analysis of the state of the gaol at the time of my visit, shows the number of times, as far as could be ascertained, that each prisoner had been recommitted to this and other prisons; the result, coupled with my personal inquiries, does not impress me very favourably as to the deterring agency of this peculiar penal discipline.

Return of the number of Recommitted Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, Berks, on the 21st of August, 1850.

LOCALITY.	Once Recommitted.	Twice Recommitted.	Thrice Recommitted.	Four times or more Recommitted.	Total.
Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.	26	15	8	10	59
Abingdon County House of Correction.	7	6	1	..	14
Other Prisons	7	10	1	6*	24
	40	31	10	16	97

* One prisoner has been recommitted a hundred times.

I can come to no other conclusion than that for short terms of imprisonment the discipline of this prison inspires anything but terror to evil-doers, and that for long periods the exertions of the worthy chaplain and the labour of the schoolmaster would be found more profitable, that is, the progress made by the prisoners would be greater, and their acquirements less transient, were the monotony of their mental labour interrupted by employment in some useful and industrial art or occupation. The natural state of the vast majority of the prison population in this country is that they must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and in respect to those unhappily in a penal condition, it is requisite for the preservation of of health that their treatment in prisons should bear some affinity with their previous habits, and the Legislature has wisely ordained that labour or employment, with the means of moral and religious instruction, shall be provided for every prisoner; indeed the total abstraction of human beings from

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the exercise of either of these mental or corporeal faculties can only be followed by the impairment of both. Several of the prisoners at Reading Gaol appeared to be almost in a torpid state of mind; they repeated perfectly what they had acquired by heart, but evinced no anxiety or even desire for further information, nor to become acquainted with the meaning of the chapters of Scripture they had acquired by rote. Looking to the exclusive nature of the "*mental labour*" to which the prisoners are subjected, I think if even this were of a more secular character—varied, or rather animated, for instance, by short conversational lectures illustrative of the existence and goodness of God, explaining, in terms suited to the comprehension of the most ignorant, the more simple phenomena of the universe, with their causes—that an increased desire for information would be awakened, and the moral and religious instruction be divested of that penal quality which renders it rather distasteful than inviting to the prisoners.

In that very valuable little book entitled "Suggestive Hints towards improved Secular Instruction," by the Rev. Richard Dawes, I find the following apposite observation:—

"How beautiful is this provision of the Almighty for man's happiness in making necessary that employment of mind and body which is required for his sustenance without which he could not live—what an interest this gives to life. 'If a man will not work, neither should he eat,' does more for man's happiness than the thoughtless are aware of; and the labourer who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow is in many instances a much more happy man than he who, from want of employment, whatever his condition in life may be, spends his time in listless indolence or in frivolous amusement."

Although not surprised, I must express my deep regret in noticing that a difference has arisen between the Visiting Justices and the chaplain, upon a point on which there could have been no dispute, but for the untoward combination of two elements of penal discipline which have no direct affinity with each other; I refer to the union of moral and religious instruction with hard labour or employment, and which in its new combination is termed mental labour. It appears that Bibles with marginal references had been some time since introduced into the prison, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, for the transports under contract; Bibles of a similar description being in use at Pentonville prison. The chaplain, finding them useful among the transports, sought to extend their utility by issuing them to the county prisoners. This however was objected to by the Visiting Justices, as in their opinion the Bibles with marginal references would give too great facilities to the prisoners in the preparation of their religious exercises, and diminish the mental labour of which these exercises were a part.

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The chaplain considered the interference of the Justices as trenching on his spiritual duties, while the Justices held their interference to be justifiable, as the moral and religious instruction, or mental labour, was a substitute for hard labour and employment, and therefore an element of the discipline under their special control.

I should have forborne from recurring to these unfortunate dissensions, now I hope for ever at an end, did they not so forcibly illustrate the inconveniences resulting from any departure from the laws by which the discipline of prisons should be governed. Had the statutory provisions been complied with, hard labour and employment would have been provided for every prisoner, and this detail of penal discipline would have been placed under the direct superintendence of the governor, the hours for labour and those for moral and religious instruction defined, and the possibility of any clashing of authorities guarded against by the regulations. The motives of the Justices cannot for a moment be questioned, and their close attention to the duties of superintendence is most praiseworthy; the zeal and conduct of the officers of the prison are also most satisfactory, and clearly evidenced by the order, regularity, and cleanliness which pervade every part of the establishment. I feel bound, in my official capacity as Inspector, to make these observations, when I find that the statute by which the Justices should be guided has been set aside and other provisions substituted, which must, I believe, have a direct tendency to weaken the efficacy of penal discipline, and perhaps furnish precedents for infractions of the law in other instances. In conclusion I most strongly urge upon the Justices the propriety of bringing the discipline now in force in the county gaol at Reading in conformity with the law, by the introduction of labour or employment for all prisoners.

The ventilation of the cells has been thought by some of the justices not to be so perfect as might be desired. Upon going through the prison, I could not detect any unpleasantness or even closeness, but should it prove to be the case, the simple and inexpensive method of admitting external air through the windows, as lately applied at Pentonville and other prisons, would be found a complete remedy.

The debtors' wards in this prison are very inconveniently situated, and there is not that complete separation between those in simple execution and the penal classes, which is indispensable to the proper management of this description of prisoners.

I observe that lemon-juice is served out occasionally to the prisoners, and recommend that this should not be done without the written directions of the medical officer.

No prisoners of any description can be legally employed in

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work of any description for the officers, and I am satisfied that no second notice will be required to prevent any further infringement of this salutary statutory provision.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF WINDSOR.

[Visited August 24th, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the number and description of prisoners at the time of my visit.

A Return of the Prisoners in confinement in the New Windsor Borough Gaol and House of Correction on the 24th day of August, 1850, the day of Inspection.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.
1	J. J. .	22	Felony . . .	12 months' hd. labour	9 June, 1850.
2	S. H. .	23	,, . . .	12 ,, ,,	9 ,,
3	A. W.	34	,, . . .	12 ,, ,,	14 ,,
4	W. C.	31	,, . . .	6 ,, ,,	14 ,,
5	W. J. F.	32	Illegal pawning .	3 ,, ,,	14 Aug. 1850.
6	E. W.	19	Rogue & vagabond	14 days' ,,	20 ,,
7	R. J. .	19	,,	1 month ,,	20 ,,
8	P. H. .	18	,,	2 ,, ,,	20 ,,
9	W. J..	16	,,	1 ,, ,,	20 ,,
10	R. J. .	13	,,	1 ,, ,,	20 ,,
11	B. J. .	19	,,	1 ,, ,,	20 ,,
12	B. J. .	19	,,	1 ,, ,,	20 ,,
13	R. R..	50	Felony . . .	Under remand .	22 ,,
14	L. G..	16	,, . . .	,,	23 ,,

This prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit.

I have on a former occasion reported this pest-house, or poor-house, to which the prisoners were removed in consequence of ill health from the old gaol, as unfit for the purposes to which it is now converted. On the day of my visit there were 14 prisoners, three of the number being sentenced to no shorter periods than 12 months each, and a fourth to 6 months with hard labour. They were employed in picking oakum, and it is but justice to the keeper to report that he does everything which his imperfect means will admit to preserve cleanliness and order.

I find the following entry in the chaplain's book, 24th June, 1849 :—

Found that there was no policeman in attendance to be present during the service, I therefore, after sending to the police station and finding no one there, went away without performing the service.

The last entry in the chaplain's journal is June 9th, 1850.

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The last entry in the surgeon's journal was November 14th, 1849.

It appears that both chaplain and surgeon have omitted to record their visits, and that the journals are not laid before the quarterly gaol sessions.

After making a special report to the Secretary of State, I can only repeat my former recommendation, that a new prison should be erected, or that the borough prisoners should be sent under contract to the county gaol at Reading.

I annex an extract from my former report on this prison:—

The building appropriated at the present time as a borough prison was bequeathed to the town of Windsor for the purposes of a pest-house; in the lapse of time it was occupied as a poor-house, then vacated by authority of the Poor Law Commissioners, and some six years ago, in consequence of the ill health of the prisoners in the borough gaol, they were removed here, and have ever since remained. The continued occupation of this house as a prison, which was bequeathed for charitable purposes, and might be again required in the time of pestilence, can scarcely be justified, the more particularly as it is wholly unfit and unsafe for the treatment or detention of prisoners. Several escapes have taken place, and a new prison is indispensable, or the contracting for the maintenance of the borough prisoners with the justices of the county, and sending them to the gaol at Reading. There are obvious reasons why this borough should possess a prison sufficient for the safe custody of parties committed by the justices or under examination: it is a royal residence, and the number of strangers always passing to and fro are now likely to be increased by the accommodation afforded by the railroad being completed to Windsor. I consider the building of a small borough prison preferable to the entering into a contract for the maintenance of their prisoners elsewhere, and I have felt it my duty to make a special report to the Secretary of State thereon.

With respect to moral and religious observance and instruction, this prison is very slenderly provided for. The chaplain visits once a-week, and performs one service on the Sunday afternoon, for which he receives a salary of 21*l.* The prisoners are provided with Bibles and Prayer-books.

The convicted prisoners are employed in picking oakum, the task being 3 lbs. a-day. Prisoners for trial are unemployed.

The keeper and matron are the only officers. There is no effective superintendence of the prisoners, the gaol consisting of a number of rooms varying in size and shape, and also exposed to danger from fire. It is but justice to the keeper to state that he appears to do everything in his power to execute his duties satisfactorily.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY AT AYLESBURY.

[Visited July 22nd, 1850, and other times.]

I annex a Return of the state of the prison at the time of my visit.

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A Return of the number of Prisoners in custody in the Common Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks, on the 22nd day of July, 1850.

—	Number in Custody.			
	Above 17		Under 17.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicted at Sessions and Assizes—Felony	41	2	..	..
,, ,, Misdemeanors.	2	..	1	..
Under sentence of transportation . . .	10	..	..	..
Summary Convictions.				
Under the game laws	7	..	..	..
,, bastardy laws	1	..	..	..
,, Vagrant Act	7	..	..	..
,, Malicious Trespass Act . .	1	..	..	..
,, Larceny Act	4	..	..	..
Other summary convictions	1	1	..	..
For assaults	7	..	4	..
For want of sureties	4	..		..
Insane	2	..	..	..
Debtors	3	..	..	..
	90	3	5	..
	98			

Manner in which the 98 Prisoners in custody on the 22nd July were employed.

—	Above 17.		Under 17.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Pumping	23	..	1	..
Cleaning	8	..	1	..
Polishing	8	..	..	..
Tailoring	1	..	..	..
Shoemending	2	..	..	..
Gardening.	3	..	..	..
Washing	..	3	..	..
Labour machines	5	..	..	..
Sick in cells	7	..	..	..
Unemployed	30	..	3	..
Debtors	3	..	..	..
	90	3	5	..
	98			

Every part of the prison was unexceptionably clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

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Diet.—I examined the quality of the provisions, and found hem good and wholesome.

Health.—The surgeon states—

The health of the prisoners generally has been satisfactory: I have repeatedly suggested to the Justices the propriety of the prisoners being provided with labour or employment, and in some cases have recommended they should be placed in association, as an entry in my journal of the 13th of June, 1850, will show: "Reported to the Visiting Justices the case of A 21, and requested he might be placed is association with other prisoners: the next day I ordered him to sleep in the hospital warden's room. W. is insane who is now here, he was insane previous to admission. He has been placed in a separate cell some time. I do not consider it the best method of treating insane patients, but he has been very filthy, and unfit to be with any body else. His period of imprisonment is expired. He is now certified as a lunatic.

G. W. This prisoner has been here twice before, and on one occasion when turned out he came and laid at the gaol-gates for three or four nights. I frequently applied for him to be taken in at the union, but they would not take him without a certificate from the surgeon; he was however taken in at last.

The surgeon continues—

Another case of insanity was that of H. B., convicted of bestiality, and ntence of death recorded. His sentence of transportation was comuted into 2 years' imprisonment in this gaol. He came here 2nd of ne, 1848, was at Millbank six weeks, and in September, 1849, became sane, and was removed to a lunatic asylum. A. H., whose case was ferred to in last report, has been since removed to a lunatic asylum; C. committed 6th of April, 1850, charged with burglary. He came greatly depressed, was first attacked with catarrh on the 9th of May, ortly after his committal, and on the 16th manifested symptoms of sanity. R. W. is decidedly insane; he is committed for sureties to ep the peace; he is becoming more and more irritable. The isoners for long terms work in the garden at my recommendation. am strongly of opinion that the employment of the prisoners would be great benefit to their health. At present there is a great deficiency in

Return of the Prisoners receiving Extra Diet.

Name.	Age.	Nature of Diet.	Reasons for receiving it.
B. C. .	23	1 pint of ale daily. . .	Illness.
W. B.	29	3rd Class diet, and 1 pint of ale daily . . .	Strumous, disease of gland of the neck.
G. T. .	23	3rd Class diet, and 8 ozs. of bread instead of potatoes.	Debility and length of sentence.
J. L. .	20	3rd Class diet, and meat instead of soup . . .	Debility and length of sentence.
G. A. .	28	3rd Class diet . . .	Length of sentence.
T. W.	38	,, . . .	,,
R. A. .	23	,, . . .	,,
J. S. .	21	,, . . .	,,
H. G.	21	,, . .	,,
W. T.	23	,, . . .	,,
J. G. .	28	,, . . .	,,

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the supply of water to the cells; the water, which is supplied principally from land-springs, and is retained in a cistern at some distance from the prison, has failed in consequence of the drought, and the allowance of water to the prisoners has been reduced. I comply with the rules and regulations.

Return of the Prisoners under Medical Treatment.

Name.	Age.	Disease.
W. H.	21	Chronic disease of the eyes.
B. C. .	23	Insane.
W. B.	29	Suppurating gland.
J. C. .	18	Venereal.
T. A. .	34	Constipation.
T. B. .	23	Chancre.
J. G. .	28	Hæmoptysis.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—

I have been appointed chaplain about three months, and I perform the same duty as my predecessor, the only alteration is that we have three school classes instead of four. The instruction is voluntary on the part of the prisoners; having nothing to employ their time, they are delighted to attend. They often ask for something to do; I think it very desirable they should be employed, and for one reason in particular that it would prevent the necessity of giving them light reading, which would not be required if they had work, and I think they would be much better disposed to the more serious subject of moral and religious instruction; in fact it now seems a part of their punishment, for they have nothing else. I am satisfied that, as far as the isolation goes, they get perfectly tame, after coming in quite savages. The average time spent by me in the prison is about eight hours daily, and the great proportion of this time is taken up in visiting the prisoners in their separate cells.

The chaplain, upon being asked the particulars of a prisoner, J. M., under sentence of transportation, further stated:—

This man is a most consummate hypocrite: he was in Reading gaol, and there, according to his own account, succeeded in imposing upon the chaplain. Among other assertions he states he wrote there two essays which were adverted to in the Sunday's sermon for their excellence. He certainly deceived my predecessor, by bringing him a quantity of poetry which he declared to be his own. He attempted also to practise the same upon me, but the poetry I at once saw was Pope's; and had it not been for the accident of discovering it to be so, I also should have been deceived. When I first saw him he appeared to be very penitent, and wrote sermons in his cell.

I visited this prisoner, who recognised me at once as the Inspector and upon questioning him, he dropped the mask and acknowledged, with a kind of exultation at, having (as he described it) "*done*" the chaplains.

Labour.—The only labour provided for the prisoners is the pumping of water, and five crank labour machines in cells, which are worked by vagrants and prisoners whose imprisonment does not exceed one month. The prisoners are tasked

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about 1400 revolutions an hour, and some have one hour, hers two hours a day, besides taking their turns at the pumps.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly entered d posted to the day of my visit.

Observations.—The great defect in this prison is the want of bour or employment for the prisoners, but I have very great tisfaction in reporting that the subject having been very ly and extensively entered into by a committee of Justices, d they have in their report to the Sessions recommended that, addition to the crank labour, the picking of oakum and coa-nut fibre should be introduced, and enforced upon all risoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, and that e governor of the gaol should be empowered to employ risoners for long terms of imprisonment in their own trades, nd also in making mats. This report was adopted by the court.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the fficers and the general management of the prison. Upon isiting the cells, the ventilation did not appear to me as erfect as it ought to be, but the want of a sufficient and regu- r supply of water may account for the unpleasantness; but is deficiency in the supply of so important an element, on hich health and cleanliness are dependent requires attention.

Upon the day of my visit 150 cells were unoccupied by risoners, and I should strongly recommend the magistrates, as measure of economy, to make a proposal to receive and aintain 100 convicts under contract, should the accommoda- on be required by Government.

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KENT.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT, AT MAIDSTONE.

[Visited 10 October, 1850.]

I annex Returns of the state of the prison at the time of my visit.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the 10th day of October, 1850.

PRISONERS FOR TRIAL.

74 Males and 23 Females.

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.
1	J. L. .	52	N.	Stealing a basket and some potatoes.
2	E. P. .	50	R. W.	,, a shawl.
3	J. J. .	24	Well	,, three watches and other articles.
4	F. C. .	28	N.	Receiving stolen property.
5	P. S. .	23	N.	Stealing a blanket.
6	J. W..	18	N.	,, from the person.
7	W. W.	17	N.	,, a pair of boots.
8	W. K.	30	N.	,, four waistcoats, &c.
9	A. N. .	40	N.	Horse stealing.
10	J. T. .	23	R. W.	Stealing a saw, &c.
11	E. B. .	41	R. W.	,, eight bagatelle balls.
12	J. B. .	45	N.	,, a box, &c.
13	M. D.	42	N.	Cutting and wounding.
14	J. A. M.	19	N.	Stealing a sail from a boat.
15	J. C. .	22	N.	,, a shawl.
16	E. M..	32	R. W.	,, three watches and other articles.
17	C. R. .	20	R.	,, from the person.
18	W. M.	20	R. W.	,, a pair of sugar-nippers.
19	G. P. .	25	R. W.	,, a pair of trowsers.
20	W. L.	21	N.	,, a blanket.
21	E. B. .	20	R.	,, from the person.
22	G. F. .	28	N.	,, a pair of boots.
23	T. G.	31	N.	,, four waistcoats.
24	T. H. .	21	R. W.	,, a watch.
25	T. C. .	24	R. W.	,, a kettle.
26	W. B.	75	R.	,, two rabbits.
27	H. W.	30	R.	
28	T. T. .	11	N.	,, from the person.
29	M. G.	25	R.	,, ,,
30	H. F. N.	25	R.	,, ,,
31	J. S. .	19	R. W.	,, a watch.
32	J. S. .	34	R. W.	,, monies.
33	H. H.	26	R. W.	
34	J. P. .	19	N.	Burglary.
35	W. T.	22	R . W.	Stealing a shawl.
36	H. H.	21	N.	,, a handkerchief.
37	J. B. .	17	N.	,, a purse, &c.
38	J. J. .	20	N.	,, a waggon-chain.
39	J. B. .	33	N.	
40	J. M.	26	R. W.	Housebreaking.
41	W. B.	22	R.	Stealing a handkerchief.
42	P. W.	18	N.	,, a watch.
43	E. S. .	20	R. W.	

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Prisoners for Trial—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.
44	F. R. .	26	R. W.	Stealing carpenter's tools.
45	J. D. .	33	R. W.	,, two ducks.
46	W. D.	22	R. W.	
47	M. M'G.	36	R.	,, a watch.
48	J. L. .	16	N.	,, eighteen fowls.
49	J. S. .	20	N.	Highway robbery.
50	G. L. .	20	N.	
51	J. P. .	20	R. W.	
52	J. B. .	19	R.	Housebreaking.
53	G. S. .	22	R. W.	Stealing from a vessel on the river.
54	J. C. .	30	R. W.	,, a fowl.
55	D. S. .	65	R.	,, a teapot.
56	J. C. .	30	R. W.	,, a fowl.
57	J. C. .	19	R. W.	,, wearing apparel, &c.
58	H. G.	22	Well	,, plate from a dwelling-house.
59	T. P. .	34	R. W.	Embezzlement.
60	J. W.	27	N.	Stealing a 10*l.* note, a watch, &c.
61	J. B. .	17	R.	,, potatoes.
62	T. S. .	38	R. W.	,, hop-poles.
63	R. S. .	24	N.	,, a watch and a handkerchief.
64	E. O'B.	26	R. W.	,, a watch.
65	G. R. .	31	R. W.	
66	S. M. .	21	N.	,, a waistcoat.
67	O. K.	20	R. W.	Unlawfully placing a gate on a certain railway.
68	S. Y. .	20	R.	
69	F. F. .	49	R. W.	Assaulting a constable.
70	T. B. .	23	R. W.	,, ,,
71	J. H. .	18	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin.
72	H. S. .	26	N.	,, ,,
73	W. A.	49	R. W.	Threatening a person.
74	J. D. .	62	N.	Assault with intent, &c.
75	S. H. .	17	R.	Larceny; servant.
76	F. H. .	48	R. W.	Receiving stolen property.
77	M. S. .	26	R. W.	Stealing from furnished lodgings.
78	M. C.	30	R.	,, two handkerchiefs.
79	M. W.	18	R.	Larceny; servant.
80	E. B. .	19	R. W.	Stealing two brooches, &c.
81	A. F. .	21	R.	,, a blanket.
82	A. G. S.	20	Well	Murder.
83	R. G.	26	R. W.	Stealing a watch, &c.
84	J. G. .	22	R. W.	,, four waistcoats.
85	S. D. .	14	R. W.	Larceny; servant.
86	E. R.	20	R.	Stealing a waistcoat.
87	A. M. E.	18	R.	Larceny; servant.
88	A. B. .	16	R. W.	Stealing a gown.
89	E. F. .	25	N.	,, two sheets.
90	H. B.	30	N.	,, monies.
91	E. W.	26	R.	,, a 10*l.* note, a watch, &c.
92	M. F.	17	N.	,, a shawl.
93	H. M.	30	R.	,, a pair of boots.
94	M. O.	42	R.	,, a pillow and case.
95	M. A. W.	27	N.	,, a pair of boots.
96	S. P. .	39	R.	
97	M. S. .	19	R.	Housebreaking.

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PRISONERS FOR RE-EXAMINATION.

7 Males and 5 Females.

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.
1	A. D. .	23	R. W.	Stealing a watch.
2	F. S. .	28	R. W.	Burglary.
3	G. C. .	29	R.	Stealing three towels.
4	J. J. N.	18	R. W.	Attempting to commit felony.
5	J. S. .	25	R. W.	
6	G. R. .	35	N.	Stealing monies.
7	S. S. .	20	N.	Assault.
8	A. H. .	12	N.	Stealing wearing apparel.
9	S. J. .	29	N.	Stealing a gown.
10	M. J. G.	33	R. W.	Having a quantity of clothing in her possession, &c.
11	E. W.	40	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin.
12	E. B. .	18	R. W.	

ACQUITTED AS INSANE—1 Male.

1	W. R.	22	N.	Assault with intent, &c.

PRISONERS CONVICTED BY COURTS.

137 Males and 25 Females.

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	H. W.	20	R.	Housebreaking	2 years.
2	H. W.	18	R. W.	,, ...	2 ,,
3	E. R. .	32	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	2 ,,
4	J. M'C.	42	N.	,, ,, . .	2 ,,
5	T. H. .	50	N.	,, ,, . .	2 ,,
6	H. S. .	16	N.	Murder	Death, reprieved, two years house of correction, hard labour, and then transported for life.
7	J. C. .	17	N.	Burglary	18 cal. months.
8	J. R. .	22	R. W.	Assault and robbery . . .	18 ,,
9	W. P.	24	R. W.	Assaulting a constable . . .	18 ,,
10	J. H. .	21	R.	Housebreaking	18 ,,
11	E. C. .	24	R. W.	Assault with intent, &c. . .	12 ,,
12	J. H. M.	36	R. W.	Stealing two knives . . .	12 ,,
13	R. S. .	26	R. W.	,, a pair of boots . .	12 ,,
14	J. M. .	25	R. W.	Assault with intent to rob . .	18 ,,
15	H. T. .	17	R. W.	Burglary	1 year.
16	C. H.	16	R. W.	Stealing a pair of trowsers . .	1 ,,
17	G. C.	28	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	1 ,,
18	T. M.	20	R.	Stealing two purses, &c. . .	18 cal. months.
19	P. F. .	50	N.	,, a pair of boots. . .	1 year.
20	F. A.	29	R. W.	,, three rabbits . . .	12 cal. months
21	J. S. .	29	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	15 ,,

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Prisoners Convicted by Courts—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
22	J. I. .	30	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	12 cal. months.
23	G. H. .	20	N.	,, ,, . .	12 ,,
24	T. W.	28	N.	Attempting to steal a horse .	2 years.
25	J. F. .	45	R. W.	Stealing a truss of hay. . .	12 cal. months.
26	F. G.	38	N.	,, four bushels of wheat.	12 ,,
27	D. F.	28	R.	Burglary	1 year.
28	D. D. .	50	N.	Stealing 119*l.* 10*s.*, and a bag.	1 ,,
29	W. T.	20	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	18 cal. months.
30	J. C. .	26	R. W.	Stealing a spade, &c. . . .	1 year.
31	J. M.	20	N.	,, from the person . .	1 ,,
32	M. B.	24	R.	,, 4 lbs. of butter, &c. .	1 ,,
33	H. W.	34	R. W.	,, two pieces of metal, &c.	1 ,,
34	H. B. .	36	R. W.	,, a bag, and 40*l.*, &c. .	12 cal. months.
35	J. R. .	24	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	12 ,,
36	H. J.	56	R. W.	Housebreaking	18 ,,
37	W. P.	24	N.	Stealing lead	12 ,,
38	J. B. .	20	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	1 year.
39	R. C.	35	R.	Stealing three bells, &c. . .	1 ,,
40	J. L. .	56	Well.	Cutting and wounding. . .	1 ,,
41	W. S.	49	N.	Stealing four trusses of hay .	1 ,,
42	T. S. .	29	N.	Receiving a stolen lamb . .	1 ,,
43	S. J. W.	28	N.	Stealing a bullock's head . .	2 years.
44	W. S.	23	R. W.	,, four chairs, &c. . .	9 cal. months.
45	J. W.	48	N.	,, a pair of trowsers . .	9 ,,
46	R. M.	30	N.	Breaking a building . . .	1 year.
47	H. U.	38	R.	Stealing a quantity of wine .	9 cal. months
48	W. S.	27	N.	,, ,, .	9 ,,
49	T. L. .	47	R.	,, a rabbit	9 ,,
50	S. W.	19	N.	Burglary	8 ,,
51	G. K.	35	R. W.	Unlawfully taking possession of a girl under the age of 16 without the consent of her father.	2 years, and pay 50*l.*
52	M. H.	34	R. W.	Assault with intent, &c. . .	18 cal. months.
53	J. H. .	19	N.	Stealing four ducks . . .	12 ,,
54	A. W.	18	R. W.	,, potatoes	1 year.
55	G. F. .	62	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	1 ,,
56	J. K. .	23	R. W.	,, ,, . .	1 ,,
57	R. E.	29	N.	Horsestealing	1 ,,
58	W. T.	22	N.	Stealing 2*l.* 5*s.*	1 ,,
59	T. W.	16	R.	,, a towel, &c. . . .	1 ,,
60	R. N.	43	R.	,, 32 lbs. of copper . .	1 ,,
61	C. H.	19	R.	,, eight pairs of boots .	1 ,,
62	H. W.	19	N.	,, ,, .	6 cal. months.
63	G. S.	23	N.	,, 2*l.* 17*s.*	6 ,,
64	T. B. .	49	N.	Receiving stolen property . .	1 year.
65	J. B. .	10	N.	Stealing from the person . .	1 ,,
66	T. W.	12	N.	,, a pair of trowsers . .	6 cal. months.
67	J. O. .	18	N.	,, from the person . .	1 year.
68	G. S. .	22	R. W.	,, two ducks . . .	6 cal. months.
69	W. S.	19	R. W.	,, a plank	12 ,,
70	W. D.	22	N.	,, a handkerchief . .	6 ,,
71	G. W.	20	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	12 ,,
72	J. A. .	20	Well	,, ,, . .	12 ,,
73	W. M.	37	R. W.	Stealing from the person . .	12 ,,
74	J. W.	29	N.	,, a purse and 1*s.* . .	6 ,,
75	J. T. .	49	R. W.	Embezzling 13*s.*	6 ,,

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Prisoners Convicted by Courts—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
76	C. E.	22	R. W.	Falsely confessing himself to be a deserter.	6 cal. months.
77	J. P.	29	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,,
78	T. B.	23	N.	Receiving stolen property	6 cal. months, and once whipped.
79	J. K.	20	N.	Stealing two donkeys	18 cal. months.
80	J. H.	23	N.	,, ,,	18 ,,
81	W. B.	20	N.	,, two shoes	4 cal. months, and once whipped.
82	T. W.	32	R. W.	,, three pieces of wood	4 cal. months.
83	J. M.	27	N.	Assaulting a constable	6 cal. months, and find sureties.
84	J. T.	20	N.	,, ,,	6 ,,
85	C. P.	20	N.	,, ,,	6 ,,
86	J. S.	33	N.	Stealing monies	4 cal. months.
87	G. B.	27	N.	,, ,,	4 ,,
88	J. B.	24	R. W.	,, a coat	6 cal. months, and twice whipped.
89	B. B.	37	R.	Obtaining money by false pretences.	6 cal. months.
90	T. H.	20	N.	Stealing a watch, &c.	6 ,,
91	F. E.	38	R. W.	,, a coat, &c.	6 cal. months, and twice whipped.
92	C. W.	25	N.	Assaulting a constable	9 cal. months.
93	W. W.	27	R. W.	Stealing twenty yards of rope	6 cal. months, and twice whipped.
94	T. C.	18	N.	,, a spoon	1 year.
95	A. H.	21	N.	Cutting and wounding	1 ,,
96	W. W.	28	N.	Stealing monies	18 cal. months.
97	G. B.	43	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin	18 ,,
98	W. A.	40	R. W.	,, ,,	18 ,,
99	J. N.	23	R.	Assault and robbery	4 ,,
100	H. C.	21	Well	Obtaining money by false pretences.	3 ,,
101	O. L.	18	N.	Stealing monies	3 ,,
102	J. T.	34	R. W.	,, four petticoats	4 ,,
103	G. D.	18	N.	,, ,,	4 ,,
104	J. B.	17	R. W.	Housebreaking	1 year.
105	J. M.	19	R. W.	,,	1 ,,
106	J. K.	18	R. W.	,,	1 ,,
107	R. M.	19	N.	Assault and robbery	4 cal. months.
108	R. S.	23	R. W.	,, ,,	4 ,,
109	J. H.	22	R. W.	Stealing two shoes	1 year.
110	J. R.	56	R. W.	Assault with intent, &c.	2 years.
111	J. L.	26	N.	Forgery	3 cal. months.
112	R. T.	23	N.	Assaulting a constable	6 ,,
113	S. A.	19	R. W.	Housebreaking	5 ,,
114	B. J.	18	R. W.	Burglary	1 year.
115	G. W.	22	N.	Stealing two sacks, &c.	1 ,,
116	W. S.	16	R.	,, a handkerchief	6 cal. months.
117	J. L.	21	R.	Larceny; servant	6 ,,

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Prisoners Convicted by Courts—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
118	B. T. .	27	R.	Stealing a watch, &c.	4 cal. months.
119	J. M. .	23	N.	,, lead pipe	3 ,,
120	W. F.	24	R. W.	Cutting and wounding. . .	3 ,,
121	B. M'G.	23	N.	Assault and robbery . . .	2 years.
122	T. R.	23	R.	,, with intent, &c. . .	12 cal. months.
123	C. A. .	20	R. W.	Perjury	6 ,,
124	R. E. .	33	R. W.	Stealing a watch	7 years' transportation.
125	W. F.	42	R. W.	Receiving stolen property . .	Transported for life.
126	J. M'G.	22	R. W.	Desertion	7 years' transportation.
127	J. M'D.	21	N.	Assault and robbery . . .	10 ,,
128	J. M. .	22	N.	Stealing a calf	6 cal. months.
129	W. B.	16	R.	,, from the person . .	1 year.
130	J. K. .	18	R. W.	,, monies	4 cal. months.
131	W. H.	22	N.	Assaulting a constable . . .	12 cal. months, and find sureties.
132	J. H. .	20	R. W.	Stealing from a dwelling-house	1 year.
133	W. D.	23	R. W.	Conspiracy	1 ,,
134	E. J. .	26	R. W.	Conspiracy	1 ,,
135	E. T. .	25	N.	Stealing a basket and a quantity of bread.	2 years.
136	E. K.	30	N.	,, 30 yards of flannel .	18 cal. months.
137	S. S. .	22	R.	,, monies, &c.	1 year.
138	M. B.	40	R. W.	,, a tub and a pail . .	1 year.
139	R. S. .	49	R. W.	,, a writing-desk . .	9 cal. months.
140	M. A. B.	42	R.	,, 31 yards of lace . .	9 ,,
141	S. S. .	40	R. W.	,, a fork, &c.	18 ,,
142	M. A. S.	18	R. W.	,, from the person . .	1 year.
143	E. S. .	21	R. W.	,, ,, . .	6 cal. months.
144	A. J. .	30	N.	,, ,, . .	4 ,,
145	A. C. .	22	N.	Larceny; servant	9 ,,
146	F. C. .	39	R.	Stealing a quantity of ribbon .	9 ,,
147	C. P. .	21	R. W.	,, ,, .	6 ,,
148	M. T.	27	R. W.	,, from the person . .	1 year.
149	E. B. .	27	N.	,, ,, . .	6 cal. months.
150	P. W.	27	R. W.	,, monies	1 year.
151	R. S. .	38	N.	,, from the person . .	3 cal. months.
152	S. H. .	23	R.	Larceny; servant	6 ,,
153	C. H.	32	R.	Stealing two pewter pots, &c. .	1 ,,
154	F. A. .	23	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	15 ,,
155	A. S. .	29	N.	,, ,, . .	15 ,,
156	M. A. D.	23	N.	,, ,, . .	1 year.
157	M. R.	26	R. W.	,, ,, . .	1 ,,
158	S. B. .	22	R.	Concealing birth of a child .	6 cal. months.
159	M. L.	28	N.	Threatening a person . . .	Want of sureties, 12 cal. months.
160	W. B.	42	R. W.	Stealing a shirt, a brooch, &c.	7 years' transportation.
161	J. C. .	22	N.	,, a watch, &c.	1 year.
162	R. G.	45	R.	,, a sovereign	1 ,,

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SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

135 Males and 26 Females.

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	D. N. .	19	R. W.	Seaman, theft on board ship .	2 years.
2	W. A.	20	N.	Assault with intent to rob . .	1 year.
3	W. W.	54	N.	Customs.	Fined 100*l.*
4	J. S. .	42	Well	,, ...	,,
5	W. W.	35	R. W.	,, ...	,,
6	W. M.	26	R. W.	Soldier, under sentence of court-martial.	273 days.
7	E. B. .	23	N.	,, ,,	6 months.
8	J. H. .	19	N.	Stealing a dog	6 cal. months.
9	E. P. .	42	R.	Disturbing the public peace .	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
10	W. L.	12	N.	Vagrancy	3 cal. months.
11	J. M'M.	14	R.	,, ...	3 ,,
12	W. Y.	24	N.	Assaulting a constable . . .	3 ,,
13	G. B. .	24	N.	,, ,, . . .	3 ,,
14	J. K. .	18	R.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
15	B. G.	22	Well	Unlawfully pawning . . .	3 months.
16	W. H.	19	R. W.	Threatening a person . . .	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
17	J. D. .	18	R. W.	Stealing apples growing . .	3 cal. months.
18	R. B.	41	R. W.	Threatening a person . . .	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
19	G. C.	44	N.	Stealing apples growing . .	3 cal. months.
20	J. S. .	16	R. W.	,, ,, . .	3 ,,
21	W. H.	20	R. W.	Damaging a door	2 ,,
22	J. H. H.	13	N.	Stealing apples growing . .	3 ,,
23	J. S. .	18	N.	,, ,, . .	2 ,,
24	G. W.	19	N.	,, ,, . .	2 ,,
25	R. T.	18	N.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
26	C. S. .	19	R. W.	,, ...	3 ,,
27	H J.	19	R.	,, ...	3 ,,
28	A. W.	25	R. W.	,, ...	3 ,,
29	J. B. .	21	R. W.	Soldier, under sentence of court-martial.	84 days.
30	D. O.	42	R. W.	Using profane language . .	10 ,,
31	W. C.	38	Well	Drunk and disorderly . . .	7 ,,
32	J. B. .	32	R.	Vagrancy	2 cal. months.
33	W. J. T.	21	R. W.	Common assault	2 ,,
34	J. H. .	17	N.	,, ...	2 months.
35	W. W.	17	R. W.	,, ...	2 ,,
36	J. S. .	22	N.	Stealing filberts growing . .	2 cal. months.
37	W. T.	19	R.	,, ,, . .	2 ,,
38	J. M'N.	27	R. W.	Vagrancy	2 ,,
39	R. H.	18	R. W.	Threatening a person . . .	Want of sureties, 3 mon.
40	F. G.	28	N.	Poaching	3 cal. months.
41	C. E.	12	N.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
42	W. W.	23	N.	,, ...	2 ,,
43	J. C. .	18	R. W.	,, ...	2 ,,
44	J. B. .	25	N.	Common assault	6 weeks.

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Summary Convictions—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
45	E. R.	44	N.	Vagrancy	3 cal. months.
46	W. J.	18	R.	,, ...	2 ,,
47	T. W.	20	N.	,, ...	3 ,,
48	P. W.	39	R. W.	Having Government stores in his possession.	3 ,,
49	T. W.	32	R. W.	,, ,,	3 ,,
50	T. H. .	39	N.	Stealing apples growing . .	1 ,,
51	R. P.	44	R. W.	Assaulting a constable . . .	1 ,,
52	R. H. G.	19	N.	Vagrancy	1 ,,
53	G. J. .	17	N.	,, ...	1 ,,
54	R. O.	24	N.	,, ...	1 ,,
55	M. G.	15	N.	Under Juvenile Offenders Act, stealing a child's sock.	1 ,,
56	H. J. .	22	R.	Plying for hire, with asses, without a licence.	6 weeks.
57	J. F. .	22	N.	Customs.	Fined 100*l.*
58	T. J. N.	30	R. W.	Vagrancy	1 cal. month.
59	J. C. .	40	N.	Stealing potatoes growing . .	1 ,,
60	C. W.	25	R. W.	Bastardy	2 ,,
61	J. J. .	22	N.	Common assault	1 ,,
62	J. G. W.	25	N.	Assaulting a constable . . .	1 ,,
63	J. S. .	16	R.	Disorderly apprentice . . .	2 ,,
64	W. H.	59	N.	Damaging a window . . .	6 weeks.
65	J. B. .	26	N.	Stealing cobnuts growing . .	6 ,,
66	R. N.	14	R. W.	,, ,, . .	6 ,,
67	J. T. .	27	R. W.	,, ,, . .	6 ,,
68	J. R. .	29	N.	Poaching	3 cal. months.
69	M. S.	29	N.	Common assault	3 weeks.
70	J. T. .	20	N.	Vagrancy	3 cal. months.
71	S. C. .	21	R. W.	Common assault	1 ,,
72	H. H.	28	R. W.	A police constable refusing to attend before a magistrate when summoned so to do.	1 ,,
73	J. B. .	47	N.	Vagrancy	20 days.
74	J. F. .	25	N.	Common assault	1 month.
75	J. S. .	24	N.	,, ...	1 ,,
76	J. B. .	21	N.	Marine, absence without leave.	20 days.
77	J. M'A.	23	R. W.	Common assault	2 cal. months.
78	G. K.	16	R.	Stealing walnuts growing . .	3 ,,
79	W. W.	15	N.	,, ,, . .	3 ,,
80	J. W.	16	N.	,, ,, . .	3 ,,
81	J. M. .	39	R. W.	Common assault	2 ,,
82	J. S. .	35	N.	,, ...	2 ,,
83	J. K. .	28	R.	,, ...	2 ,,
84	W. Y.	23	N.	,, ...	2 ,,
85	J. S. .	20	R.	Night poaching.	3 cal. months, and find sureties.
86	C. R. .	40	N.	Threatening a person . . .	Want of sureties, 6 mon.
87	W. R.	24	R.	Plying for hire, with asses, without a licence.	21 days.
88	J. C. .	32	N.	Seaman, misbehaviour on board ship.	28 ,,
89	J. B. .	37	N.	Common assault	14 ,,
90	J. M'C.	24	N.	,, ...	14 ,,

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Summary Convictions—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
91	W.H.C.	23	R. W.	Common assault	21 days.
92	J. W.	38	R. W.	Damaging a door	3 weeks.
93	J. T. .	23	R. W.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
94	G. M.	20	R. W.	Night poaching.	3 cal. months, and find sureties.
95	D. M'C.	28	N.	Common assault	21 days.
96	C. M'H.	26	N.	Vagrancy	1 month.
97	C. H. .	30	R. W.	Common assault	6 weeks.
98	W. S.	19	R.	Stealing filberts growing . .	21 days.
99	D. M'I.	23	R. W.	Vagrancy	3 cal. months.
100	G. W.	21	N.	Common assault	21 days.
101	J. E. .	40	R. W.	Threatening a person . . .	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
102	G. S. .	23	R. W.	Leaving a waggon in a public thoroughfare.	1 cal. month.
103	J. R. .	18	R. W.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
104	H. M.	20	N.	,, ...	14 days.
105	A. O'L.	30	N.	,, ...	20 ,,
106	B. P.	23	R.	Seaman, absence without leave	21 ,,
107	T. P. .	29	R. W.	Common assault	6 weeks.
108	J. W.	36	N.	Vagrancy	21 days.
109	T. R.	26	R. W.	Common assault	14 ,,
110	H. G.	27	N.	Drunk and disorderly . . .	14 ,,
111	J. P. .	21	N.	Stealing walnuts growing . .	14 ,,
112	M. D.	23	N.	Common assault	2 cal. months.
113	W. S.	24	N.	Poaching	1 ,,
114	L. T. .	31	R. W.	,, ...	1 ,,
115	H. J. R.	42	R. W.	Common assault	21 days.
116	G. G.	14	R.	Disorderly apprentice . . .	14 ,,
117	H. W.	17	R.	,, ,, . . .	14 ,,
118	R. T. .	21	R. W.	Soldier, insubordinate conduct	24 months.
119	M. C.	25	R. W.	Common assault	3 cal. months.
120	T. C. .	25	N.	,, ...	2 ,,
121	T. R.	23	R. W.	Vagrancy	14 days.
122	W. W.	19	N.	,, ...	14 ,,
123	S. F. .	28	R. W.	Assaulting a constable . . .	1 cal. month.
124	L. L. .	35	N.	,, ,, . . .	21 days.
125	C. H.	26	N.	Vagrancy	1 cal. month.
126	T. D.	23	N.	,, ...	1 ,,
127	J. C. .	16	N.	Stealing pears growing . . .	10 days.
128	E. C. .	10	N.	,, ,, . . .	10 ,,
129	J. K. .	12	N.	Vagrancy	6 weeks.
130	H. C.	14	R.	,, ...	3 cal. months.
131	H. M.	18	R. W.	Disorderly apprentice . . .	30 days.
132	W. T.	23	N.	Vagrancy	21 ,,
133	C. K.	21	N.	Threatening a person . . .	Want of sureties, 3 mon.
134	H. F.	68	R.	,, . . .	,, ,,
135	E. B. .	52	R.	Attempting to commit suicide.	,, ,,
136	E. M.	19	N.	,, ,,	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
137	E. N.	21	R.	Threatening a person . . .	Want of sureties, 1 cal. month.

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Summary Convictions—*continued.*

o.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
38	E. W.	25	R.	Assaulting a constable . . .	3 cal. months.
39	S. E. .	63	N.	Damaging a pane of glass . .	2 ,,
40	E. W.	21	R.	Drunk and disorderly . . .	21 days.
41	J. M.	36	N.	Common assault	2 cal. months.
42	E. D'O.	26	N.	Drunk and disorderly . . .	21 days.
43	J. W.	44	R. W.	Leaving her family. . . .	2 months.
44	S. Q. .	25	R. W.	,, ,, ...	2 cal. months.
45	A. W.	40	N.	Vagrancy	2 ,,
46	A. H.	24	N.	,, ...	21 days.
47	M. H.	17	N.	,, ...	21 ,,
48	S. G. .	35	R.	,, ...	3 cal. months.
49	H. S.	41	R.	Unlawfully pawning . . .	21 days.
150	M. H.	26	R. W.	Vagrancy	3 cal. months.
151	E. H.	40	N.	Unlawfully pawning . . .	Want of sureties, 1 cal. month.
152	J. H. .	28	R. W.	Drunk and disorderly . . .	
53	M. T.	35	R.	Damaging two panes of glass .	14 days.
54	C. G.	21	N.	Loitering &c. in a public street	14 ,,
55	E. M.	51	R.	Drunk and disorderly . . .	7 ,,
56	M.A.P.	30	R.	Common assault	6 weeks.
57	H. D.	47	R. W.	Damaging two panes of glass .	1 cal. month.
58	M. C.	30	N.	Vagrancy	14 days.
59	M. D.	23	N.	Desertion	Awaiting a route.
60	A. H.	22	R. W.	,, ...	,,
61	G. L.	20	R. W.	,, ...	,,

County Court Debtors.

No.	Name.	Age.	Why Committed.	Term of Imprisonment.
1	J. W.	59	In default of payment of debt and costs.	40 days, gaol.
2	G. F.	52	Default of appearing to summons . .	40 ,,
3	H. L. L.	31	In default of payment of debt and costs.	40 ,,
4	J. S. .	42	,, ,,	40 ,,
5	J. C. .	39	,, ,,	40 ,,
6	H. A.	30	,, ,,	30 ,,
7	T. R.	47	Not answering satisfactorily touching his effects, &c.	40 ,,
8	P. B.	51	,, ,,	30 ,,
9	A. K.	29	In default of appearing to summons .	40 ,,
10	S. W.	21	,, ,,	20 ,,
11	G. B.	19	,, ,,	30 ,,
12	W. S.	36	,, ,,	30 ,,
13	R. S. .	52	,, ,,	40 ,,
14	J. D. .	48	,, ,,	18 cal. months, from 9 March, 1850.
15	J. S.*.	48	Remanded by the Judge of the County Court for fraud.	

* An Insolvent.

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Debtors.

Sheriff's Debtors.

No.	Name.	When Committed.		Amount.	£.	s.	d.
1	J. E. .	30 April	1847	Levy	115	7	0
2	T. G. .	27 May	,,	,, ...	17	10	0
3	W. M.	21 June	1849	To satisfy . . .	148	10	8
4	A. W.	11 Feb.	1850	,, ...	64	6	0
5	J. I. .	31 July	1849	Levy	62	3	9
6	J. R. .	15 Aug.	1850	To satisfy . . .	34	1	11
7	H. S. E.	17 Aug.	,,	,, ...	42	11	5
8	J.L.P.T.	2 Sept.	,,	,, ...	33	14	6
9	G. A.	28 Sept.	,,	By Judge's order for	31	9	6

Total.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total	74	23	97
Re-examination	7	5	12
Acquitted as Insane	1	. .	1
Convicted by Courts	137	25	162
Summary Convictions	135	26	161
Sheriff's Debtors	9	. .	9
County Court Debtors, &c.	15	. .	15
Total number of Prisoners 10th October, 1850	378	79	457

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints of any moment from the prisoners.

Diet.—I examined the articles of diet, and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states—

I have held my appointment as surgeon for 32 years. The health of the prisoners has been more favourable than usual, with the exception of several cases of small-pox, which was brought in by a prisoner.

Diseases of the chest are those most prevalent. There have been five deaths the last year, viz., consumption three, scrofula one, apoplexy one.

The following case appears in the surgeon's journal, and I recommended that application should be made to the Secretary of State:—

21 *August*, 1850.—In reference to the case of W. B., I beg to state that he has been repeatedly and constantly advised and entreated to have his thigh amputated, in order to save his life, and upon one occasion he gave his assent; the day was accordingly fixed for that purpose, and the hour named. I was accompanied by Mr. South, the senior surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, as well as Mr. Joy. B., however, at the very last moment altered his mind, and refused to undergo the operation. Disease has gone on, and although it is most extensive, I yet think he would have a chance of saving his life if amputation of the limb took place.

Now with regard to the greatest probability of success, he of course would stand a better chance by the operation being performed when his mind was relieved by the knowledge of his release from further imprisonment, and in that case I can promise his immediate admission to St. Thomas's Hospital.

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urn of the Classification and Distribution of Prisoners in Custody, 10th October, 1850.

Criminals.											
Felonies for Trial.	Felonies for Trial.	Felonies for Trial.	Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.	Convicted Misdemeanants, and Revenue Prisoners.	Used as an Office.	For Males under Sentence of Death.	Vagrants.	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Soldiers and Seamen under Sentence of Court-Martial.	Misdemeanants for Trial.
1	2	3	4A	4B	5	6	7	12	13	14	15
22	18	26	4	16	..	..	16	20	3	7	9

Debtors.					Penitentiaries.							
Common Debtors.	Master Debtors.	County Court Debtors.	County Court Debtors	Criminals for Re-examination.	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Misdemeanants.	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Felons (Juveniles).	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Misdemeanants.	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Felons.
6A	16B	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
5	4	7	8	7	37	26	12	7	12	12	12	12

Summary Convictions.				Females' Prisons.							Hospital.		Total.		
	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Offences against the Game Laws.	Felonies for Trial.	Felonies for Trial.	Convicted Misdemeanants by Courts.	Criminals for Re-examination.	Convicted Felons.	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Vagrants.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	General Total.
8	9	10	11	T.	M.	C. M.	D.	F.	C. M.	V.	..	..	..	..	..
0	24	24	6	12	11	6	5	19	18	8	3	..	378	79	457

N.B.—No. 15 Ward.—One male misdemeanant acquitted as insane.

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Premonitory diarrhœa with cholera made its appearance in this prison during the last year, but although the former prevailed to a considerable extent through the prison, yet the actual cases of cholera were only four, with one death: this speaks very favourably of the exertions of the medical officer at this critical period. I annex a Return of the number of cases and extracts from the Visiting Justices' Report.

RETURN of the number of cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa in the Prisons during the prevalence of the Epidemic in 1849.

DESCRIPTION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cholera	4	. .	4
Diarrhœa	70	81	151
Death (Cholera) . . .	1	. .	1

RETURN of the Names, &c. of Prisoners receiving Extra Food on the 8th of October, 1850, and the reasons for such issue.

Name.	Age.	Description of Food.	Reasons.
W. B.	42	1 lb. of beef and 2 pints of porter daily, tea and sugar.	Diseased knee.
J. C. .	22	½ lb. of mutton, 1 pint of porter, and 2 pints of milk daily.	Diseased lungs.
W. D.	23	Pint of gruel daily . .	Weakness.
E. J. .	26	,, ,,	Ditto.

RETURN of the Names, Ages, and Diseases of the Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the Infirmary on the 8th of October, 1850.

Name.	Age.	Disease.
W. B. .	42	Diseased knee.
J. C. .	22	Diseased lungs.
J. K. .	18	Itch.
R. G. .	49	Pain in the head.

Extract from the Visiting Justices' Minute-Book.

August 13th, 1849.—My time of attendance at the prisons having for the present expired, I beg to offer my thanks to Mr. Whatman and Mr. Joy, for their unremitted attention to the cases of diarrhœa, with tendency to the prevailing epidemic, which have appeared among the prisoners for the last fortnight; as I feel persuaded that it is mainly owing to their care and exertions that some of them did not degenerate into malignant cholera.

(Signed) EDWARD BURTON, V. J.

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Extract from the Visiting Justices' Quarterly Report to the Court of General Session, 23rd October, 1949.

The cases of sickness during the quarter have been unusually numerous, owing to the prevailing epidemic, and many of them assumed a serious character; but from the early, persevering, and unremitting attention of the surgeons, only one case proved fatal; and from the precautions suggested by them as to the diet and labour of the prisoners, it is to be presumed that the disease was prevented from becoming more fatal.

(Signed) ARETAS AKERS.
EDW. BURTON.
E. TWOPENY.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

The duty is performed precisely in the same manner as heretofore described. The Sacrament has been administered at the usual periods. The number of recipients generally from 6 to 8. I am occasionally sent for by debtors, the County Court debtors always attend Divine Service. The number of books in the lending library has been greatly increased by the addition of works of narrative, etc. There is no schoolmistress appointed for the women. We do not profess to teach writing or arithmetic, but such as desire it are provided with slates, particularly those for long terms. There are 56 prisoners here now who have learnt to read. The average time spent by me in the prison is the same as formerly described, from five to six hours.

I have thought it my duty to call the attention of the chaplain to an entry in his journal of the 19th August, 1850, and to acquaint him that I do not consider the entry alluded to as coming within the scope of the "observations in the performance of his duty" required by the statute. I am quite satisfied that this notice will be sufficient to ensure a stricter adherence to the regulations.

Labour.—The men are employed on the treadwheel, at oakum-picking, mat and sack making, tailoring, shoemaking, &c.; the women at washing, needlework, and oakum-picking.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Observations.—I have in my last Report adverted to the difficulty, on the ground of expenditure, of pressing any recommendations for the introduction of an improved discipline in the state of this prison; I am, however, of opinion that this may be done gradually, and I strongly advise that the first move in a right direction should be the erection of a new women's prison, in the place of the inconvenient and ill-arranged rooms in which they are at present confined. I also am of opinion that gas might be introduced into some of the sleeping-cells, where men are confined for long terms, of whom the number is considerable. I have found in some other prisons that instruction by the schoolmaster as an indulgence to well-behaved prisoners, after the usual hour of locking-up in the winter months, has been found beneficial, and been gladly received by them. Any measure which can be resorted to

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with safety, that will tend to shorten the time prisoners are left in darkness during the winter months, cannot fail of being beneficial.

I again recommend the appointment of an officer as warder in the infirmary, who should sleep and take his meals there. A schoolmistress is also required.

The distance of the county gaol at Maidstone from the most thickly peopled part of the county bordering on the metropolis, makes the transport of the numerous prisoners remanded for further examination by the magistrates both onerous as to expense and inconvenient from the time required by the transit. It is, however, difficult to suggest a remedy, and I simply notice the subject with the view of its attracting the attention of the magistrates.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the attention of the governor to his duties, and the general management of the prison.

BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION—SANDWICH.

[Visited 11th September, 1850.]

I annex a state of this prison at the time of my visit :—

Return of Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at Sandwich, one of the Cinque Ports in the County of Kent, on the 11th September, 1850.

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Degree of Instruction
1	J. G. .	41	Stealing 24 penny-pieces	For trial at October sess.	Imper.
2	W. H. L.	42	Articles of the peace .	,, ,,	Well.
3	E. W.	19	Stealing 24 yds. of calico	,, ,,	Read.
4	M. I. L.	23	,, a carpet and 4 silver spoons.	,, at Deal . .	Imper.
5	R. H..	40	Smuggling	6 cal. months' imprisonm.	Neither.
			HOUSE OF CORRECTION.		
1	M. I..	28	Stealing 2 shawls . .	6 cal. months' hard labour	Imper.
2	A. B..	39	,, 2¾ lbs. of beef .	12 ,, ,,	,,
3	I. F. .	72	Assault with intent, &c.	12 ,, ,,	Neither.
4	I. G. .	24	Using obscene language	2 ,, imprisonm. or penalty & costs 2*l.* 9*s.*	,,
5	R. C. .	19	Disorderly apprentice .	1 cal. month's hard labour and whipped.	Imper.
6	F. T. .	17	Vagrancy	28 days' hard labour .	Read.
7	C M'C.	23	Breaking windows . .	1 cal. month's ,,	Neither.
8	A. M'P.	25	Refusing to perform a voyage.	21 days' ,,	,,
9	R. C.	45	Vagrancy	14 days' ,,	Read.
10	W. T.	19	Rogue and vagabond .	3 cal. months' ,,	Imper.

The persons of the prisoners were clean and neat, and there were no complaints.

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Diet.—The official dietaries.

Health.—The surgeon states :—

I attend the prison daily. There has been no disease of any moment.

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the Gaol and House of Correction at Sandwich, on 11th September, 1850.

No.	Name.	Age.	Sentence.	Disease.	Extra Diet.
1	F. T..	17	28 days' hard labour .	Gonorrhœa	None.
2	W. T.	19	3 cal. months' ditto .	,, ...	,,
3	M. I. L.	23	For trial at Deal sess. .	Pregnancy and œdema of the legs.	,,

Moral and Religious Instruction.—There is no instruction of he prisoners. They are provided with Bibles and Prayer-ooks. The chaplain attends on Sundays at ½ past 8 in the orning, and reads prayers with a sermon.

Labour.—The prisoners at hard labour work on the tread-heel ; those not sentenced to hard labour are employed in mat-aking.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly ntered and posted to the date of my visit. The provisions re supplied by contract.

Discipline.—The governor states the routine of the discipline be as follows : —

Unlock at 6 in the morning, wash and clean themselves and go to ork by half-past. At half-past 8, go to breakfast, which occupies until Resume their labour at 9 until dinner time at 12. Labour again at until supper at 6, and are locked up for the night at half-past. On ndays they are unlocked at the same hour, and remain in their day-rooms, ke their meals, and are locked up at the same hour.

This prison was very clean at the time of my visit, and the overnor appears a very efficient officer. The great defi-ency is the neglect of any provision for the moral and religious struction of the prisoners. The chaplain does not perform e duty required by statute, which enacts that on every unday, public fast, and thanksgiving-day he shall perform the ppointed morning and evening services of the Church of ngland, and preach a sermon. The time of Divine Service be fixed by the Visiting Justices between the hours of nine nd five of the day. I beg to call the attention of the Justices their neglect of this important element of the discipline. find that there have been as many as 37 prisoners confined ere at one time, and out of the 10 prisoners present on the ay of my visit, two were undergoing sentences of 12, and two f 6 months' imprisonment, who could neither read nor write ; nd who would be left for these periods to corrupt each other, ithout the slightest provision for their moral and religious struction.

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POLICE LOCK-UP FOR THE BOROUGH OF DEAL.

I have made the following special Report upon the state of this lock-up to the Secretary of State, and have much satisfaction in stating that the evils complained of have been remedied, and the necessary precautions taken to prevent their recurrence, by the borough authorities.

Kensington, 21*st September*, 1850.

SIR,

I feel it my duty to make a special report to Secretary Sir George Grey on the discreditable condition of the borough lock-up at Deal, and the improper appropriation of this lock-up as borough gaol by the Justices of that jurisdiction.

The lock-up consists of three rooms, two appropriated for males and one for females. At the time of my visit they were in a most disorderly and dirty condition, reflecting great discredit upon the superintendent of police who acts as keeper.

I beg to solicit the attention of Secretary Sir George Grey to the appropriation of this lock-up by the Justices as a gaol for the borough of Deal, and the consequences resulting from this misappropriation. I may observe that there are no airing-yards attached to the lock-up; that neither clothing nor the means of cleanliness are provided for the prisoners; and that if considered as a borough gaol, not one of the legislative provisions in respect to gaols is complied with.

I annex copies of the commitments of three prisoners in illustration of the practice of the Justices, which, independent of their impropriety, I conceive also to be illegal.

In the first instance, they commit prisoners for trial at the borough sessions to the lock-up as their borough gaol, and when the prisoners are found to be suffering from ill-health, [*vide copy*] by a written order from the mayor they are conveyed to the borough gaol at Sandwich, where they have a contract for the maintenance of their convicted prisoners only.

I beg to instance the case of M. J. L., who I found in the borough gaol at Sandwich at my recent inspection. It appears she was committed for trial [*vide Commitment*] to the borough gaol of Deal, on the 15th of July, and remained there until she was removed to Sandwich, on the grounds (as stated in the order of the Justices to the keeper at Sandwich) of being "in a precarious state and unfit to be detained in the said gaol at Deal."

By the evidence of the governor, the medical officer, and the matron of the borough gaol at Sandwich, it appears that when she was received from the lock-up at Deal she was in a very advanced state of pregnancy, and otherwise ailing; she was moreover covered with vermin, and most filthy in her clothes and person; her linen was described by the matron to have been as "black as a coal," and clearly corroborative of the truth of her assertion that during the whole of her stay in the lock-up at Deal she had never been provided with a change, nor the use of a comb, or the ordinary means of cleanliness, being confined closely to a single room.

To show this is no isolated case, I enclose the commitments, and subsequent removals under similar circumstances, of S. J., W. B., and E. B.; and I beg to submit to Secretary Sir George Grey that a communication should be made to the mayor and justices of Deal to the effect that it is optional with the municipal authorities of that town either to maintain a gaol or continue their contract for the maintenance of their prisoners, including those before trial, as well as convicted, with the borough of Sandwich; but that, if they determine upon maintaining a gaol of their own, they will have to provide a prison which must in every respect be in conformity with

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statutory provisions now in force in regard to penal establishments, that until such provision be made all their prisoners must be sent to dwich, and the lock-up no longer applied to purposes for which it is olly unsuited.

beg also to add, that in any communication made to the Justices, I k it would be beneficial if the discreditable condition of the lock-up e adverted to.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. J. Williams,
Inspector of Prisons.

I. Waddington, Esq.

GAOL FOR THE CITY OF CANTERBURY.

[Visited 13th September, 1850.]

E interior of this prison was clean and neat on the day of visit. There were but two prisoners confined there at the e, viz. :—

. C., sentenced to two months' imprisonment for illegally pawning.
. S., in execution under civil process.

This prison, on which large sums have been expended by Corporation, is of the most inferior description in respect its fitness for penal purposes. The site is a narrow slip land adjoining a stream of water, and the prison buildings bine one of the ancient gates of the city with modern litions. The outlay of money upon this prison has been st injudicious, and the city, in the place of possessing one ctive penal establishment, combining a gaol and house of rection within the same area, has but a very indifferent gaol, is without any house of correction, which it is bound by tute to maintain. During the last winter 24 women were mitted here for breaking windows, who ought to have been t to a house of correction. Five women who had been mitted to the house of correction for breaking windows aped therefrom, and were committed here for safe custody. The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisory.

The chaplain performs Divine Service with a sermon once on days, alternately the morning and evening service. I e on former occasions adverted to the outrageous applica- of a portion of the chapel as a cell for refractory pri- ers, &c.

CITY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 13th September, 1850.]

E Town Council, without submitting any plans to the retary of State for his approval, in accordance with the 2 &

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3 Vict. c. 56, s. 12, have pulled down the old Bridewell and converted a portion of the old workhouse into what they term a house of correction. The area for men consists of a single room in the upper floor, with three dark dells for sleeping, and the remaining portion of the apartment is used as a day-room. There is neither privy nor airing-yard attached to it. No chaplain, surgeon, governor, or any officer appointed. The keeper of the union, situated at a considerable distance, has the nominal charge of the prisoners, receiving 2*s.* a-head on each commitment, which is illegally paid by the guardians out of the poor rate. Upon my visiting the prison, there was no person in attendance to open the doors; the key was, however, at length brought by a policeman from a nail where it had been hanging, and I obtained admission. Shortly after, a pauper from the workhouse made his appearance, who stated—

My name is W. D. I am a pauper in the union. I come here from the union at half-past six in the morning and bring the food down for the prisoners. I stay about half an hour while the prisoners are at their breakfast; return to the union, and bring back their dinners at one; return again to the union and bring the suppers at six. The prisoners' food is the union house diet for the able-bodied. They pick oakum, about 3 lbs. a-day. I have not seen the master.

In answer to my question as to how the prisoners occupied themselves on the Sundays, he replied—

"Well, I suppose they read if they can; there is no chaplain."

A police station with lock-up is also attached to the building, but the police have no control over the prisoners.

I have made the following special Report of this discreditable prison to the Secretary of State:—

Kensington, 21*st September*, 1850.

SIR,

I consider it my duty specially to report to Secretary Sir George Grey the proceedings of the municipal authorities of Canterbury in respect to the provision of a house of correction for the prisoners under their jurisdiction.

In my letter to you of the 9th September, 1848, I detailed at length the circumstances under which the corporation of Canterbury were placed in consequence of the building of a new union workhouse, and the severance of the bridewell or house of correction therefrom.

The union workhouse has been completed and occupied for some time, and stands at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the old house, and the corporation are now under the precise circumstances which the 16th section of 5 & 6 Vict., c. 98, was framed to meet.

The town council and justices, in the place of providing a house of correction, or contracting with the county justices, who were quite willing to receive their prisoners in the county prison of Saint Augustine's, have, however, taken another course, in direct opposition to the acts of the Legislature in respect to prisons. They have divided one of the rooms of the old workhouse into cells, without light or ventilation, or any provision of airing-yards, or separation of the sexes, and have constituted this room

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their house of correction. The prisoners have no exercise, and are attended upon by one of the paupers of the union, who comes down with their food three times a-day, and then returns to the house, leaving the key of the prison on a peg in the police station—the prisoners being left to themselves in the intervals of their meals.

The commitments of these prisoners are lodged with the master of the union, whose other duties wholly preclude his giving any time to the prisoners, and I cannot believe for one moment but that this double capacity of master of the union and keeper of the house of correction is unknown to the Poor Law Commissioners.

By the 12th section of the 2nd Vict. cap. 56, the plans of any enlargements and rebuildings of any prison must be first approved of by the Secretary of State, and any such acts without this approval are expressly declared as illegal by the above statute.

The 15th section of the 5th & 6th Vict., cap. 98, declares, that in every borough to which a separate Court of Sessions of the Peace hath been or shall hereafter be granted, there shall be one common gaol, at least one house of correction.

I have formally to report that the provision of this single room as a house of correction appears to be merely an evasion of the Act which compels the Corporation to maintain such an establishment; that the provision thus made is not only utterly inadequate, but improper for the purpose; and the city council have acted illegally in not sending the plans of the new prison to the Secretary of State for his sanction before proceeding with it.

I beg to submit that the town council should be called upon either to build a house of correction, or to contract with the county justices; and that the city justices should be recommended to discontinue the committal of prisoners to this improper place of confinement.

I have ascertained that the justices of the county are willing to receive the prisoners under contract in the neighbouring house of correction at Saint Augustine's, but that the city council are not satisfied with the terms proposed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
W. J. Williams,
Inspector of Prisons.

H. Waddington, Esq.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT, AT SAINT AUGUSTINE'S NEAR CANTERBURY.

[Inspected 13th September, 1850.]

I enclose a Return of the state of this prison at the time of my visit. (See pages 101-3.)

The interior of this prison was a pattern of order and regularity at the time of my visit. The persons of the prisoners were neat and clean, and there were no complaints.

Diet.—The official dietary has been adopted. The surgeon states the dietary to be quite sufficient. I examined the articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The medical officer states:—

The health of the prisoners has been most satisfactory. It is however rather singular that we should have had 5 cases of palpitation of the heart very recently, when we have not had one for 10 years previously.

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Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment, 2 Males and 1 Female, 13th September, 1850.

Name.	Age.	Disease.
W. H. . .	23	Palpitation of the heart.
T. C. . .	45	Scrofula.
M. C. . .	44	Apoplexy.

Return of 1 Male Prisoner (under Sentence of Transportation) having a change of Diet by order of the Surgeon.

H. P. . . 39 Has cocoa night and morning, instead of gruel.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain performs the morning and evening services, with one sermon on Sundays. He also reads prayers with a portion of Scripture daily. Visits prisoners in solitary confinement, also on admission and discharge. The average time spent by him in the prison daily is about three hours. In his last report he makes the following observation upon the introduction of the separation of the prisoners, following the erection of the new block of cells:—

During the past year the usual duties in the chapel have been performed. I have seen each prisoner on admission, and discharge from the gaol. I have availed myself of the advantage of the room which is now appropriated to my use, for conversing with prisoners; and especially of the opportunities afforded by the separation of the prisoners, when not at work, for private conversation with them, which I believe to be the most effectual of gaol ministrations.

My statement of the condition of the prisoners I make in the present year with peculiar satisfaction. The whole of the convicted prisoners are now placed under a system of discipline, which effectually rouses from their state of lethargy those who are not impenetrably thoughtless, and impresses on the minds of all submitted to its effects a salutary fear of transgressing the laws of the country.

The prisoners for trial are separated, much to the advantage of those of whose improvement a reasonable hope can be entertained. The necessity of placing plough-servants, for stealing corn for their masters' horses, and other countrymen who have been guilty of some petty theft, in constant and unrestrained communication with hardened thieves, who would treat with scorn all intimations of reformation, was much to be lamented. The present system cures this evil; and though it cannot be denied that it inflicts a severe punishment on all submitted to its effects, the advantage it bestows on the beginners in crime more than counterbalances the sufferings it inflicts on hardened miscreants.

The only prisoners who are now allowed to associate are county-court debtors and persons committed for want of sureties to keep the peace, who are so nearly of the same class, that little or no harm can be done by their association.

I regret to observe that the magistrates have made no provision for instruction, which is more than ever required since the separation of the prisoners. I earnestly entreat their attention to this indispensable accessory to a good system of penal discipline, and recommend the appointment of a schoolmaster.

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No.	Prisoner's Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
				For Trial, 6 Males and 1 Female.	
1	J. M.	18	R. W. Imp.	Charged with stealing a half-crown.	
2	A. S.	19	R. W. Imp.		
3	G. S.	18	R. W. Imp.		
4	I. G.	19	N.		
5	J. T.	17	R. W. Imp.	,, ,, cotton apron.	
6	I. W.	22	R. W. Imp.	,, ,, 1 jacket and 1 waistcoat.	
7	M. C.	32	R. Imp.	,, ,, from the person 2 shillings.	
				Convicted Felons, 23 Males and 4 Females.	
8	H. P.	39	N.	Stealing a pair of boots from a dwelling-house, and a wheelbarrow.	7 years' transportation.
9	T. C.	45	R. Imp.	Stealing 19 sacks of malt	7 ,, ,,
10	J. S.	43	R. W. Imp.	,, ,,	7 ,, ,,
11	G. M.	33	R. W. Imp.		
12	H. K.	52	R. Imp.		Since committed to 2 years' hard labour.
13	T. W.	25	R. W. Imp.	,, 1 ewe sheep	12 calendar months' hard labour.
14	I. C.	38	N.		
15	W. H.	23	R. W. Imp.	,, a lamb	12 ,, ,, ,,
16	E. B.	33	R. Imp.	,, 1000 pieces of wood	6 ,, ,, ,,
17	R. H.	20	R. W. Imp.	,, 8 tame rabbits	3 ,, ,, ,,
				,, 2 ,,	3 ,, ,, ,, after the expiration of his first sentence.
18	T. H.	52	N.	,, a sailcloth	12 calendar months' hard labour.
19	T. R.	36	R. W. Imp.	,, 4 cwt. of rope	4 ,, ,, ,,
20	C. M.	27	N.		
21	E. S.	37	R. W. Imp.	,, 29 lbs. of lead	6 ,, ,, ,,
22	T. H.	44	R. W. Well.	,, 10 yards of oilcloth	6 ,, ,, ,,
23	N. S.	16	R. W. Imp.	Maliciously killing a sheep	6 ,, ,, ,,
24	C. W. E.	25	R. W. Imp.	Stealing 1 table brush and 3 clothes brushes	6 ,, ,, ,,

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Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at St. Augustine—*continued.*

No.	Prisoner's Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
25	W. C.	26	N.	Stealing 2 lambs	12 calendar months' hard labour.
26	S. T.	28	R. W. Imp.	,, a coat and a pair of shoes	3 ,, ,, ,,
	,,	,,	,,	Breaking into a laundry, and stealing 4 sheets and 3 pairs of stockings.	6 ,, ,, ,, after the expiration of his first sentence.
27	E. E.	22	R. W. Imp.	Stealing 4 bushels of beans from his master	3 calendar months' hard labour.
28	E. T.	19	R. Imp.	Breaking into a laundry, and stealing 4 shirts and 3 pairs of stockings.	6 ,, ,, ,,
29	R. T.	56	N.	Stealing 1 tame rabbit	3 ,, ,, ,,
30	I. H.	25	N.	,, a cloth coat	3 ,, ,, ,,
31	A. J.	42	N.	,, a silver watch	2 years' hard labour.
32	E. F.	37	R. W. Imp.	,, a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles, value 2*l.* 8*s.*	12 calendar months' ,,
33	A. R.	29	R. Imp.	,, a half-sovereign, a shilling, and a handkerchief	4 ,, ,, ,,
34	A. P.	30	R. Imp.	,, 2*l.* 18*s.* in silver money	4 ,, ,, ,,
				CONVICTED MISDEMEANANT, 1 MALE.	
35	J. S.	25	R. Imp.	Assaulting a peace-officer whilst in the execution of his duty.	2 years' hard labour.
				VAGRANTS, 5 MALES AND 2 FEMALES.	
36	I. S. C.	35	R. W. Imp.	Lodging in a waggon-shed, and not having any visible means of subsistence, and not giving a good account of himself.	3 calendar months' ,,
37	C. C.	17	N.	Being found in a warehouse for the purpose of committing felony.	2 ,, ,, ,,
38	W. J.	32	R. W. Imp.	,, an enclosed garden for the purpose of committing larceny.	2 ,, ,, ,,
39	E. D.	20	R. W. Imp.		
40	J. C.	51	R. W. Imp.	A petty chapman hawking without a licence	14 days' hard labour.
41	M. C.	44	,,	Lodging in a shed, not having any visible means of subsistence, and not giving a good account of himself.	3 calendar months' ,,
42	M. S.	50	N.	Begging on the public highway	1 ,, ,, ,,

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Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at St. Augustine's—*continued.*

No.	Prisoner's Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
				SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 13 MALES AND 1 FEMALE.	
43	M. C.	39	R. Imp.	Drunk and disorderly in the public streets at the town of Ashford.	14 days in the house of correction, or 13*s.* 6*d.* penalty and costs.
44	T. S.	24	R. W. Imp.	Assault	2 calendar months in the house of correction, or 3*l.* 13*s.* penalty and costs.
	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 day in the house of correction, or 3*l.* 11*s.* penalty and costs.
45	P. W.	22	R. Imp.	Assault and causing an obstruction in the public streets at the town of Ashford.	2 calendar months in the house of correction, or 5*l.* each penalty.
46	J. W.	25	R. Imp.		
47	L. D.	26	N.		
48	T. W.	15	N.	Misbehaviour in his service, he being a servant in husbandry.	2 calendar months in the house of correction, with hard labour.
49	T. Q.	20	N.	Assault	1 month in the house of correction, or 1*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* penalty and costs.
50	T. L.	42	R. Imp.	Neglecting to pay for the maintenance of a bastard child.	2 calendar months in gaol, or 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* arrears and costs.
51	W. G.	35	N.	Poaching	42 days in the house of correction, or 3*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* penalty and costs.
52	W. T.	28	R. Imp.	Assault	6 weeks in gaol, or 5*l.* penalty and costs.
53	T. K.	18	N.	,,	1 calendar month in gaol, or 5*l.* penalty and costs.
54	T. S.	14	R. Imp.	Stealing fruit growing in an orchard	14 days in the house of correction with hard labour.
55	J. P.	12	R. W. Imp.		
56	I. N.	17	N.	Assault	1 calendar month in gaol, or 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* penalty and costs.
				DEBTOR FROM THE COUNTY COURT, 1 MALE.	
57	R. P.	30	R. W. Imp.	For non-attendance to a summons of the court	30 days in gaol.

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Labour.—Hard labour, the treadwheel.

Employment.—Picking oakum, washing, cleaning, working in prison garden.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

Debtors.—This prison has been approved of as a place of confinement for debtors from the County Courts, and a separate ward set apart for their accommodation.

Observations.—A new block of cells has been erected, and certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners. I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this prison, with the exception of the want of adequate provision for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. The governor appears to be a valuable prison officer.

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS—DOVER CASTLE.

[Visited 13th September, 1850.]

Looking only to the debtors' prison for the liberty of the Cinque Ports, there can be little doubt but that the merging of this ancient and extensive jurisdiction into the county, by the powers of the 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 95, entitled an Act for facilitating the Union of Liberties with the Counties in which they are situate, would be a very beneficial measure. The gaoler or bodor executes writs in person, and the jurisdiction extends to Seaford 76 miles, Tenterden 35 miles, Rye 44 miles, Hastings 56 miles, Faversham 26 miles.

The prison on the day of my visit was tolerably clean. There were five prisoners. The keeper states—

There have been 15 prisoners confined here during the year, up to this time. There are no rules or regulations. The majority of prisoners go through the court. The chaplain does not perform Divine Service, but occasionally sees the prisoners. They are supplied with books.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF DOVER.

[Visited 13th September, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners confined in this prison at the time of my visit. (See next page.)

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—The official dietaries.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to be satisfactory. There was not a single prisoner under medical treatment on the day of my visit. There has been one death from consumption, and one pardon on medical grounds.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain performs one

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A Return of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the Dover Borough Gaol on 13th September, 1850.

Ward	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Charge, if for Trial.	Offence, if Convicted.	Sentence.	Can Prisoner Read and Write.	If in Prison before, and how often.
1	M. S. .	54	29 Aug. 1850	. .	Vagrancy	1 calendar month's hard labour . . .	Neither .	No.
,,	B. T. .	40	10 ,, ,,	. .	Offence against Paving Act.	Fine 2*s.* 6*d.*, costs 11*s.* or 4 weeks H. L.	,,	No.
2	E.S.P.F.	17	30 April ,,	. .	Felony	4 calendar months' hard labour . . .	R. W. imp.	No.
3	S. McP.	18	27 Aug. ,,	Felony	. .	. . .	,,	No.
4	F. S. .	12	17 ,, ,,	. .	Stealing a spoke-shave .	1 cal. month and once privately whipped	,,	No.
5	F. D. .	21	19 Feb. ,,	. .	Felony	6 calendar months' hard labour . . .	,,	No.
,,	J. C. .	20	18 April ,,	. .	,, ...	14 ,, ,, ,, . . .	R. not W.	No.
,,	C. M. .	29	6 May ,,	. .	,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,, . . .	Neither .	No.
,,	T. W.	70	11 July ,,	. .	,, ...	3 ,, ,, ,, . . .	R. W. imp.	No.
6	S. S. B.	30	23 May ,,	Obtaining money by false pretences.	. .	. . .	R. W. well	No.
,,	E. H. .	60	29 July ,,	Felony	. .	. . .	Neither .	No.
,,	H. W.	22	9 Aug. ,,	. .	. .	. . .	,,	No.
7	M. R. .	27	21 ,, ,,	. .	Wilful damage . . .	Fine 10*s.*, costs 9*s.*, or 2 cal. months' H. L.	R. W. well	No.
,,	J. M. .	50	13 Sept. ,,	. .	Vagrancy	14 days' hard labour	Neither .	No.
,,	J. W. .	30	28 Aug. ,,	. .	,, ...	21 days' hard labour	R. W. imp.	No.
,,	W. J. .	25	2 Sept. ,,	. .	,, ...	14 days' hard labour	Neither .	Once.
,,	G. F. .	25	5 ,, ,,	. .	Destroying game . .	1 cal. month's hard labour and find sureties for 6 calendar months.	,,	No.
,,	J. W. .	33	5 ,, ,,	. .	,, ,, . .	,, ,, ,,	R. W. imp.	Once.
,,	J. M. .	48	18 July ,,	. .	Offence against Paving Act.	Fine 10*s.* costs 9*s.* 6*d.* or 3 cal. months H.L.	,,	4 times.
,,	E. N. .	22	20 Aug. ,,	. .	Assault	Fine 40*s.*, costs 12*s.*, or 1 ,,	,,	5 times.
,,	J. R. .	34	2 Sept. ,,	. .	Breaking 4 panes of glass	Fine 8*s.*, costs 7*s.*, or 1 ,,	,,	Twice.
8	E. W. W.	35	23 March ,,	. .	Uttering a false crown-piece.	12 calendar months' hard labour . .	,,	No.
,,	S. F. *a*P.	20	16 ,, ,,	. .	Felony	6 ,, ,, . . .	Neither .	3 times.

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full service on the Sabbath, and reads prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays. He resides at a very considerable distance from the prison. I regret that the Justices have not extended the duties of the chaplain, as recommended in my last report. The statutory regulations require that two services should be performed on the Sabbath, and prayers be read daily in every prison. I also recommended that a schoolmaster should be appointed: I repeat the recommendation. Upon calling for the annual report, required according to statute from the chaplain, to the Quarter-Session every Michaelmas, I was informed that no such report was made.

Labour.—The prisoners were employed in picking of oakum and making mats; but I have the satisfaction of stating that the justices have turned their attention to the propriety of providing hard labour for those so sentenced, and have ordered seven crank-labour machines from Mr. Botten, the manufacturer.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them posted to the time of my visit.

Observations.—Under the head of moral and religious instruction it will be found that I have adverted to the deficiencies in this most important element of prison discipline, which I again recommend to the attention of the justices. I also think that the introduction of gas into the prisoners' cells would be found beneficial. if only shortening the long intervals of idle rest, from their being locked up at such early hours in winter. I observe that the keeper of this prison receives a fee of 2*s*. on each indictment; I believe this to be contrary to law, and should be abolished and compensated by a tantamount advance in his salary.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

[Visited 15th October, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit. (See pages 108-10.)

The interior of the prison was unexceptionably clean and orderly on the day of my visit, and there were no complaints from the prisoners.

Diet.—The medical officer states he considers the diet to be sufficient; I examined the articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The medical officer states—

There has been no return of cholera since the visitation last year, but in April there were a considerable number of cases of mild diarrhœa,

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Return of the Number of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction a Hertford on the day of Inspection.

For Trial at the Sessions.

No.	Initials.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Offence.
1	W. A.	23	17th Sept. 1850	Stealing money, shoes, knife, &c.
2	J. L. .	27	21st ,, ,,	Obtaining money fraudulently.
3	J. F. .	13	,, ,, ,,	Wilfully placing wood on railway.
4	E. M..	19	30th ,, ,,	Feloniously wounding a horse.
5	G. H..	16	9th Oct. ,,	Stealing brass, horse-hair, and coat.
6	J. H. .	44	11th ,, ,,	,, hay.
7	A. G. .	26	,,	Assault.
8	W. P.	45	12th Sept. 1850	Want of sureties to keep the peace.
9	C. S. .	17	15th Oct. ,,	Stealing flannel jacket; and (2nd warrant) a knife and beef.

For Trial at the Assizes.

No.	Initials.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Offence.
1	J. T. .	24	20th July 1850	Highway robbery.
2	J. L. .	31		
3	T. K. .	27	5th Aug. ,,	Setting fire to a stack of wood.
4	W. T..	60		
5	F. C. *alias* E. L.	26	6th Sept. ,,	Feloniously entering house, and stealing therefrom.
6	C. W.	24	14th ,, ,,	Burglary (2 Warrants).

which yielded at once to the ordinary remedies. The diarrhœa which was premonitory or concomitant with our two visitations of cholera was different and altogether of a more aggravated character. There has been no disease of any moment in the prison, but a single case of fever, and one of small-pox, which was brought in. It is a curious fact that several persons who had been in contact with the prisoner before he was committed took the small-pox and died. I have no doubt but that the recent alterations in the drainage and ventilation have had a salutary effect upon the health of the prisoners. There is not a single prisoner under medical treatment at present. I comply with the statutory and prison regulations.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

On Sundays I perform two full services with sermons, visit and see every prisoner kept from chapel in his cell. On week-days I read prayers, a selection from the Liturgy, and give an exposition of a portion of Scripture. Afterwards a proportion of about one half of the convicted prisoners are assembled in the chapel, and I expound to them the Scriptures. I see the untried prisoners daily in their cells, and all the women. The Sacrament is administered, but the number of communicants is but few. A Roman Catholic priest visits on Sundays a prisoner of that persuasion. The schoolmaster is one of the junior teachers of the Blue Coat school; he attends two hours in the evening, and the instruction is altogether of a religious tendency; comprising the elements of reading, writing, arithmetic, and sacred geography. The attending of school is a privilege granted for good conduct. The school-room will only hold 30 scholars, and the prisoners for long terms are generally selected. There is no lending library for the prisoners; the books are limited to Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We have very few juvenile prisoners, but the ignorance of the agricultural labourers is most deplorable. The average amount of my attendance is about six hours daily.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's last report:—

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RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford, on the day of Inspection.
CONVICTED PRISONERS.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.—Term of Imprisonment.	When to be Discharged.
A. W.	21	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 calendar months' hard labour	30th December.
H. A.	50	Felony	6 ,, ,,	9th January, 1851.
S. A.	28	Misdemeanour	6 ,, ,,	,, ,,
W. A.	40	Assault	1 ,, ,,	8th November.
J. A.	42	Felony	6 ,, ,,	25th February, 1851.
P. B.	29	,,	6 ,, ,,	,, ,,
W. B.	27	,,	2 ,, ,,	25th October.
W. B.	26	Malicious damage	3 ,, ,,	19th November.
T. B.	31	Felony	8 ,, ,,	7th December.
J. B.	22	,,	9 ,, ,,	25th November.
J. B.	35	Want of sureties	6 ,, unless he sooner find sureties.	23rd ,, or sooner if he find sureties.
G. B.	40	Felony	3 ,, hard labour	25th ,,
J. C.	67	,,	2 years' ,,	19th ,,
J. C.	21	,,	8 calendar months' ,,	25th October.
G. C.	22	,,	9 ,, ,,	25th November.
B. C.	20	,,	12 ,, ,, and twice whipped	30th June, 1851.
G. C.	23	,,	1 year's ,,	9th July, 1851.
J. C.	25	,,	1 ,, ,,	,, ,,
J. D.	21	Want of sureties	6 calendar months', unless he sooner finds sureties	23rd Nov., or sooner if he find sureties.
T. E.	45	Vagrancy	6 weeks' hard labour	25th October.
J. E.	25	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 calendar months' hard labour	19th May, 1851.
T. F.	25	Felony	2 ,, ,,	25th October.
J. G.	33	Leaving family	6 weeks' ,,	22nd November.
W. G.	17	Poaching	2 calendar months' ,,	4th December.
G. G.	18	,,	3 ,, ,,	10th ,,
J. G.	19	Misbehaviour in Union Workhouse	42 days' ,,	12th November.

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CONVICTED PRISONERS.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.—Term of Imprisonment.	When to be Discharged.
G. G.	29	Felony	6 calendar months' hard labour	9th January, 1851.
J. H.	31	Misbehaviour in Union Workhouse	21 days' ,,	28th October.
G. H.	16	Felony	6 weeks' ,, and whipped	24th November.
J. H.	21	,,	6 calendar months' ,,	25th February, 1851.
J. H.	35	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,, ,,	30th December.
C. A. H.	42	Vagrancy	1 ,, ,,	17th October.
J. I.	28	Uttering counterfeit coin	9 ,, ,,	19th February, 1851.
J. K.	21	Felony	1 year's ,, and whipped	25th ,, ,,
T. L.	24	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 calendar months' ,,	30th December.
R. L.	24	Felony	6 ,, ,,	19th November.
W. M.	31	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,, ,,	18th ,,
T. M.	21	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,	30th December.
J. McC.	22	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,	,, ,,
A. M.	29	Felony	2 years' ,,	9th July, 1851.
G. M.	28	Leaving his service	3 calendar months' ,,	23rd October.
W. M.	25	Poaching	3 ,, ,,	16th November.
G. M.	22	,,	2 ,, ,,	3rd December.
W. M.	29	Want of sureties	6 ,, unless he sooner find sureties	10th Feb. 1851, unless he sooner find [sureties.
H. M.	30	,,	6 ,, ,,	9th March, 1851, unless he sooner find [sureties.
J. M.	20	Stealing fruit	3 ,, hard labour	19th December.
W. N.	36	Night poaching	3 months' hard labour, and then to find sureties	18th November, if he find sureties.
A. N.	25	Misbehaviour in Union Workhouse	10 days' ,,	19th October.
G. P.	29	Assault	21 ,,	29th ,,
G. P.	22	Poaching fish	2 calendar months' hard labour	8th November.
J. P.	20	Poaching	1 ,, ,,	27th October.
C. P.	23	,,	3 ,, ,,	7th January, 1851.
J. P.	25	,,	3 ,, ,,	,, ,,

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CONVICTED PRISONERS.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.—Term of Imprisonment.	When to be Discharged.
G. P.	19	Poaching	2 calendar months' hard labour	8th December.
J. R.	35	Stealing cherries	2 ,, ,,	27th November.
C. R.	48	Assault on a police constable.	9 ,, in the gaol	25th May, 1851.
J. R.	25	Poaching	2 ,, hard labour	20th October.
D. R.	20	Felony	2 years' ,,	9th July, 1851.
J. S.	24	,,	9 calendar months' ,,	25th November.
T. S.	28	,,	8 ,, ,,	25th October.
W. S.	29	Bastardy	2 ,,	9th November.
J. T.	27	Poaching	3 ,, hard labour	31st December.
E. T.	65	Misbehaviour in Union Workhouse	21 days'	21st October.
G. W.	25	Malicious damage	14 ,, hard labour	20th ,,
C. W.	27	Poaching	2 calendar months' hard labour	30th ,,
G. W.	48	Leaving his family	1 ,, ,,	17th ,,
T. W.	13	Stealing peas	21 days' ,,	22nd ,,
J. W.	33	Poaching	2 calendar months' ,,	7th December.
B. W.	25	Felony	6 ,, ,,	31st December.
D. W.	21	,,	4 ,, ,, and whipped	31st October.
G. W.	29	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,, ,,	18th November.
J. B.	18	Felony	Transportation, 7 years	Awaiting Secretary of State's Order of Removal.
D. C.	34	,,	,, 7 ,,	
J. H.	32	,,	,, 10 ,,	
F. S.	18	,,	,, 7 ,,	
A. S.	16	,,	,, 7 ,,	
A. B.	23	Felony	3 calendar months' hard labour	25th November.
J. G.	17	Misbehaviour in service	6 weeks' ,,	14th ,,
M. G. *a*.B.	19	Felony	4 calendar months' ,,	25th December.
E. S.	19	,,	9 ,, ,,	7th January, 1851.

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The total number of prisoners committed to your gaol bears a favourable comparison, I find, with that of the foregoing year, the respective aggregates being 810 and 731, showing a decrease of 79 for the present year. Of these, I regret to perceive a large proportion re-commitments, being no less than 255, or 37 per cent., an increase of 8 per cent. on the foregoing year. With reference to this particular, I think it only right to state that a very large proportion of these re-commitments (being nearly 58 per cent.) is to be found in the class of poachers, who themselves amount to nearly 22 per cent. of the gross number of prisoners committed to the gaol; and that this is a class of criminals the most irreclaimable, as far as my experience goes, of all known offenders against the laws. On these grounds there is but little cause, perhaps, for surprise at the large proportion of re-commitments.

Amongst those re-committed during the last year, I find that by far the greatest proportion is of those re-committed for the first time; these amount to 117, or 17 per cent. For the second time the total is 48, or 7 per cent. For the third time, 32, or 4½ per cent.; and for the fourth time, 65, or 9½ per cent. According to these results, the diminishing ratio of re-commitments, in a progressively descending scale from the first to the third time, seems to tell in favour of the deterring defects of the penal and corrective discipline of your prison on those submitted to its influence. But that there should be an increase again in those re-committed for the fourth time, is, I must confess, one of those startling paradoxes and anomalies which are altogether beyond my ability either to comprehend or explain.

Of prisoners committed for a violation of the Game-laws the numerical proportion this year amounts to 150, or (as I have before observed) about 22 per cent., being an increase of 4½ per cent. on the preceding year.

The result of a comparison in the class of assaults and want of sureties to keep the peace is not very encouraging, showing an increase of 2 per cent. for the present year; the amount for 1850 being 70, or 10 per cent., and for 1849 but 8 per cent. In investigating the exciting causes which led to the perpetration of these offences, I have succeeded in tracing nearly three-fourths of them to the public-house and beer-shop; and considering the manner in which our towns and villages are now inundated by houses of the latter description, which I can only look upon as moral pests, spreading contamination and pollution on every side amongst our mechanical and agricultural labourers, I think we need only wonder that the aggregate is not greater than it is.

Under the head of Malicious Damage I find a slight diminution in the numerical amount, the gross number being 28, or 4 per cent. for the present year, as compared with 5 per cent. for the foregoing year.

There is a decrease also in the proportion of prisoners committed for Petty Larceny, the relative proportion being 40, or about 6 per cent. for this year, and 8 per cent. for the foregoing year.

So also with regard to Vagrancy and disorderly conduct in the Union-houses, for which offence the proportion of prisoners committed during the present year is not much more than half the amount of last year, it being 13 per cent. for 1849, and but 7 per cent. for 1850.

The proportion of female prisoners committed is about the same as last year, viz., 9 per cent. The gross number of female prisoners received this year was 60.

The proportion of prisoners committed for trial for Felonies and Misdemeanors is very considerable, amounting to 256, or 37 per cent. But whilst lamenting the numerical amount of such commitments, I must not omit to state that your criminal calendars have contained very few offences of the more atrocious kind, as compared with many other counties, not to mention the neighbouring one of Essex, where homicide of no common character has so fearfully prevailed. For the crime of Arson 6 only have been committed, and of these 2 were acquitted, and 2 remain untried

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For the offence of highway robbery there have been 11 commitments; fo housebreaking, 7; for uttering counterfeit money, 9; and for sheep-stealing, 11, of which number 3 were acquitted. Of capital offences ther have been none. The above, I think, cannot be considered therefore t present a very appalling catalogue of crime, especially when it is borne in mind that it includes all offenders of the above description brought to justice within a period of twelve months.

The result of a comparison between the past and present years is rathe favourable, I rejoice to say, with reference to that deplorable state o mental destitution which may be said to characterize a very large propor tion of the labouring classes in this, as in other counties, where an agricul tural population abounds. Still there is abundant reason to lament th almost incredible degree of ignorance which pervades a large portion o the members of the aforesaid class. Out of 413 prisoners whom I sub jected to the test of examination during the past year, I found 64, or 15 per cent., who were not thoroughly conversant with the letters of th alphabet, and the same number who, though acquainted with the letter could not form them into monosyllabic words; 24, or nearly 6 per cent., wh could not perfectly repeat the words of the Lord's Prayer, and 75, or 1 per cent., who had no distinct and definite knowledge of a Saviour, no could inform me, in fact, of the name of the Redeemer of mankind.

Labour.—The hard labour provided for men is the treadwheel crank-labour machines, mat-making, oakum-picking, an cleaning. Women—crank-labour, picking oakum, washing &c.; the employment is repairing clothing, oakum-picking washing, and needle-work. The crank machines which pum water for the prison have been, very conveniently, moved t the treadwheel-yard. Twenty-five prisoners work at a time o the cranks, two-thirds of the time on and one-third off.

Benefactions.—The only benefaction appears to be that o Roger Daniel, of London, who in 1625 gave the sum of twelv shillings annually, to be expended by twelvepence on the fir Monday of every month, in bread and drink for the poor pr soners in the main gaol of this town. This is very properl added to the charitable fund distributed at the discretion o the chaplain.

Books.—I examined the various prison books, and foun them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit. Th expenditure is under the usual checks. The extra exper diture during the year, in consequence of cholera, was 166*l.* 4

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described a follows:—The bell rings at half-past six o'clock (at seven i winter time). The beds are left open for airing, the cloth being shaken at the door of each cell, previous to the me coming down. They bring their slops down with them, an wash at the appointed places. The prisoners for trial, an those not sentenced to hard labour, return to their cells aft washing. From eight to half-past eight they breakfast, mak their beds, clean their cells, and resume labour; the men fo trial taking exercise in the yards for one hour, between break fast and dinner-time. The convicted are supplied with en

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ployment on their asking for it. The chapel service is from eleven to half-past; all the prisoners attend; one half of the convicted remain on alternate days for Scripture exposition. The prayers take about half an hour, and the exposition twenty minutes. The prisoners retire to their cells for dinner at 12, where they remain until one; resume labour at one, and continue until a quarter to six in the longer days, and decreasing with the daylight in the winter months. During the winter months gas-light is provided for two hours in the evening. On Sundays the bell rings throughout the year, so as to allow one hour for cleaning. The prisoners who work in the yards take their meals to their cells; those who do not, receive them at the cell-doors. Meals at the same hours on Sundays. The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour have the same exercise on Sundays as on other days, walking round the yards in single file, preserving a considerable distance between each file. The prisoners are bathed once a month, and wash their feet once at least every week.

The governor states—

My principal object is to separate the prisoners as much as my means will allow. I comply with the rules and regulations.

Observations.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this prison: I particularly approve of the school being held in the evening, and the school-room itself is very conveniently fitted in compartments.

The laundry is most inconveniently situated in the front of the prison; the women have constantly to pass to and fro from their wards and to the drying-yard. I strongly recommend the Justices to erect a washhouse with a drying-room in a less exposed situation.

The two severe visitations of cholera in this prison, arising doubtless from the combined influences of lowness of site, defective construction and ventilation, with imperfect sewerage, have drawn the attention of the Justices to these evils, who have exerted themselves for their removal: the value of the suggestions made, and carried into effect, may be judged by the improved sanitary condition of the establishment. I regret, however, that the Justices were unable to obtain the assent of the authorities of Christ's Hospital to allow the prison drains to communicate with their sewer, and the Trustees of the River Lee have also refused to allow any sewer from the prison to run into the river, and in consequence the cesspool still remains; it seems, however, practicable that the contents of the prison drains might be diverted into the one recently built on the opposite side of the road, fronting the prison.

I insert a letter from the county surveyor showing the works executed in remedying defects in ventilation and sewerage:—

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SIR,

I am sorry not to have been at home when you visited the Hertford Gaol; my clerk informs me that it is your wish to know what works we have executed since your last visit. I beg to inform you that for the better ventilation of the prison various large appertures have been made in the external boundary walls, similar to those which had been previously made in the division walls separating the yards, and in which others have been added, and the whole of these walls have been considerably lowered, excepting that of the female wings; the upper part of these walls is perforated.

To the gaol yard No. 1, which has high buildings on three sides, a large underground air-drain (having immediate connexion with the outer air) has been constructed. As the whole of the several apertures are placed at the bottom of the walls, there is naturally a free circulation of air throughout the whole of the prison.

In consequence of the failure of the old well we have formed a new one considerably deeper and of a larger diameter; there is now an abundant supply of water; by this alteration we have been enabled to add three addititional cranks for hard labour.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
THOMAS SMITH.

Among the numerous instances of the little impression made upon some individuals by penal discipline: a prisoner, under sentence of transportation, was pardoned from Milbank on medical grounds, provided with a new suit of clothes and his fare paid on his discharge; the very day of his liberation, on arriving at Baldock, he got down the chimney of a dwelling-house for the purpose of effecting a robbery—was detected, and is now undergoing two years' imprisonment in this prison. He is not under medical treatment.

MIDDLESEX.

COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, NEWGATE.

[Visited August 12th, and other times.]

The interior of the prison was invariably clean and orderly at the time of my numerous visits.

I have very great pleasure in reporting the generally improved state of this prison. A code of regulations has been formed, and the rules affecting prisoners are suspended in every room and cell. The separate cells have been warmed, and gas introduced throughout the prison. Clothing has been provided for convicted prisoners, and convicts sentenced to transportation are set to work to pick oakum. Two wards have been set apart for their exclusive use, fitted up in the same manner as the large rooms at Milbank, where they work, eat their meals, and sleep in hammocks, under the constant supervision of officers. The prisoners have also been supplied with knives at their meals; and an effective night

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watch established. Many other minor improvements have been effected, and the aspect of the prison entirely changed for the better.

I annex a state of the prison at the time of my visit.

STATE of Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, 12th of August, 1850.

	Males.	Females
Prisoners under sentence of transportation for 10 years.	1	2
Ditto ditto ditto for 7 years.	1	..
Ditto committed for trial	139	33
Ditto whose judgment is respited . .	2	..
Ditto remanded till next session . .	..	..
Ditto under sentence of imprisonment.	5	3
Ditto committed by commissioners of taxes.	1	..
	149	38
Total	187	
In the infirmaries	8	2

Diet.—The official dietaries. I examined the food and found it of excellent quality.

Health.—The medical officer states—

The sanitary condition of the prison has been most satisfactory. Two prisoners committed suicide by hanging; the knowledge of the first act probably suggested the second. There appears to be no blame attaching to the officers.

A RETURN of Prisoners under treatment in the Infirmaries on the 13th August 1850.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Diet.		
			Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
W. T.	25	Temporary Insanity	Prison . .	Prison	Prison.
J. B. C.	54	Diarrhœa . . .	,, . .	,, ...	,,
T. K. .	33	Gout	,, . .	,, ...	,,
H. J. W.	29	Diarrhœa . . .	1 pint of milk	,, ...	,,
W. J. .	19	Dyspepsia . . .	,, ,,	1 pint of broth. .	,,
F. F. .	28	Catarrh. . . .	Prison . .	Prison	,,
J. J. .	71	Rheumatism . .	,, . .	,, ...	,,
M. D.	24	Hæmorrhage . .	,, . .	1 pint of broth and 1 pint of porter.	,,
J. A. .	22	Epilepsy . . .	1 pint of milk	1 pint of broth. .	,,
		FEMALES.			
J. C. .	24	Vesico vaginal fistula	1 pint of milk	1 pint of broth. .	,,
M. R.	30	Insanity . . .	,, ,,	Prison	,,

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Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties are performed by the chaplain precisely in the same manner as formerly recorded. The chaplain bears testimony to the generally improved state of the prison, which is also manifested by the more serious and respectful demeanour of the prisoners. The average time spent by him in the prison entirely depends upon the number of serious charges and characters of the prisoners.

I visited the school: there were sixteen boys under instruction; and out of this number thirteen could read fluently in the New Testament. It appeared that a complaint had been made of the use of a cane by the schoolmaster, and, with such pupils, it may be well supposed a matter of difficulty to maintain order without at least the dread of such punishment impending. The great majority of prisoners being committed for trial, limits the application of punishment for prison offences committed by this class, to solitary confinement. I by no means advocate the use of the cane, nor consider it proper that any subordinate prison officer should be permitted to inflict punishment: but after fully investigating the case, I find that the boy was most insubordinate, and was under sentence of transportation. The schoolmaster says—

I am occasionally obliged to resort to a cane, or the boys would turn me out of the ward. The boy who made the complaint was extremely ill-behaved in the school; he had been convicted of offences twelve times. He was so perverse that he would read tolerably well at one time, when at another he would wilfully pretend he could not, and make every kind of ludicrous blunder. On one occasion, the 3rd of August, being the Saturday before he went away to Milbank, I spoke to him for shouting in the school ward, and called upon him to be silent; he however paid no attention, and continued to make the more noise. I read to him the prison regulations, by which he was required to be silent in the school, but he still persisted in shouting, when I took the cane and struck him with it across the shoulders twice. I produce the cane. He told me I had no right to strike him. I told him to leave the school, as I was apprehensive the whole twenty boys then present might join him in his bad conduct. I then went and reported the circumstance to the governor. I am now informed by the regulations that I should not strike the prisoners. The blows with the cane inflicted no injury, and he made no complaint of their doing so. He had been punished previously for fighting in the prison.

The short period for which prisoners are ordinarily detained here renders any systematic instruction impracticable; but by assembling of the boys in school, their attention is at least abstracted for the time from evil thoughts and evil communications.

I annex a specimen of the schoolmaster's character-book, and also a return of the degree of instruction possessed by boys who passed through Newgate in the years 1849, 1850; and it is a remarkable fact, that out of 177 boys, no less than 126 could read fluently; and the higher the scale of knowledge, apparently the greater addiction to crime. I fear the explanation would be that the superior instruction of these boys

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has been almost entirely the result of their numerous committals to prison; and this is the more evident, as, looking to the chaplain's returns of the state of education among boys summarily convicted, in the house of correction in Giltspur-street, the average of those who can read even imperfectly is greatly below the number who in an advanced state of crime become the inmates of Newgate.

J. G. came into the gaol 24th July, 1850. From Westminster Police Court.	Alias E. F., aged 15 years, chairbottomer; has two brothers who sweep crossings, yet he states that they are cutlers; but the first time he was here he stated that they were labourers. Father has been dead two, and mother four years and a half; has been living with his uncle, W. F., chairbottomer, in Mill Lane, Deptford, Kent, ten months, since he was convicted here in March, 1849, charged with another, with stealing a quantity of sweetmeat, value 1*s.*, from a shop belonging to Mr. Robertson, Queen's Road, Chelsea, found in the next house. The 2nd Charge. No Bill found.
W. S. came into the gaol 13th August, 1850. From Woolwich Police Court.	Alias T., age 16 years. Tailor: has a mother and three sisters. Father has been dead seven years. States that his mother's name is E. S., button-maker; residence No. 19, James Street, Greenwich: he stated the first time that he was here, that he had a father-in-law, mother, one brother, and three sisters: that his father-in-law's name was H. H., coalwhipper, but did not live with his mother; that his own father had been dead five years, and was a hawker, and that his mother's name was E. H., residence No. 6, Little Collingwood Street, Whitechapel, and that he went to a Sunday-school; now he states that he went to Sunday-schools in London and Greenwich: charged with stealing six pairs of boots, one pair of trowsers, and one handkerchief; charged before with picking a purse and 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* from a lady's pocket in King William Street, City, and sentenced to three years in the Compter, and was pardoned after serving 20 months, and was sent to some asylum, but he left there after being there two months. The 2nd Charge. 6 months, Maidstone.
W. R. came into the gaol 13th August, 1850. From Horsemonger Lane Gaol.	Age 15 years; glass-cutter. Worked for Mr. Owen, at Mr. Defree's, Hounsditch, last at from 7*s.* to 9*s.* per week, eight months; out of work three weeks, has a father, mother, two brothers, and one sister, as paupers in the workhouse of St. Saviour's Southwark. Father's name W. R., glass-cutter, went to Christ Church, New Cut, National School five years; charged with stealing two pieces of soap from a shop in Bermondsey Street, threw it on the ground and ran away:—was convicted at Hicks's Hall, 18 months since, for picking pockets in St. James's Park, and sentenced to six months; has been living at a lodging-house, No. 9, Gravel Lane, Southwark, eight weeks, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per week. The 2nd Charge. 12 months, Guildford

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RETURN of Boys in Newgate, 1849–50.

Date of Sessions.	Total Number of Boys.	Number of Boys that could Read Fluently.	Number of Boys that could Read Imperfectly.	Number of Boys Addicted to Crime as a Means of Living, that could Read Fluently.	Number of Boys Addicted to Crime in part, that could Read Fluently.	Number of Boys not Addicted to Crime as a Habit, that could Read Fluently.	Number of Boys Addicted to Crime as a Means of Living, that could Read Imperfectly.	Number of Boys Addicted to Crime in part, that that could Read Imperfectly.	Number of Boys not Addicted to Crime as a Habit, that could Read Imperfectly.	Number of Boys that Behaved Ill in School.
1849										
August .	23	15	8	6	3	6	3	1	4	6
September	12	11	1	5	.	6	1	.	.	7
October .	19	16	3	9	1	6	2	.	1	7
November	18	10	8	2	.	8	3	1	4	4
December.	5	3	2	2	.	1	1	.	1	2
1850										
January .	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
February .	18	13	5	6	2	5	4	.	1	5
March . .	22	18	4	9	.	9	2	.	2	8
April . .	15	9	6	2	.	7	1	2	3	3
May . .	11	8	3	5	1	2	.	.	3	5
June . .	19	12	7	6	.	6	3	.	4	4
July . .	14	11	3	6	2	3	2	1	.	8
Total .	177	126	51	58	9	59	23	5	23	59

NOTE.—There was not one boy that did not know the alphabet.

The following account of himself was given to me by one of these boys:—

J. S., 16. Father was a collier near Manchester, and was maimed by a mine explosion. Mother died first. Father and mother brought me to London, and I went about picking up pence by whistling. My parents died and I was sent to Tooting from the Whitechapel Union, where I remained 13 years. I left Tooting and came up to the Union, and ran away from it. I went to a lodging-house at Whitechapel. The mistress of the lodging-house knew my father and gave me 4½*d.* to buy fuzees, which bought me half a thousand, which I sold for 1*s.* 6*d.* I gave her the money back, and she let me live at her lodgings for nothing. I afterwards went away from that lodging-house to one in Plough Court, and employed myself in picking up bones and selling them at a penny a pound. I can not live upon 6*d.* but I could upon 9*d.* a week. I paid 2½*d.* for lodging, and spent the rest in cocoa and bread. I never got meat; I can live very well without meat. If I could run about as I liked, I should be a great deal better off here than when I am out. Was at a ragged school for two years. Was never in any regular work.

The ladies' committee visit the gaol twice a week, and most sedulously engage themselves in the instruction of the women prisoners.

Books.—I examined the prison books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

Observations.—It is with great satisfaction that I bear testimony to the improved condition of the gaol of Newgate. The principal of the still existing evils are owing to its faulty construction, which prevents any nearer approach to the general

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separation of the prisoners. The ready acquiescence given by the Court of Aldermen to my former suggestions, incline me to recommend that prisoners confined in the separate cells should be supplied with the means of making themselves heard by the officers; that, as indispensable to the maintenance of cleanliness, the prisoners should be supplied with coir mattresses, and the use of the hempen mats discontinued; that a work-room be set apart for prisoners before trial, who should have the option of employment, and be induced to it by the payment of some small sum on their being acquitted, or the bill ignored by the grand jury. I find that it is the practice of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to provide extra dinners, with beer for all the prisoners in the London Prisons on Christmas day, and the first day of every new year. I should advise this being limited to Christmas day, the more particularly as in looking closely into the subject, I am not without suspicions that vagrants and other small offenders throw themselves into the Giltspur-street prison to partake of these dinners which follow so close upon each other.

The lock-ups in the basement of the Old Bailey, where the prisoners are lodged when awaiting their trials before the Central Criminal Court, are insufficient in size and inconveniently arranged. I regret to observe that in too many instances the accommodation attached to Courts of Justice for prisoners while awaiting their trials is very inferior to what it ought to be.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE CITY, GILTSPUR-STREET.

[Visited 5th August, 1850, and other times.]

I annex a Return of the prisoners with their employment in the prison on the day of my visit.

RETURN of the Prisoners with their employments in the House of Correction for the City of London, Giltspur Street, 5th August, 1850.

—	Treadwheel.		Picking Oakum.		Shoemaker.	Cleaning Prison.		Sick Infirmary.		Washing.		Needlework.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentence of court:—													
Felons	32	..	32	..	1	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	4
Misdemeanor . .	16	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary convictions:—													
Assault	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other punishments .	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	7
For further examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, want of sureties .	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7
Total	48	..	107	..	1	11	..	11	2	..	5	..	21

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Return of Prisoners—*continued.*

—	Not Employed.		Solitary.		Refractory.		Pumps.	Tailor.		Cutting Wood.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentence of court:—													
Felons	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	14	..	169	4
Misdemeanor . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary convictions;—													
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
Other punishments .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9
For further examination	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
For want of sureties .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12
Total	2	1	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	14	..	200	29
Grand Total . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	

The interior of the prison bore generally an improved appearance both in respect to cleanliness and order.

There were a number of prisoners who requested to see the inspector, principally for the purpose of requesting assistance to emigrate or otherwise honestly disposing of themselves after discharge.

Diet.—The surgeon states "the diet is sufficient." I examined the provisions, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The medical officer states—

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory; not a single case of cholera occurred at the time of its prevalence. There have been some few cases of diarrhœa, but none of great importance. The simulation of disease by the prisoners in order to evade work is carried to a great extent.

In a house of correction of this importance, it is indispensable that Rule 121 of the Prison Regulations should be strictly adhered to, which requires the medical officer to see every prisoner twice during the week. All entries in the surgeon's journal should be made at the time of his visit. (See table on next page.)

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

There has been no alteration in the performance of my duty since the inspector's last report. The schoolmaster now attends from half-past eight until one, and from a quarter to four to a quarter to eight in the evening. In the evening he visits the prisoners in their respective wards. The Sacrament has been administered at the usual times. We have sent several boys to the Ragged School Refuge, who have remained there five or six months, and then have been disposed of abroad through the assistance of the sheriffs' fund. We have also sent two or three to Mr. Jackson, who is called the thieves' missionary, who gives himself up to this good work;

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many girls have been restored to their former friends through his interference; he has an establishment somewhat similar to the one at Pie-street, at 96, Old Gravel-lane, London Docks. A committee of ladies visit the house of correction every Wednesday, to read and speak to the women prisoners. The prisoners are divided into classes on the plan of a Sunday school, which has been attended with the happiest effects in softening these unfortunate creatures. The average time spent by me in the prison is from four to five hours daily.

PRISONERS in the Infirmary on the 5th of August, 1851.

Initials of Names.	Age.	Sentence.	Disease.	Extras.	
T. R. .	84	During her Majesty's pleasure.	Senile decay . . .	Porter, gin, fish.	
J. S. .	45	1 year . . .	Gout	Milk.	
J. S. .	50	7 days . . .	Fever	,,	
M. W.	27	2 years . .	Epilepsy	3rd class diet.	
C. P. .	30	1 ,, . . .	Insanity	,,	,,
J. W. .	21	1 ,, . . .	Scrofula . . .	,,	,,
W. T.	55	2 ,, . . .	Paralysis	,,	,,
T. R. .	35	1 ,, . . .	Pleurisy	,,	,,
J. C. .	34	1 ,, . . .	Bronchitis . . .	,,	,,
J. B. .	18	14 days . .	Itch	,,	,,
J. D. .	36	9 ms. . . .	Ear-ache	,,	,,
		FEMALES.			
R. B. .	19	6 ms. . . .	Hysteria	,,	,,
E. C. .	52	3 ,, . . .	Diarrhœa . . .	,,	,,

Books.—I examined the books and found them entered to the time of my visit.

Punishments.—No prisoner can legally be punished either by the stoppage of food or otherwise, until his case has been heard and decided upon by the governor of the prison.

Observations.—I have before remarked that the interior of this prison presented an improved appearance, both in respect to cleanliness and order on the day of my visit. It would be quite useless to offer any suggestions for improvement; every successive visit to this prison impresses me with the necessity of hastening forward the completion of the new one now in course of construction at Holloway.

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HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR WOMEN AT THE BOROUGH COMPTER.

[Visited 26th November, 1850, and other times.]

I annex a Return of the prisoners at the time of my visit.

RETURN of Female Prisoners in Custody at the Borough Compter, Southwark, November 26th, 1850.

No	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Degree of Instruction
1	J. B. .	28	Misdemeanour . .	18 Calendar Months . .	Read.
2	M. G.	61	,,	1 Year.	Read.
3	E. S. .	29	,,	,, ...	Not.
4	E. W.	46	Breaking Windows .	2 Months and 12 months' Sureties.	Not.
5	A. B.	56	,,	,, ,,	Not.
6	J. W.	17	,,	,, ,,	Read.
7	J. D. .	37	,,	,, ,,	Not.
8	A. L. .	29	Misdemeanour . .	12 Calendar Months.	Not.
9	B. K. .	52	Offence against Revenue.	Fined 50*l.* or 12 Months'.	Not.
10	M. M.	19	Felony	9 Calendar Months' . .	Read.
11	M. A. C.	28	Assault and Beat .	6 ,, ,,	Read.
12	E. H.	27	Burglary and Stealing.	1 Year.	Imperf.
13	M. B.	45	Breach of Peace . .	6 Months' Sureties.	Well.
14	R. B. .	19	Threats	6 ,, ,,	Imperf.
15	A. C. .	52	Against Inland Revenue	Fined 25*l.* or 4 Months.	Not.
16	M. C.	19	Assault and Beat .	3 Months' Sureties . .	Not.
17	J. S. .	20	Threatening to break Windows.	6 ,, ,,	Not.
18	S. T. .	26	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,	Not.
19	E. M.	23	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	Imperf.
20	E. M.	35	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	Read.
21	H. W.	48	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	Not.
22	M. C.	18	Resisting the Police .	1 ,, and detained. 6 Months' Sureties.	Not.
23	E. S. .	18	,, ,,	1 ,, and 6 Months' sureties.	Not.
24	H. N.	17	Stealing a Shawl .	6 Calendar Months' sureties.	Read.
25	S. S. .	18	,, a Watch .	6 ,, ,,	Read.
26	J. S. .	19	,, Purse from Person.	6 ,, ,,	Imperf.
27	E. M.	32	Breaking Glass.	2 Months or 5*l.* and detained. 2 Months' sureties.	Imperf.
28	H. L. .	22	Idle and Disorderly .	21 days and detained. 3 Months' sureties.	Read.
29	M. A. C.	19	,, ,,	21 ,, ,,	Read.
30	S. R. .	21	,, ,,	21 ,, ,,	Read.
31	J. O.	63	Breaking of Peace .	3 Months' Sureties . .	Imperf.
32	M. B.	30	Assault and Beat .	6 ,, ,,	Well.
33	M. N.	22	Threatening to break windows.	6 ,, ,,	Read.
34	H. O.	17	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,	Imperf.
35	M. A. S.	22	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,	Read.
36	J. W.	20	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,	Read.
37	M. L.	34	Assault	3 ,, ,,	Imperf.
38	F. J. .	18	Misdemeanour.	6 Weeks ,,	Well.
39	E. B. .	20	,,	6 ,, ,,	Not.
40	E. S. .	43	,,	6 Calendar months . .	Imperf.
41	M. A. F.	25	Felony	3 ,, ,,	Not.

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This prison, which is only retained until the completion of the house of correction at Holloway, was clean and orderly on the day of instruction.

Diet.—The diet is sufficient. I examined the articles of food and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

RETURN of Female Prisoners in the Borough Compter under Medical Treatment, November 26th, 1850.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Mutton per day.	Beer per day.	Tea per day.	Milk per day.
1	J. W.	20	Lately confined, 1 child . .	½ lb.	1 pint	Twice	. .
2	M. A. S.	22	,, ,, 1 ,,	,,	,,	,,	. .
3	E. M. .	32	Abscess . . 1 ,,	,,	,,	,,	1 pint
4	E. S. .	29	,, ... 2 children .	,,	,,	,,	1½ ,,
5	J. S. .	20	,, ... 1 child . .	,,	,,	,,	1 ,,
6	M. A. C.	19	,, ... 1 ,, . .	,,	,,	,,	,,
7	M. B.	45	Great debility	,,	,,	,,	,,
8	E. W.	46	,, ...	,,	½ pint	,,	,,
9	E. M.	23	Jaundice	,,	,,	,,	,,
10	A. B.	56	Diseased lungs	,,	,,	,,	,,
11	J. D.	37	Bad foot	,,	,,	,,	,,

Moral and Religious Instruction.—I find that the chaplain has not always performed the required services on the Sundays, a layman being introduced for the purpose, in consequence of the chaplain having to perform some other duty elsewhere. I have every reason to believe this will not reoccur, as it is both illegal and improper. The chaplain attends daily in the week, and reads prayers and gives an exposition of the Scripture, which occupies an hour. A committee of ladies visit twice a-week, who instruct and read to the women, and often interest themselves on behalf of the well-behaved in procuring them admission into the Elizabeth Fry's Institution.

Labour.—The women are employed in picking oakum, washing, cleaning, and knitting.

Books.—I examined the books and found them neatly kept and posted to the day of my visit, with the exception of the visiting justices' book, by which it appears that the visits to this prison have not been so frequent as is desirable.

Observations.—I forbear from any observation upon this prison, as it will shortly merge into the new house of correction at Holloway.

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BRIDEWELL PRISON, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

[Visited 19th September, 1850.]

I annex a state of the prison at the time of my visit:—

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners on the 19th of September, 1850.

	Males.	Females.
Incapable of Labour	2	5
At Labour on the Wheel	25	..
,, Picking Coir	6	4
,, Washing and Cleaning	6	..
,, in the Laundry	..	5
,, at Trades	1	..
,, at Cranks	9	..
City Apprentices	1	..
To see the Surgeon	1	..
To be Discharged	..	..
Total	51	14

Under Medical Treatment—
1 Male Prisoner, Sore Foot.
1 ,, ,, Slight Bowel Complaint.

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly on the day of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

The medical officer visits daily, but when any serious case of disease occurs, the prisoner is generally discharged by the committing magistrate, and sent to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital.

There is no elementary instruction of the prisoners, the reason given being the inutility from the shortness of the sentences.

There has been no alteration in the management of this prison, except that the bread is no longer provided from Bethlehem hospital, but supplied by contract, and that crank labour machines have been introduced into a few of the cells. All the boys who are at all eligible are asked, and every endeavour used to induce them to go to the house of occupation, but very few can be prevailed upon. During the first few days, when sent for the first time, they appear to feel the discipline of the Bridewell, but after the first fortnight they become quite habituated to it.

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE CITY OF LONDON AND COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

[Visited 7th August, 1850, and other times.]

The interior of this prison was quite as clean and orderly as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances of its being wholly confined to the reception of prisoners under civil process. In some of the dormitories, and in the remanded wards, tobacco and pipes were found; the large room, where

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the prisoners are permitted to work at their respective trades, was not in so clean a condition as it ought to have been, considering the value of the privilege granted to those using it. Although greater attention is paid to the water-closets than formerly, they are still very defective: the cells for the refractory are badly situated in the basement of the building, and might, with great propriety, be removed to another situation away from the main buildings.

Diet.—The prison dietary, for those unable to maintain themselves, is stated by the medical officer to be sufficient. The articles of food were inspected and found to be of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory: there has been one death from apoplexy, the prisoner having been previously subject to epilepsy. He came in on the 8th of February, was taken suddenly ill, never rallied and died three days after. The prisoners were never healthier;—there were a few cases of diarrhœa, last quarter, which yielded to ordinary treatment. I have great difficulty in getting prisoners to go to the infirmary when ill, but it is always insisted upon. There is nothing so damaging to the purity of the air, as the present condition of the water-closets; they require constant attention, and still the impurity is not removed, but is renewed every time the soil is let off from the pans.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

The duty performed by me is precisely the same as described in the inspector's former visits. The attendance of the prisoners at chapel on the week days varies greatly; sometimes 30, sometimes 14 or 15; it entirely depends upon the respectability of the stewards, who, being elected by the prisoners, are very often the worst disposed people in the prison. No persons from without the prison are in the habit of attending the chapel: even on the Sundays the attendance of the prisoners varies very much; I should say about 80 prisoners usually attend both services. I still circulate the books; but I cannot trust them for circulation to the stewards from their frequent changes, they being elected every month. The average time spent by me in the prison is from one to two hours daily.

Upon looking over the Chaplain's Journal, I find it replete with entries on the subject of the mischievous influence exercised by the persons elected as stewards.

Extracts from the Chaplain's Journal.

1850, *Sunday, April* 28. Read prayers and preached both morning and evening, visited the new prisoners, the sick, Ludgate, Giltspur, and female wards. A greatly increased number attended from No. 8 (the poor) ward, but comparatively few from the remanded and the three Middlesex wards. The neglect of public worship on the part of the stewards materially influences the conduct and habits of the inmates of those wards, where such an example prevails.

Sunday, May 12th. The steward of the remanded ward (H.) altogether absents himself from public worship; the majority of the members do the same. The prisoners of the poor ward (No. 8) attended in large numbers at both services, at which also the new steward was present; and to the good or evil example of the stewards, in this and other respects, is to be traced, in a great measure, the good or evil state of the prison discipline. The prisoners' habits have, for some time, undergone a change for the worse.

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Whit Sunday, May 19th. L. V. (from No. 6 ward), a Belgian by birth, maker of artificial flowers, was yesterday seized with a fit of apoplexy and conveyed to the infirmary. I visited him three times during the day, but he has not been in a state to attend to any spiritual instruction;—moreover, a female friend, also a Belgian, wished that he should be attended by their own priest, they being Roman Catholics; accordingly in the afternoon the priest came and administered extreme unction, as practised by the ministers of the Romish Church.

May 20th. L. V. died about seven o'clock this evening. The jury returned a verdict "Died by visitation of God."

Sunday, May 26th. The congregations at both services this day were comparatively much larger than usual. An increased number of prisoners attended from the Middlesex side, also from No. 8 and remanded ward. In the evening all the inmates of the Ludgate ward were present in the chapel. The good or bad example of the steward materially influences the habits of those who are associated with him.

Sunday, June 21st. The chapel was in the morning numerously attended from all the wards, particularly from No. 8, Ludgate and Giltspur; also a greater No. from the three Middlesex wards, but the attendance at the evening service was much less, particularly from the remanded ward, from whence, out of 29 inmates, only six made their appearance in chapel. The example and influence of the steward of this ward, who altogether neglects public worship, has a very injurious tendency upon the prisoners associated with him.

June 21st. Read prayers, expounded the Scriptures, visited the new prisoners, the sick and others, as usual. During the service, a square of glass, in one of the lower windows of the chapel, next the Ludgate and Giltspur wards, was broken by, to all appearances, some missile: it is pretended that the fracture arose from the expansion of the glass or iron by heat; but this is more than improbable, since the windows on that side were entirely in the shade. The deputy, Mr. Watts, who was present immediately went down to make inquiries into the circumstance.

July 3rd. Read prayers, expounded the Scriptures, visited the new prisoners, the sick, and others, as usual. The breaking of the pane of glass in the chapel window has been submitted to a searching investigation by the governor, but without his being able to ascertain, by positive evidence the mode in which the fracture was effected. The governor has furnished me with the following letter and resolution of the chairman and inmates of the Ludgate ward:—

SIR, *Ludgate Ward, 25th June, 1850.*

In deference to the communication made by yourself to the officers of this ward, referring to the broken chapel window, I have the pleasure to hand you the annexed copy of a resolution unanimously passed yesterday evening, at our weekly ward meeting, and by its desire, submitted for your consideration.

I remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES MILLER,
Chairman of the Ludgate Ward.

To Thomas Burdon, Esq.

The Ludgate Ward, 24th June, 1850.

Resolved,—That by a communication made to the chairman and steward by the governor, the members of this ward hear with regret of the breaking of the chapel windows during divine service; that while they disclaim all knowledge of, or participation in the damage, they beg to express their unqualified condemnation thereof, if it was the act of mischievous folly.

July 19. A new steward has been elected by the remanded ward, who

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sets the example of attending divine service; in consequence of which, three fourths of the members were at chapel this morning, but only eight persons from the three Middlesex wards, and No. 8.

Benefactions.—The magistrates of the City of London have, with praiseworthy zeal, instituted an inquiry into the bequests and donations which have been left at various times for the relief or discharge of prisoners in the gaols under their jurisdiction, and most valuable information has already been elicited; and I trust that the example of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London will be followed throughout the country, as many such benefactions are known to have been in existence, especially through the report of the Charity Commissioners, but which the apathy of the authorities have suffered to lapse, some now I fear beyond recovery, but in other cases not wholly so. The administration and application of such charitable funds is peculiarly liable to perversion and abuse, especially when they are considerable, as in the present instance;—often inducing hard creditors and low legal practitioners to throw penniless debtors into prison for the mere sake of obtaining something from these sources. Instances of this abuse have frequently come under my notice in the discharge of debtors by the Thatched House Society. Some inconvenience also arises from many of the bequests being in various articles of food, which differ in quality, and being only receivable at intervals of time, are of no permanent benefit to the recipients. I should strongly recommend their value being commuted into money, and applied to the general fund for the relief of the families, and of procuring the discharges of prisoners: this may, in many instances, be effected without difficulty, by friendly arrangement with the trustees, as in the case of the county gaol at Oxford. (*Vide Report.*) I have every reason to be satisfied with the distribution of these funds: the liberal spirit in which the investigation of cases is conducted, with the nice discrimination exercised by the Governor in determining upon the many pitiable cases requiring assistance, is most praiseworthy. The extent of the assistance rendered may in some degree be estimated by the following statements:—

FARNCOMB, *Mayor.*

A Court of Mayor and Aldermen held in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Tuesday the 15th day of January, 1850, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, &c.

The Returns of the Governors of the several Prisons of this City, of all Charities annually received by them, and showing the distribution thereof, pursuant to the Order of this Court of the 18th day of December last, were delivered into this Court and read.

Resolved, That the said Returns be referred to the Committee of the Whole Court in relation to the Gaols of this City; and it is Ordered that the same be printed, and a copy thereof sent to every member of this Court.

MEREWETHER.

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A Return of all Charities received by the Governor of the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex; with a Schedule annexed showing the Appropriation of the same, for the year ending Christmas, 1849, made in pursuance of an Order of the Court of Aldermen, dated the 18th day of December, 1849.

	£	s.	d.
The Mercers' Company	229	0	0
The Drapers' Company	118	14	6
The Grocers' Company	32	0	0
The Clothworkers' Company	31	0	0
The Merchant Tailors, Company	20	0	0
	£430	14	6

Date.	Name of prisoner to whom paid.	No. of Children.	Age.	Occupation.	Amount paid. £	s.	d.
10 Jan.	J. A. Wife	3	57	Bookbinder	3	0	0
26 Apr.	J. A. ,,	2	52	Farmer	2	0	0
20 Aug.	J. A. ,,	1	33	Commercial Traveller	5	0	0
1 Sept.	E. B. ,,	2	50	Varnish Manufacturer	5	0	0
12 Apr.	R. B. ,,	3	38	Auctioneer	2	0	0
12 ,,	J. T. B. ,,	6	38	Carpenter	2	0	0
13 ,,	B. B. ,,	9	46	Paper Hanger	4	0	0
21 July	E. C. B. ,,	11	49	Dancing Master	4	0	0
5 Nov.	A. W. B. —	..	23	Printer	4	0	0
11 ,,	T. B. ,,	4	45	Carpenter	2	0	0
22 Dec.	W. B. ,,	1	34	Haircutter	3	0	0
12 Apr.	R. B. —	..	30	Commercial Agent	5	0	0
23 May	J. B. —	..	48	Woollen Manufacturer	5	0	0
Terms of discharge not arranged.	J. B. ,,	5	48	Commercial Clerk	5	0	0
21 Sept.	D. B. ,,	8	58	Commercial Agent	5	0	0
29 Dec.	W. B. ,,	7	55	Carman	4	0	0
23 Feb.	J. B. —	..	28	Tailor	4	0	0
24 Jan.	W. B. ,,	2	50	Carpenter	4	0	0
20 ,,	C. B. ,,	..	68	Armourer	4	0	0
12 July	J. H. C. ,,	5	34	Grocer	2	0	0
21 Nov.	J. McC. ,,	..	77	Commission Wine and Spirit Merchant.	2	0	0
12 Nov.	T. C. ,,	..	45	Warehouseman	4	0	0
12 Apr.	E. W. C. ,,	2	30	Lodging-house Keeper	5	0	0
6 Jan.	T. C. ,,	3	51	Glove Manufacturer	5	0	0
22 Sept.	H. C. ,,	2	54	Gentleman	5	0	0
24 Jan.	J. C. —	..	42	Publisher	4	0	0
31 Mar.	W. C. ,,	..	48	Architect	5	0	0
31 Jan.	J. A. M. D. ,,	7	60	Post Captain	10	0	0
8 May	P. McD. —	..	38	Coach Builder	4	0	0
26 June	A. H. McD. ,,	1	41	Commercial Clerk	5	0	0
3 Mar.	T. D. ,,	2	64	Straw Dealer	4	0	0
24 Jan.	H. D. ,,	4	50	Ironmongers' Harness Maker.	4	0	0
21 July	H. D. ,,	11	51	Gas Fitter	5	0	0
1 Oct.	J. E. —	2	56	Coachman	5	0	0
3 Nov.	J. L. E. ,,	6	39	News Vender	5	0	0
13 Jan.	W. E. ,,	1	30	Lawyer's Clerk	2	0	0

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Date.	Name of prisoner to whom paid.	No. of Children.	Age.	Occupation.	Amount paid. £	s.	d.
5 Nov. . .	H. F. . . Wife.	1	45	Confectioner . . .	5	0	0
21 July . .	G. F. . . ,,	5	30	Lamp Manufacturer .	5	0	0
Not adjudged by Insolvent Debtors' Court.	J. S. G. . ,,	3	60	Has been in the Army .	3	0	0
2 Oct. . .	C. G. . . ,,	1	31	Carpenter	2	0	0
1 ,, . .	R. W. G. . ,,	8	63	Ironmonger	3	0	0
1 Mar. . .	W. G. . ,,	3	32	Chairmaker	3	0	0
13 ,, . .	D. G. . . ,,	6	35	Greengrocer. . . .	3	0	0
Goes up to Court 21 Jan.	S. G. . . ,,	3	56	Surveyor	4	0	0
11 Jan. . .	W. H. . ,,	4	42	Clothier	5	0	0
19 Sept. . .	R. C. H. . ,,	1	28	Wine Cooper . . .	2	0	0
1 Oct. . .	J. H. . . ,,	3	50	Comm. Beer Agent .	2	0	0
12 July . .	W. H. . . —	..	32	Gentleman	3	0	0
22 Sept. . .	J. H. . . ,,	..	52	Artist	4	0	0
5 Nov. . .	T. H. . . ,,	4	37	Milkman . . .	3	0	0
28 ,, . .	F. H. . . —	..	28	Warehouseman . . .	4	0	0
12 Apr. . .	H. A. H. . ,,	5	38	Civil Engineer . . .	5	0	0
30 July . .	T. H. . . ,,	3	32	Furniture Broker . .	5	0	0
12 Apr. . .	R. H. . . ,,	..	55	Plumber	3	0	0
10 Nov. . .	T. K. . . ,,	4	54	Auctioneer	2	0	0
21 Mar. . .	W. J. K. . —	..	34	Blacksmith	5	0	0
23 Nov. . .	J. J. . . ,,	3	47	Barrister	2	0	0
14 July . .	W. J. . . ,,	1	49	Tea Broker	10	0	0
7 Dec. . .	J. L. . . ,,	1	40	Gentleman	2	0	0
Before Insolvent Debtors' Court.	J. L. . . ,,	2	48	Wheelwright . . .	5	0	0
10 July . .	J. H. L. . ,,	3	49	Man Milliner . . .	5	0	0
12 April . .	J. Y. L. . —	..	64	Cattle Dealer . . .	4	0	0
6 Feb. . .	H. L. . . —	..	68	Attorney	4	0	0
5 Nov. . .	M. M. . . ,,	1	30	Post-office Clerk . .	2	0	0
29 Mar. . .	T. M. . . —	..	26	Grocer	4	0	0
21 July . .	W. H. M. . ,,	5	36	Wholesale Druggist. .	5	0	0
19 October .	T. M. . . ,,	5	41	Licensed Victualler .	5	0	0
21 July . .	G. E. N. . ,,	9	42	Engineer	2	0	0
6 October .	M. J. N. . ,,	8	50	Accountant	3	0	0
29 Dec. . .	J. N. . . ,,	3	60	Dentist	4	0	0
5 Nov. . .	W. N. . —	1	60	Baker	4	0	0
31 July . .	J. E. O'B. . —	..	34	Government Clerk . .	3	0	0
9 ,, . .	J. O. . . ,,	2	54	Upholsterer	5	0	0
8 August .	W. O. . . ,,	2	56	Civil Engineer . . .	5	0	0
24 Jan. . .	M. O. . . —	..	..	Dealer in leather fronts and trimmings.	4	0	0
2 Jan. . .	W. W. P. . ,,	2	34	Hotel Keeper . . .	5	0	0
7 Dec. . .	J. P. . . ,,	3	53	Commercial Traveller .	7	0	0
Petition Filed, but not adjudicated.	H. P. . . ,,	4	55	Eating-house Keeper .	3	0	0
12 Apr. . .	J. P. . . —	7	63	Currier	3	0	0
21 Nov. . .	S. P. . . ,,	1	44	Parliamentary Agent .	2	0	0
6 July . .	T. P. . . ,,	3	42	Rope Maker . . .	3	0	0
10 Jan. . .	J. Q. . . ,,	1	32	Grocer	2	0	0
12 Apr. . .	A. R. . . —	..	30	Commercial Clerk . .	2	0	0
29 Mar. . .	H. R. . . ,,	1	31	Publican	5	0	0
28 Dec. . .	T. R. . . ,,	..	34	Emery Manufacturer .	5	0	0
8 Sept. . .	T. R. . . ,,	..	56	Wine Merchant. .	5	0	0
6 Feb. . .	T. R. . . ,,	5	54	Hairdresser	5	0	0

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Date.	Name of Prisoner to whom paid.	No. of Children.	Age.	Occupation.	Amount paid.		
					£	s.	d.
12 Nov. . .	D. S. . . —	2	57	Provision Agent . .	7	0	0
7 Dec. . .	T. T. S. . Wife	4	41	Surgeon	4	0	0
21 July . .	W. M. S. . ,,	1	60	Colonel in the Queen of Spain's Army.	5	0	0
6 Jan. . .	J. S. . . ,,	. .	51	Builder	5	0	0
3 Nov. . .	J. A. S. . —	. .	42	Custom-house Clerk .	5	0	0
5 Nov. . .	P. S. . . ,,	5	38	Publisher & Colonial Agt.	2	0	0
24 Dec. . .	D. S. . . —	. .	28	Clerk to Wine Merchant	2	0	0
27 July . .	A. S. . . ,,	3	47	Artist	6	0	0
12 Apr. . .	G. T. . . ,,	. .	58	Comm. Coal Merchant	5	0	0
21 Nov. . .	R. T. . . ,,	2	40	Traveller	4	14	6
8 Oct. . .	H. . . . ,,	. .	56	Licensed Victualler .	4	0	0
30 June . .	W. T. . . ,,	3	49	Furniture Broker . .	2	0	0
21 Nov. . .	J. J. W. . ,,	4	48	Surgeon	2	0	0
2 Apr. . .	W. J. W. . ,,	2	48	Cab Driver	3	0	0
29 Mar. . .	J. W. . . ,,	14	53	Accountant	4	0	0
10 Jan. . .	W. W. . ,,	7	50	Coffee-house Keeper .	4	0	0
6 Oct. . .	E. W. . . —	. .	48	Daughter of . . .	4	0	0
21 Dec. . .	G. W. W. —	. .	50	Auctioneer	5	0	0
Before Insolvent Debtors' Court	J. W. . . —	2	52	Seen Service, Jamacia .	5	0	0
6 February .	T. W. . . ,,	1	45	Chemist	10	0	0
					£432	14	6

Besides the above named . . . . . 107 prisoners
Certificates to obtain grants from the Unclaimed Dividend fund in the Insolvent Debtors' Court were given to . . 81 prisoners,
And the Thatched House afforded assistance to . . . 59 prisoners,
Total . . — 247 prisoners.

It should be stated, in addition, that the liberation of many prisoners was effected by the personal interference, and representations made to their respective plaintiffs, by the governor.

Debtors' Prison, 15th January, 1850. T. Burdon, Governor.

A Return from Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate of all Charities annually paid to the keeper of that prison.

. . . Nil. . . . .

Wm. Wadham Cope, Governor.

Gaol of Newgate, 22nd December, 1849.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

In compliance with an order received from the Town Clerk, to make a "Return of all Charities annually paid to the Keepers of the City Prisons, together with the distribution of the same," I beg leave to state that I have never received any such money, nor am I aware that any such Charity has been bequeathed or awarded to either of the prisons under my charge.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Jas. R. Whithair, Governor.

Giltspur-street Prison, and House of Correction,
London, 14th January, 1850.

The Keeper of the Borough Compter begs most respectfully to state to the Worshipful Court of Aldermen, that he is not aware of any Charities being left to the Borough Compter, not having received any money for such purpose.

5th January, 1850. Matthew Newman, Keeper.

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DONATIONS TO PRISONERS.

No. I.—Statement of Gifts, Legacies, and Bequests, for the benefit of the Prisoners confined in the several Prisons of the City of London, abstracted from the Returns made by the parties paying the same, as reported to the Court of Aldermen on the 27th day of January, 1829.

N.B. Those marked thus † are for the Discharge of Prisoners.

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
17 Eliz., 20th May.	Sir Thos. Gresham	10*l.* each per ann. to Newgate, Ludgate, and the Wood-street Compter	Chamberlain of London	. .	Quarterly	. .	Quarterly	. .	Quarterly.		
Some time prior to 1633.	Mrs. Marg. Simcott	65 dozen penny loaves every year to each of the four prisons, of Newgate, Poultry, Wood-street, and Ludgate	Ditto	. .	Six distributions in each year, or one every eight weeks.						
Ditto	Sir Wm. Middleton	3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ann. to Ludgate, and each of the two Compters, Poultry, and Wood-street	Ditto	. .	. .	Midsummer and Christmas	. .	Midsummer and Christmas	. .	Midsummer and Christmas.	
1774, 7th March.	Elizabeth Misson	6*l.* per ann. each, to Ludgate, Newgate, and the Fleet prisons	Ditto.								
1599, 9th June.	Peter Blundell .	40*s.* a year to the Wood-street Compter .	Goldsmiths' Co.	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.				
	John Stocker . .	5*s.* in bread to the prisoners in Newgate *Note.*—The Drapers Company send 63 penny loaves yearly, to be distributed on or about St. Thomas's day.	Drapers' Comp.	Between the Feast of All Saints and Christmas.							
	Peter Blundell .	40*s.* a year to the Poultry Compter . . .	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.
	John Kendrick †	24*l.* in December every year, for releasing six poor prisoners from the two Compters, Ludgate, Newgate, and the Fleet, by 4*l.* for each prisoner	Ditto	December	. .	December	. .	December	. .	December.	
	John Kendrick .	40*s.* a year to the prisoners in each of the Compters in the Poultry and Wood-street, and Newgate, and 30*s.* a year to those in Ludgate	Ditto	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	

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Donations to Prisoners.—No. I. *continued.*

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
	Sir Thos. Cullam	3*l.* to the prisoners in Ludgate, and 3*l.* to those in the Poultry Compter, yearly	Drapers' Comp.	. .	. .	. .	. .	Usually yearly, sometimes half-yearly	. .	Usually yearly, sometimes half-yearly.	
	Mrs. Fra. Clarke, widow of Alderman Roger Clarke	10*l.* a year to the poor prisoners in Wood-street Compter	Ditto	. .	. .	At Feasts St. John Bapt. and Birth of our Lord.					
1568, 20th Aug.	William Roper, Esq.	20*s.* annually to each of the prisons of Newgate and Ludgate, to be bestowed in bread and coals	Parish Clerks' Company	On or before 1st Nov.	. .	. .	. .	On or before 1st Nov.			
11 Eliz., 21st Nov.	John Craythorne	15*s.* yearly for the poor prisoners in Newgate	Cutlers' Comp.	At or before the Feast of the Birth of our Lord.							
	Mrs. Frances Ashton †	95*l.* per ann. for discharging at Christmas prisoners from Ludgate, the two Compters, and the Marshalsea, not exceeding 5*l.* for each prisoner (*a*)	Messrs. Aug. R. Hankey, Thomason Hankey, W. Alers Hankey, and R. Long, the present trustees								
1599, 9th June.	Mr. Peter Blundell	40*s.* a year to poor prisoners in Newgate .	Haberdashers' Company	. .	Quarterly.						
1535, 2nd Nov.	Sir Stephen Peacock	Two loads of coal yearly, for the prisoners of Newgate and Ludgate, of 12*s.* value, increased at various periods to the present payments of 4*l.* per ann. to each of those prisons	Ditto	Yearly .	. .	. .	. .	Yearly.			

(*a*) The Trustees now receive applications from prisoners for the benefit of this Charity, and distribute the same from the 1st November to the 1st August.

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Donations to Prisoners.—No I. *continued.*

Date of Request or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
1579, 18th May	Mr. Clement Kelke	5s. in bread or money, quarterly, to the poor prisoners in Newgate	Haberdashers' Company	. .	Quarterly.						
	Mrs. Marg. Dane	10s. yearly, in bread and beef, to be distributed amongst prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, two Compters, King's Bench, Marshalsea, White Lion in Southwark, and Convict House at Westminster	Ironmongers' Co.								
1599, 9th June.	Mr. Peter Blundel	40s. a year to poor prisoners in Ludgate .	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.		
1611, 1st Jan.	Sir Jas. Campbell †	The interest of 1000*l.* at 4*l.* per cent. per ann., being 40*l.*, to be disposed of towards the releasing of such honest poor Freemen of London out of some or all the prisons in London, as shall have most need; and which shall be there for their fees and charges, and other small sums, not exceeding in all above 5*l.* apiece	Ditto.								
1496, 18th April. 6 Chas. I.,	John Draper . .	13s. 4*d.* yearly, to each of the gaols of Newgate and Ludgate	Skinners' Co.								
16th Apr.	John Meredith .	A rent-charge of 4*l.* 8s. to be disbursed yearly in good sea coals for the poor prisoners in the Hole and Twopenny Wards of the Compter in the Poultry and Wood-street, the poor prisoners in Ludgate, and in the Common Gaol on the men's side in Newgate; to each prison 22s. worth, to be delivered about the 12th November	Ditto.								
1599, 9th June.	Peter Blundell .	40*l.* a year to poor prisoners in Wood-street Compter	Ditto.								

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No. II.—Statement of Gifts, Legacies, &c., to Prisoners (respecting which no Returns had been received), as reported to the Court of Aldermen on the 27th day of January, 1829.

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
	Receiver-General Land Tax	2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. for the poor prisoners of Newgate	Rec.-Gen. Auditor's Office, Spring-gardens								
1583, 29th Sept.	Lady Mary Ramsay	2*l.* 10*s.* per ann. each to Newgate, Wood-street Compter, Ludgate, and the Poultry Compter	Christ's Hospital	. .		Payable half-yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas.					
1601, 8th July.	Lady Mary Ramsay †	30*l.* per ann. (the produce of a certain sum directed to be laid out in lands) for releasing poor prisoners confined in the prisons of London and Southwark for small debts	Ditto (*a*).								
1678, 6th Aug.	Thomas Stretchley	4*l.* per ann. to be applied in releasing poor prisoners confined for small debts in Ludgate, Newgate, Wood-street Compter, the Poultry Compter, and the Fleet Prison; to be enjoyed by each prison alternately	Ditto (*b*).								
	Thomas Stretchley	10*l.* once in three years for the poor prisoners in Ludgate, Newgate, Wood-street Compter, Poultry Compter, and the Fleet Prison; to each prison 40*s.*	Ditto (*c*).								
1606, 7th March.	John Laund, Clerk	1*l.* 10*s.* per ann. to be equally divided amongst twelve of the poorest prisoners of Wood-street Compter, on Easter day	Ditto	. .	. .	Easter.					
1719, 21st May.	Rev. Ferdinand Smithies †	The proceeds of 1000*l.* at 4*l.* per cent. to be applied for the discharge of prisoners for debt, who lie confined for 5*l.* or under in the several prisons or gaols in London, Southwark, or Middlesex	Ditto (*d*).								

(*a*) This Bequest is paid in October every year; 20*l.* thereof for the benefit of prisoners in he Debtors' prison for London and Middlesex; and the remaining 10*l.* for the benefit of Prisoners in the Borough Compter.

(*d*) Two-thirds of this Bequest (amounting to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum) are paid for the benefit of the prisoners in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex; and the

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Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
	Mrs. John Sandbach	1*l.* per ann. each, to Newgate, Wood street Compter, Ludgate, and the Poultry Compter	Minister and Churchwardens of St. Bride's	Yearly, Lady-day.	. .	Yearly, Lady-day	. .	Yearly, Lady-day.	. .	Yearly, Lady-day.	
	Mr. Thos. Dawson	9*s.* per ann. each to ditto	Ditto St. Ethelburga	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	
	Archb. Canterbury	1*l.* per ann. each to ditto	Arch. Canterbury	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	
1551, 8th May.	Dame Eliz. Morrys	1*l.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Armourers and Braziers' Co.	. .	Quarterly	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.		
1595, 24th April.	Mr. John Bennett	1*l.* per ann. to each of the same prisons .	Ditto	. .	Quarterly	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.		
	Mrs. M. Hargraves	5*s.* per. ann. each to Newgate, Ludgate, Wood-street Compter, and Poultry Compter	Clothworkers' Company	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	
	Sir T. Knesworth	1*l.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Fishmongers' Co.	Yearly .	. .	. .	. .	Yearly.			
	Mrs. Lettice Smith	3*s.* 4*d.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Ditto	Yearly .	. .	. .	. .	Yearly.			
	Mr. Peter Blundell	40*s.* per ann. to the Poultry Compter . .	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.
	Fishmongers' Co.	4*l.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Ditto	Yearly .	. .	. .	. .	Yearly.			
25 Hen. 8	Sir John Peche .	5*s.* per ann. each to ditto	Grocers' Comp.	Good Friday	. .	. .	. .	Good Friday.			
	Lady Katherine, Viscountess Conway †	5*l.* per ann. for releasing two poor freemen confined for debt in Newgate; and 5*l.* per ann. for releasing two other poor freemen, one from each of the Compters, Poultry and Wood-street	Ditto	About Christmas	. .	About Christmas	. .	. .	. .	About Christmas.	
1645, May.	Lady Middleton†	10*l.* per ann. for releasing poor prisoners out of the prisons in and about London	Ditto	About Christmas	. .	About Christmas	. .	About Christmas.	. .	About Christmas.	
	Mr. Robert Rogers	1*l.* 6*s.* per ann. to Newgate	Leathersellers' Company								
		1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per ann. to Wood-street Compter	Ditto.								
		19*s.* 4*d.* per ann. to Poultry Compter . .	Ditto.								
	Leathersellers' Co.	2*s.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto.								
		91 penny loaves to Wood-street Compter	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.				
1579, 11th May.	Ald. John Heydon	5*l.* per ann. to Newgate; 4*l.* per ann. each to Wood-street and Poultry Compters; and 3*l.* per ann. to Ludgate	Mercers' Comp.	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	

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Donations to Prisoners.—No. II. *continued.*

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly
1557, 7th July.	Mr. John Marsh .	10*s.* per ann. to Newgate; and 5*s* per ann. each to Ludgate, and the Poultry and Wood-street Compters	Mercers' Comp.	Lady-day	. .	Lady day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	
1573, 8th Sept.	Sir Roger Martin	2*l.* per ann. each to Newgate, Ludgate, and the Poultry and Wood-street Compt.	Ditto	Lady-day	. .	Lady day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	
		1*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per ann. (the interest on 50*l.* 8*s.* 3*d*, 3*l* per cent. O. S. S. Annuities) to Newgate, purchased by arrears, Martin and Marsh	Ditto	Lady-day.							
		1*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* per ann. (interest on 45*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*) to Wood-street Compter; the like to Ludgate	Ditto	. .	. .	Lady day	. .	Lady-day.			
		7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per ann. (interest on 247*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*) to Poultry Compter, purchased by arrears, Martin, Marsh, and Mrs. Clarke	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Lady-day.	
	Sir Thos. Gresham	10*l.* per ann. to the Poultry Compter . .	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.
	Mrs. Frances Clarke, widow	10*l.* per ann. to ditto	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	April and October.	
1684.	Mrs. Jane Savage †	60*l.* 8*s.* per ann. and 13*l.* 10*s.* per ann. (the interest on 450*l.* 3 per cent. Consols, purchased with arrears of the bequest, making together 73*l.* 18*s.*) for releasing prisoners confined in Ludgate, Newgate, and the two Compters	Ditto.								
1616, 27th Jan.	Sir Thos. Bennett, Knight †	24*l.* per ann. for releasing twelve or more poor debtors from the Compters and Ludgate (which has been increased to 48*l.* per ann. by the addition of 24*l.* the interest on 800*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, purchased with arrears of said gift)	Ditto.								
1706, 17 Aug.	Mr. John Rand †	The produce of a moiety of premises in Tower-street (at present about 71*l.* per annum, to which is now added the interest on 1000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, purchased with arrears of said bequest, making together about 101*l.* per ann.), for releasing poor men and women out of Ludgate and the two Compters.	Ditto.								

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Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
	Mr. John Wooller	1*l.* per ann. each to Newgate, Ludgate, and the Poultry and Wood-street Compters	Merchant Tailors' Company	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	
	Mr. Wm. Parker	2*l.* per ann. each to Newgate, and the Poultry and Wood-street Compters; and 1*l.* 10*s.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	
	Mr. Peter Blundell	2*l.* per ann. to prisoners of Newgate . . . 10*s.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Ditto . . . . Saddlers' Comp.	Midsumr.							
	Mr. John Gerrard	6*s.* 2*d.* per ann. to Newgate	Salters' Comp.	. .	Quarterly.						
	Sir Wm. Horne	5*s.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Ditto	Christmas	. .	. .	. .	Christmas.			
	Mrs. Cocks	2*s.* 6*d.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.		
	Mr. Peter Blundell	2*l.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto.								
	The Barons of H.M. Court of Exchequer	1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. to Newgate (6*s.* 8*d.* each term)									
	Mr. R. Ramsay	20*s.* per ann. to Newgate	Not paid.								
	Bishop of London	1*l.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto.								
	Mr. Richard Jacob	1*l.* 12*s.* per ann. to Ludgate, and each of the Compters of Wood-street and Poultry	Mr. Butts, Carey street	. .	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	
	Mr. Thos. Chapman	5*s.* per ann. each to Ludgate and Wood-street Compter	Churchwardens of St. Pancras, City	. .	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.			
	Mr. J. Hodgson	10*s.* per ann. to Ludgate and each of the two Compters	Ditto of St. Sepulchre's	. .	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	
	Mr. Edw. Corbett	2*l.* 10*s.* to Ludgate; and 2*l.* to each of the Compters per ann.	Cooks' Comp. (Mr. Towse)	. .	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	
	Mr. John Shields	2*l.* to each of the two Compters	Ditto	. .	. .	Christmas	. .	. .	. .	Christmas.	
	Mr. Wm. Peake	4*l.* 16*s.* per ann. to each of the Compters (*c*)	Mr. Dunnage, 12, Gloucester-street, Hoxton.	. .	. .	Midsumr.	. .	. .	. .	Midsumr.	
	Mr. Clark	1*l.* per. ann. to Wood street Compter . . .	Mr. Hodgson .	Not paid.							
	Mr. Fothergill . .	12*s.* ditto ditto	Mr. Dawes . .	Not paid.							
	Mr. Wm. Cooper	11*s.* ditto ditto	Sir C. Midgley	Not paid.							
	Mr. Ranson . .	10*s.* ditto ditto	. .	Not paid.							
	Mr. Joseph Carter Mr. Ralph Carter	17*s.* 1*d.* every other year, for ever at Christmas for Wood-street Compter Ditto ditto	Churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft and Allhallows.								

No. III.—Account of Gifts, Legacies, &c., for the relief of the Prisoners in the Debtors' Prison, collected by the Hallkeeper, under the order of the Court of Aldermen, and paid by him to the Keeper of the said Prison.

Donor's Name.	By whom Paid.	When Due.	Middlesex, late Newgate.			Ludgate.			Poultry Compter.			Giltspur-street, late Wood-st.			Total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receiver-General of Land Revenue	Office of Woods and Forests	Michaelmas	2	13	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	4
Sir Thomas Gresham	Chamberlain of London	Christmas	10	0	0	10	0	0	.	.	.	10	0	0	30	0	0
Sir William Middleton	Ditto	Ditto	.	.	.	3	2	6	3	2	6	3	2	6	9	7	6
Elizabeth Missen	Ditto	10th October	6	0	0	6	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	0	0
Lady Mary Ramsey	Treasurer of Christ's Hospital	5th April and 10th October	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	10	0	0
John Laund	Ditto	Easter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	0	1	10	0
Thomas Stretchley	Ditto, every fifth year	Michaelmas	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	16	0	0
Thomas Stretchley	Ditto, every third year	Christmas	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
Joan Sandbach	Churchwarden of St. Bride's	Lady-day	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Thomas Dawson	Ditto St. Etheiburga	Christmas		9	0		9	0		9	0		9	0	1	16	0
Archbishop of Canterbury	Lambeth Palace	Ditto	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Lady Morrys	Armourers and Braziers' Company	Lady-day and Christmas	1	0	0	1	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	0
Mr. Bennett	Ditto	Easter and Christmas	1	0	0	1	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	0
Margaret Hargrave	Clothworkers' Company	Christmas		5	0		5	0		5	0		5	0	1	0	0
John Craythorne	Cutlers' Company	Ditto		15	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		15	0
John Kendrick (a)	Drapers' Company	December	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	7	10	0
Sir Thomas Cullum	Ditto	Midsummer	.	.	.	3	0	0	3	0	0	.	.	.	6	0	0
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	0	.	.	.	2	0	0
Sir Thomas Knesworth	Fishmongers' Company	Christmas	1	0	0	1	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	0
Lettice Smith	Ditto	Ditto		3	4		3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.		6	8
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	0	.	.	.	2	0	0
Sir John Peche	Grocers' Company	Ditto		5	0		5	0	.	.	.	.	.	.		10	0
Sir Stephen Peacocke	Haberdashers' Company	Ditto	4	0	0	4	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	0	0
Clement Kelke	Ditto	Ditto	1	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	0
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	2	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	0
—— Ferbras	Leathersellers' Company	Ditto		6	8		6	8	.	.	.		6	8	1	0	0
—— Taylor (Bread and Beer)	Ditto	Ditto	4	4	0	.	.	.	4	4	0	4	4	0	12	12	0
—— Daniel	Ditto	Ditto		2	0		2	0		3	0		3	0		10	0
—— Colfe	Ditto	Ditto		6	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		6	0
Mr. E. Grosvenor	Ditto	Ditto		8	0	.	.	.		8	0		8	0	1	4	0
Alderman Heydon	Mercers' Company	Lady-day	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	16	0	0
John Marsh	Ditto	Ditto		10	0		5	0		5	0		5	0	1	5	0
Sir Roger Martin	Ditto	Ditto	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
Interest on 50*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* at 3 per cent.	Ditto	Ditto	1	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	2

(a) This amount is increased by order of the Court of Chancery, 13th March, 1847, varying in amount according to the rental; and for sum received in 1849 see Mr. Hallkeeper's Account B.

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Donations to Prisoners.—No. III. *continued.*

Donor's Name.	By whom Paid.	When Due.	Middlesex, late Newgate. £ s. d.	Ludgate. £ s. d.	Poultry Compter. £ s. d.	Giltspur-street, late Wood-st. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Interest on 45*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* at 3 per cent.	Mercers' Company	Lady-day	. . .	1 7 1	. . .	. . .	1 7 1
Interest on 45*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* at 3 per cent.	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	. . .	. . .	1 7 1	1 7 1
Interest on 247*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* at 3 per cent.	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	. . .	7 8 9	. . .	7 8 9
Frances Clarke, widow	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	. . .	10 0 0	. . .	10 0 0
Sir Thomas Gresham	Ditto	O. S. Midsummer	. . .	. . .	10 0 0	. . .	10 0 0
John Wooler	Merchant Tailors' Company	Midsummer	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
William Parker	Ditto	Ditto	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	7 10 0
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	2 0 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 0 0
William Roper	Parish Clerks' Company	1st November	1 0 0	1 0 0	. . .	. . .	2 0 0
John Gerrard	Salters' Company	Christmas	6 2	. . .	. . .	. . .	6 2
Sir William Horne	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	5 0	. . .	. . .	10 0
Mrs. Cocks	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	2 6	. . .	. . .	2 6
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	2 0 0	. . .	. . .	2 0 0
John Meredith	Skinners' Company	12th November	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	4 8 0
John Draper	Ditto	Ditto	13 4	13 4	. . .	. . .	1 6 8
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 0 0	2 0 0
Barons of the Exchequer	Usher of the Court	6*s.* 8*d.* in each term	1 6 8	. . .	. . .	. . .	1 6 8
Richard Jacobs	A Rent-charge on livery stables in Carey-street, paid by occupier	Lady-day	. . .	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	4 16 0
Thomas Chapman	Churchwardens St. Pancras, Soper-lane	Christmas	. . .	5 0	. . .	5 0	10 0
James Hodgson	Ditto St. Sepulchre	Ditto	. . .	10 0	10 0	10 0	1 10 0
Edward Corbett	Cooks' Company	1st May	. . .	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	6 10 0
John Shields	Ditto	Christmas	. . .	. . .	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
William Peake	Mr. Alexander Lewis, 26, New Gloucester-street, Hoxton	Midsummer	. . .	. . .	7 10 0	7 10 0	15 0 0
Peter Blundell	Goldsmiths' Company	Christmas	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 0 0	2 0 0
Lady Elizabeth Rich (*b*)	Mr. Wheeler (one of the Trustees), Wokingham, Berks	Ditto	. . .	24 0 0	. . .	. . .	24 0 0
Peter Blundell	Ironmongers' Company	Ditto	. . .	2 0 0	. . .	. . .	2 0 0
			67 0 8	87 15 5	79 9 3	62 9 3	296 14 7

Discontinued:

Leathersellers' Company . . . . . 2*s.* per annum to Ludgate.
Sadlers' Company . . . . . 20*s.* per annum to Newgate and Ludgate.
Bishop of London . . . . . 20*s.* per annum to Ludgate; discontinued since Christmas, 1831.
Fishmongers' Company . . . . . 8*l.* per annum to Newgate and Ludgate; the like, since Christmas, 1841.

(*b*) The Bequest was 30*l.* per annum, subject to 6*l.* land-tax, but 30*l.* is to be received, commencing 1846, per letter from Mr. Wheeler, 24th February, 1845.

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No. IV.]

To the Worshipful Committee of Aldermen in relation to Gaols.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to your Order of the 30th December, 1846, I beg most respectfully to report that I have collected the several Donations for the relief of Prisoners in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, for the year ending at Christmas 1849, amounting to 376*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, including therein 108*l.* on account of arrears under Lady Rich's Will, which I have paid to Mr. Thomas Burdon, the Keeper of the Debtors' Prison, as under, retaining 18*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, being 5 per cent. allowed for the collection; *viz.*—

		£	s.	d.
1849, May 5.	Cash to Mr. Burdon	45	0	0
Aug. 2.	Ditto	45	0	0
Oct. 18.	Ditto	40	0	0
1850, Jan. 24.	Ditto	227	8	1
	Collection, 5 per cent.	18	16	3
		£376	4	4

	Newgate.			Ludgate.			Poultry.			Giltspur-street.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mr. Town Clerk's List . .	67	0	8	87	15	5	79	9	3	62	9	3	296	14	7
Deduct A, as under . . .	2	0	0	30	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	44	0	0
	65	0	8	57	15	5	73	9	3	56	9	3	252	14	7
Add B, as under	4	2	7	111	1	11	4	2	7½	4	2	7½	123	9	9
Amount collected . . .	69	3	3	168	17	4	77	11	10½	60	11	10½	376	4	4
A.															
Lady Elizabeth Rich . .	.	.		24	0	0	.	.		.	.		24	0	0
Stretchley, every fifth year .	.	.		4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0
Stretchley, every third year	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
	2	0	0	30	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	44	0	0
B.															
Drapers' Company, John Kendrick (additional, per order of Court of Chancery). .	4	2	7	3	1	11	4	2	7½	4	2	7½	15	9	9
Arrears, Lady Rich's Charity to Christmas, 1847 .	.	.		108	0	0	.	.		.	.		108	0	0
	4	2	7	111	1	11	4	2	7½	4	2	7½	123	9	9

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
Guildhall, 24th January, 1850. JOSIAH TEMPLE.

Observations.—In my last Report upon the state of this debtors' prison, in referring to the 52 George III. cap. 209, by which it is regulated, I recommended that the portion of the Act which requires that the Whitecross-street Prison shall be divided into four separate and distinct prisons—one for the confinement of prisoners under civil process in the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex, two for the Giltspur-street and Poultry Compters, and the other of the four parts for the prison of Ludgate—should be repealed, as both inconvenient and an obstacle to the introduction of any improved classification of the prisoners. Upon making further inquiries, I find that this inconvenience must have been felt upon the

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first occupation of the prison, for a subsequent Act of the Legislature, which has never been acted upon, and was in such obscurity that the authorities were not aware of its existence (the 55 George III. cap. 98, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act of His Present Majesty, for building a new Prison in the City of London," &c.) provides, "That from and after the passing of the Act, so much of the 52 George III. cap. 209, as directs the new prison to be divided into four distinct parts or prisons, with proper and distinct airing-grounds, and as prevents the prisoners confined therein in the custody of the Sheriffs of London and of the Sheriffs of Middlesex, and in the prison of Ludgate, being confined in the same parts of the said new prison, shall be and the same is hereby repealed." Thus a great obstacle is removed, and the magistrates of the City of London have it in their power to make such alteration in the classification of the prisoners as from time to time they may think fit. The prevailing evil in this prison, which in part arises from its faulty construction and interior arrangement, is that the prisoners govern themselves, rather than that they are governed by the officers. The interior economy of the prison is under the management of a set of stewards and other subordinate functionaries, elected every month by the prisoners from their own body. The influence of these stewards for good or evil is most distinctly pointed out by frequent allusions in the chaplain's journal. When a respectable prisoner is appointed steward, and attends Divine Service, his example is always followed by a larger average attendance of the prisoners of the ward. The stewards have the entire control of the day-wards, and are, in point of fact, coffeehouse-keepers, providing board for the prisoners and meals for their occasional visitors. Every prisoner on entrance is required to pay a certain sum, which certainly comes within the legal definition of "*garnish*," so emphatically prohibited by statute. I found the following notice posted in the Giltspur-street ward on one of the days of my visit:—

GILTSPUR-STREET WARD.

NOTICE.

It is particularly requested that all ward fees be paid by 12 o'clock precisely, 2nd August, *without fail*, to the steward. By order of the governor and the committee.

NOTICE TO NEW MEMBERS.

The attention of the new members is called to the ward fees.

The chairman is further directed, in case of any default, to apply to the governor to remove such defaulter to No. 8, or Skilly ward, or to prohibit the steward from supplying him with food.

I must add that the introduction of the governor's name in these notices was without his authority or knowledge, and that all similar notices are immediately taken down as soon as

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found by the officers. One individual, who had been a prisone for 5 months, stated—

"I think the stewards make a living by their situations some wa or another. Anybody may go in and get a dinner, or tea, or lunch, and pa the steward for it at the time. If anybody requires a bottle of stout, h signs a book for it, which is kept by the steward."

The stewards naturally, for their own advantage as coffee house-keepers, endeavour to divest the day-rooms of as muc of their prison appearance as possible, and the walls of som of these rooms are painted with landscapes, &c. I have n doubt but that the pecuniary advantages derived by prisone holding such offices as stewards, and others of a like descriptio afford great encouragement to unprincipled debtors to remai in prison, and indispose them from availing themselves of th easy legal means provided for their discharge.

Facilities for introducing a more minute classification of th prisoners are available under the amended Act for the manag ment of this prison; but I should not advise the introductio of any sudden alteration of what for many years has bee tolerated, and has now become the habitual practice. But is indispensable that great reforms in the interior economy this prison should be introduced gradually, but not hastily, f it must be recollected that the very principle of imprisonme under civil process when this prison was instituted, has bee set aside by the abolition of detention under mesne process, a the great additional facilities created for relieving insolven and bankrupts. The class of individuals who were forme in debtors' prisons were widely different from the prese inmates. They formed one indiscriminate mass, the only di tinction being those who had the means of spending money, a those without. Facilities are now afforded for discriminati between those imprisoned through inevitable misfortune wilful dishonesty, and the treatment of the latter in pris should be a striking contrast to the other.

I recommend the magistrates to discountenance, in eve shape, the acts of the parties who hold the office of stewards this prison, and to give facilities to every prisoner, on comi in, to provide himself with his own means. The present co venient public cook-house should be made available for eve prisoner, and may be of great assistance in diminishing t number of prisoners boarded by these functionaries. The da rooms should be lighted with gas, and no cooking whatev permitted in them. A smoking-room should also be provide and the prohibition of smoking, either in the day-rooms or dorm tories, most strictly enforced. A library of mixed literature, b wholly of a moral and religious tendency, should be provide and the prisoners admitted under certain restrictions. T principles on which the prison ought to be governed should

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the separation of the prisoners as far as possible from each other, by affording them the means of employing their minds and hands in moral and useful work; to maintain the penal aspect of the interior of the prison; and that its interior economy should be solely under the control and direction of those officially charged with its superintendence.

The room where prisoners are permitted to work at their own trades should be subject to stricter regulations. Its generally unclean and disorderly appearance is very discreditable. The prisoners who enjoy the privilege of working should be responsible for its cleanliness, and they should not be permitted to eat their meals or deposit any provisions there, or allow any accumulations of dirty rubbish. I recommend its being lighted with gas, and the hours allowed for work defined. Such portions of the prison regulations as affect prisoners should be placed in conspicuous parts of the wards, and all painting or writing on the walls strictly forbidden in every part of the prison, and immediately removed when discovered. Every prisoner on admission should be distinctly informed that he is not compelled to join or subscribe to any club or society, or pay any ward or steward's fees, and that if he desires to furnish himself with food he may be placed in a ward where he will be with others in similar circumstances. The hours of closing the dormitories, and preventing the prisoners from having access to them, should not be later in summer than nine, and in the winter months half-past nine, as at present. I recommend that the daily prayers, a selection from the liturgy, should not commence until eleven o'clock, which will allow the debtors sufficient time for breakfast before chapel, which is not the case at present. The cells for refractory prisoners are unfit for the purpose, and should be removed to some other more secluded part of the prison. I recommend the adoption of similar regulations to those now enforced in the Queen's Prison for prisoners who neglect to fill their schedules after a certain period; indeed, these regulations might be beneficially extended in carrying out still further the principle of awarding different treatment between debtors in simple execution, who make every effort to settle their affairs, and those who are fraudulent or even neglectful.

I notice with great pleasure that there appears to be every disposition on the part of the magistrates of the City of London to introduce a better system of government into this prison: they have already divided two of the dormitories into separate sleeping-places, where every prisoner can dress and undress in private, without being exposed; which is a marked improvement. The partitions in one dormitory are of wood, in the other of fluted iron; the latter is preferable: additional ventilation will also be given to compensate for the obstruction caused by the erection of these divisions.

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It is satisfactory to observe that the number of prisoners who have been for any length of time in the prison are but few, and that every exertion is made by the governor to keep the numbers down. In December the numbers still in the prison, committed in the following years, were as follows :—

1845, Middlesex		1
1847 ,,		4
1848 ,,		6
1849 ,,	10; London, 4	14
	Total of old prisoners	25

Total number of prisoners at the time, 184.

The governor is of opinion that, if a rule were made authorizing the removal of all debtors to the remanded ward who after three months' imprisonment neglect or refuse to file their petition, it would greatly diminish the number of prisoners who are neglectful in obtaining their discharge. I agree with him in opinion; the more especially as the munificent charities with which this debtors' prison is endowed are very properly applied in aiding and assisting debtors to obtain their discharge through the courts, when destitute of the necessary pecuniary means for the purpose. I have every reason to be satisfied with the governor of this prison ;—he is indefatigable in his humane endeavours to assist the unfortunate; but the number of this class ordinarily in his custody is, I fear, a small minority.

I annex the number of committals for the two last years :—

1849.

London and Middlesex Sheriffs' Debtors committed from 28 Sept. 1848, to 3 Aug. 1849.

London	252	
Middlesex	545	
		797
Middlesex County Court ditto	137	
London Sheriffs' Court ditto	44	
		181
Palace Court Commitments		114
Total		1,092

1850

Number of Sheriffs' Debtors, London and Middlesex, committed from 28th September, 1849, to 3rd August, 1850 (both inclusive).

London	294	
Middlesex	586	
		880
Middlesex County Courts ditto	560	
London Sheriffs' Courts ditto	41	
		601
Palace Court Commitments ditto		63
Total		1,544

CRIMINAL PRISONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The occupation of the house of correction at Holloway will require the making of other arrangements in respect to the

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transmission there of prisoners under examination, and those summarily convicted at the police courts; and I avail myself of the present opportunity afforded me of offering some suggestions, in the hope that they may be found useful to the court of aldermen, when considering these not unimportant details of penal jurisprudence.

I apprehend the first step to be taken previous to the occupation of the new prison will be to obtain from Parliament the repeal of as many of the clauses of the 52 Geo. III. cap. 209, under which the Giltspur-street prison was constituted, as may place the house of correction at Holloway on precisely the same legal footing as similar establishments for counties.

I also venture again to suggest that some endeavour should be made to put an end to the committal of prisoners to the Bridewell prison, or that at least the committals should be restricted to the aged and infirm of both sexes. As a penal establishment this prison is wholly ineffective. The committal of the same description of offenders to various penal establishments in the same jurisdiction, which always show some shade of difference in the treatment and management of their inmates, is always attended with the inconvenience, if not the positive mischief, that they institute comparisons and make calculations as to which prison they shall be sent to, the more particularly as they never fail in discovering some good reason for preferring one to the other. The committal of boys to Bridewell appears to me injudicious, from the connection existing between this prison and that most valuable institution the House of Occupation, and to be even in some degree prejudicial to the success of the latter, as these young offenders are committed to the Bridewell for very short terms, and subjected while there to no very severe discipline, yet from the institutions being under the same government they become impressed with the idea that, in acceding to the offer invariably made to them of being placed in the house of occupation, they will only exchange one prison for another. The strict and unvarying discipline of a well-ordered house of correction would, I think, have a tendency to make these juvenile offenders more ready to accept the boon of being sent to the house of occupation than at present is unfortunately the case. But the great advantages of this useful institution should not be lightly proffered, and I think, in respect to criminal boys, it should be in a great measure restricted to such cases where there are reasonable grounds of hope that on application to the Secretary of State the Queen's pardon would be obtained, and the offender be thereby liable to the salutary provisions of the following clause in the 1 & 2 Vict., cap. 82, sec. 11, which should in every instance of misconduct be strictly enforced, and which has been found so beneficial in a similar institution, the Philanthropic Society :—

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And whereas her Majesty has lately exercised her royal prerogative of mercy in granting pardons to young offenders who have been sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, upon the condition of placing himself or herself under the care of some charitable institution for the reception and reformation of young offenders named in such pardon, and conforming to and abiding by the orders and rules thereof: And whereas the same has been found beneficial; And whereas it is expedient that some provision should be made for carrying the same more fully into effect: Be it therefore further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, in case any young offender who has been or shall be hereafter sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, has been or shall be pardoned by her Majesty for such offence upon such condition as aforesaid, and has or shall accept such conditional pardon, and shall afterwards abscond from such institution, or wilfully neglect or refuse to abide by and conform to the rules thereof, it shall and may be lawful to and for any Justice of the Peace, acting in and for the county, city, riding, or division, wherein the said offender shall actually be at the time he shall so abscond, or neglect, or refuse, as aforesaid, upon due proof thereof made before him, upon the oath of one credible witness, by warrant under his hand and seal to commit the party so offending for every such offence to any gaol or house of correction for the said county, city, riding, or division, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three calendar months for the first offence, and not exceeding six calendar months for the second or any subsequent offence, in case the managers or directors of any such charitable institution shall be willing to receive any such young offender after his or her being convicted of absconding, neglecting, or refusing, as aforesaid: and in every case such imprisonment shall be in addition to the original sentence of such young offender; and after the expiration of the time of such additional punishment, if the managers or directors of any such charitable institution shall refuse to receive such offender, or if her Majesty shall not be pleased to exercise her royal prerogative in pardoning the breach of the condition on which the former pardon was granted, the said party shall forfeit all benefit of the said pardon, and shall be remitted to the original sentence, and shall undergo the residue thereof, as if no such pardon had been granted.

I insert the following extract from my former Report upon the City Bridewell,—

I feel much interest on the subject of this charitable institution, and throw out, for the consideration of the governors and the authorities of the City, whether it would not be possible, as undoubtedly it would be advantageous, to consolidate this establishment with the house of correction now building at Holloway, reserving the rights and privileges of both bodies as to committals; a certain proportion of the expenses, equal to the amount now expended on the Bridewell, continuing to be defrayed by the charity, for the maintenance of their prisoners in the new prison. The moral advantages which would be derived from such an arrangement appear to me so certain and important, that I think this suggestion well worthy the consideration of those directly interested. An Act of Parliament would undoubtedly be required to give effect to such an arrangement; but as application must be made to the Legislature before the occupation of the new house of correction, it might combine both purposes.

2. The prevailing practice in the City of London, of sending prisoners handcuffed through the streets to and from the police courts, stations, and prisons, is universally admitted as dangerous, inconvenient, and improper. A few days since I encountered a policeman with a string of boys and girls on their way

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to the Giltspur-street Compter: the girls, of the most hardened description, were exciting the attention of the crowd by their loud laughing and offensive demeanour through the streets. I may here with great propriety refer to another densely populated jurisdiction, where the treatment of prisoners on apprehension, under examination, and up to committal or discharge, has elicited the strongest testimonials of satisfaction in my Reports. In the town of Liverpool, a central lock-up is established, which is connected by a subterranean passage with the magistrates' courts, where all the night charges are heard and disposed of. At an early hour of the morning the prison van goes round to all the police stations, and brings the prisoners to the central Bridewell, previous to their being brought before the justices. With every batch of prisoners the officer in charge of each police station sends a return and description of the prisoners and charges, delivered with them to the Bridewell keeper, who arranges them in a book prepared for the purpose, which is laid before the stipendiary justice, and the prisoners' cases disposed of in the order they are entered. The prisoners, both male and female, the latter under charge of a matron, are washed and cleaned, and fed if requiring it, in the central Bridewell; and rooms are also attached to it, where persons of a better description, who may be taken up by the police when unable to take care of themselves, are lodged and taken care of until disposed of by the magistrates. In some particular cases it has been found convenient to remand to the Bridewell, where there are convenient rooms or cells fitted up for the purpose. At times when the number of prisoners in a station-house is found to be too numerous, or for any other sufficient reason, they are sent at once by the police, and received at the central Bridewell, and the van invariably goes round at break of day on Sundays to bring the charges as on other days. The Bridewell keeper, a man necessarily of considerable intelligence, having been long in the police, is required to keep, among other valuable criminal registers, one in the following form, which will give some idea of the value and extent of his duties. (See next page.) He sits in the court, enters the disposal of the case by the sitting magistrate in his book; and when a prisoner is ordered to be discharged, he gives a ticket to that effect, and the prisoner is passed at once to the Bridewell office, where he receives his effects, signs the book, and is at once discharged through the Bridewell entrance.

As soon as the magistrates have gone through the charges, and the commitments of the prisoners are made out, they are transferred to the house of correction for the borough in the van, without any of that improper exposure which takes place in the city of London. On Mondays the charges at Liverpool are very numerous, yet the prisoners are invariably lodged

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SPECIMEN of Register kept by the Keeper of the Main Bridewell, Liverpool.

Number.	Prisoner's Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Age.	Country.	Married or Single.	Read or Write.	Officer's Name and Number who Apprehended.	At what Hour.		Offence, &c.
									Day.	Night.	
1	W. K. .	Byrom-street .	Labourer .	21	E.	S.	R. & W.	Thomas Smith, 182 .	. .	8	Charged by John Sergeant with stealing two pair of shoes in Byrom-street.
2	J. S. . .	Bent-street . .	Shoemaker .	30	E.	M.	N.	James Brown, 327 .	4	. .	Drunk, and assaulting the officer in Williamson-sq.
3	J. H. .	Vernon-street .	Joiner . .	25	E.	S.	R. & W.	Jos. Hitchman, 318 .	. .	10	Drunk, and disorderly in Vauxhall-road.

Number.	Where received.	By whom received.	Description of Property taken from Prisoners.	Amount.	Provisions, Bed, &c., in Bridewell.				Balance Due.	How disposed of.	By whom paid.	Signature of Prisoners.
					Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.	Total.	Amount.			
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	£. s. d.			
1	Main Bridewell.	John Stewart	Knife, box, and key	0 15 6	0 1 0	1 0	1	3 0	0 12 6	Borough House of Correction	John Stewart.	. .
2	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Key, box, and rule	1 2 6	0 1 0	. .	. .	1 0	1 1 6	Fined 15s., balance 6s. 6d.	Ditto .	James Smith
3	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Knife, key, and box	0 2 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 2 6	Borough House of Correction	Ditto .	. .

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in the house of correction by six or seven o'clock the same evening, and the lock-up thoroughly cleansed, sprinkled with chloride of lime, and ready for the reception of other prisoners.

I have here referred to the case of Liverpool the more particularly as the prison in Giltspur-street, from its central situation and size, appears to me to be admirably fitted for similar purposes. One or even two convenient police courts might, at no great expense, be fitted within its walls, where all the City business might be disposed of, in the place of the two inconvenient ones at the Mansion House and Guildhall, while there would be sufficient accommodation remaining for prisoners under temporary detention, to which they could be conveyed from the stations and house of correction by vans without any difficulty. The sitting magistrates, when both courts were sitting, would have the facilities of consulting or assisting each other in the discharge of their duties, degrading and demoralizing exposures of manacled men and brazen women passing through the crowded streets at once put an end to, and perhaps some saving be effected by the consolidation of the two courts within one area. The vicinity of Newgate is also a great advantage. I here leave the subject for the consideration of the court of aldermen.

SURREY.

GAOL FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY, AT HORSEMONGER-LANE.

[Visited August 12, 1850, and other times.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners.

RETURN of Prisoners in the Gaol for the County of Surrey, at Horsemonger-lane 12th August, 1850.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
For Trial at the Central Crimiminal Court.	10	6	16
,, ,, Adjourned Session .	2	1	3
,, ,, Guildford Borough Session.	3	..	3
For re-examination	13	5	18
For want of Sureties for limited periods.	16	19	35
Under Sentence of Transportation .	4	2	6
,, Imprisonment .	5	2	7
Summary Convictions	42	..	42
Insane, &c..	1	..	1
Total Criminal Prisoners. .	96	35	131
Debtors	28	..	28
Grand Total . .	124	35	159

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The interior of this prison, at least the part occupied by the criminal prisoners, was in a greatly improved condition, both as to order and cleanliness, than at my last visit. The debtors' wards were, however, an exception, and particularly the rooms appropriated to those from the county courts, where the smell of tobacco, although prohibited by the regulations, was prevalent, and upon search both tobacco and pipes were found.

Upon inquiring among the prisoners whether they had any complaints to make, a number from the debtors' wards presented themselves, and informed me they had several points to complain of, which they stated they had already laid before the visiting justices, and were undecided upon.

I have in my last Report adverted to the general inferiority of the wards for debtors in this prison, particularly for those in simple execution, who are anxious to avail themselves of the means of liberation afforded them by the law, and who should have every convenience afforded them for arranging their affairs and making up their schedules. The treatment of this class of debtors should be as distinct from the remanded or penal class, as on the criminal side is the treatment between untried and convicted prisoners. I observe, by the following extract from the visiting justices' book, that the "debtors' side" has attracted the notice of the High Sheriff:—

Minute of James William Freshfield, Esq., High Sheriff.

"3rd April, 1850.—I visited the County Gaol previous to Mr. Keene's return (from Kingston Assizes), and discovered nothing to indicate neglect during his absence: that part of the prison appropriated to those convicted or under criminal charges appears to me in a satisfactory state, and the officers have properly availed themselves of the comparatively empty state of the gaol to clean and whitewash generally. I witnessed part of the daily routine, such as sending to the police-courts prisoners for re-examination, which was conducted in an orderly manner.

"On the debtors' side I saw much to regret, but arising from circumstances over which the officers had little or no control. The rooms on the ground floor in general (I think without one exception) smoked to an inconvenient extent, so as to affect the breathing of any occupier, and dirting the small quantity of furniture they contained. The feelings and indeed the rights of debtors give to the officers but a limited power of interference, but those matters which depend upon the county should be in a state to induce improvements in cleanliness, as well by improved accommodation as by example. I would therefore suggest that the rooms should be provided with iron receivers to keep the small quantity of coals in each room, which now lie on the floor, rendering it impossible that the part so used should be cleaned, and by the want of such means a general character of dirt is given to the rooms. The place in which the coals are thrown suggests the situation and very moderate size for a repository of coal.

"There appears to be a want on each floor of enclosed places to put away the brooms and baskets used for cleaning and carrying away the dirt daily. The rooms not occupied should be kept strictly clean, and the progress of rust and decay of the iron grates avoided, all which tends to

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a circulation of purer air than such as dirt would engender. The water-closets, especially on the lower floor, are not calculated to secure cleanliness, and might at very moderate expense be improved. The dark and dirty-looking stones used for piecing the worn stairs should be cleaned with whitewashing even if the hearth-stone is too expensive, and I think the walls of the debtors' day-room should be painted or whitewashed—in short, whatever would tend to remove the indifference of debtors to the extent of their discomforts, and to raise a disposition to cleanliness and order."

(Signed) J. W. Freshfield.

Diet.—The diet is sufficient. I examined the articles of food and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory: there has been one death, a convict under sentence of transportation, of consumption; and four cases of insanity, all, being found insane upon trial, and removed by order of the Secretary of State to lunatic asylums. There were four debtors (men), four criminals (men), five criminal women, under medical treatment for trifling ailments on the day of my visit.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain was on leave of absence at the time of my visit, but his duties are carried on in precisely the same routine as formerly described.

The schoolmaster states,—

I come into the prison at eight o'clock in the morning and prepare the chapel for service, acting there as clerk. When disengaged from other duties, I begin the work of instruction immediately after chapel, which is at half past nine, continuing it until a quarter to one, and from after dinner until five. The prisoners, when in school, are employed in reading, writing, arithmetic, knitting, netting, and binding the prison books. All the prisoners are brought into the schoolroom, including those under remand.

On Sundays the convicted prisoners after attending chapel go to the schoolroom to hear sermons and portions of the Scripture read by the schoolmaster. There were 10 women under instruction by the schoolmistress at the time of my visit. I extract the following curious statistical tables from the chaplain's last report. (See pages 152, 153.)

Labour.—No prisoners being committed for hard labour to this establishment, those convicted of misdemeanors are employed in picking oakum, chopping firewood, washing, making, mending, knitting stockings, bookbinding, and netting. A profit of 23*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* accrued last year from the chopping of firewood. This work when first introduced was only intended for the use of the gaol, but, the stock in hand having accumulated beyond what was required for prison purposes, it is sold in small quantities to persons residing in the neighbourhood.

Books.—I examined the books and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Observations.—The construction of this prison is undoubtedly

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STATE of INSTRUCTION and RELIGION.

At what kind of School instructed.								At what Charity School instructed.									
None.		Charity Schools.		Day and other Schools.		Total.		Church of England National Schools.		Papists.		Jews.		Dissenters.		Of this last number there attended the Borough-road schools,—	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
502	184	955	216	920	336	2337	736	728	162	131	40	3	..	93	14	51	11

Religious Persuasions professed by Prisoners or their Parents, now or formerly.

The Church of								Dissenters.						Received Episcopal Confirmation.					
England.		Rome.		Jews.		Scotland.		Methodists.		Baptists.		Independents.		Church of England.		Church of Rome.		Both.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1318	386	352	169	12	3	143	3	55	16	20	13 None.	91 515	39 107	215	100	169	83	384	183

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Where born—whence received.

Where born.														
In English Counties.		Welsh Counties.		Scotch Counties.		Irish Counties.		At Sea and in the Colonies.		In Foreign Countries.		Totals.		
M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.
2113	591	16	8	34	9	192	111	11	14	11	3	2377	736	3113

Whence Received.																											
Southwark Police Court.		Lambeth Police Court.		Wandsworth Police Court.		Greenwich Police Court.		Woolwich Police Court.		Croydon.		Epsom.		Guildford.		Kingston.		Reigate.		Richmond		Godalming.		Elsewhere.		Totals.	
M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
906	370	1006	297	130	22	58	10	26	..	44	8	17	1	40	4	38	5	24	2	27	6	9	4	52	7	2377	736

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a considerable obstacle to the application of an improve system of prison discipline. I should strongly recommend tha all the classes of convicted prisoners, on the completion of th new House of Correction at Wandsworth, be thenceforth com mitted there, so that the Surrey gaol be appropriated solel for prisoners under civil process, for bail, or sureties, and suc as are committed for trial. In every day-ward an office should be constantly present in order to maintain order, and t check as far as possible the now prevailing contaminating inte course. I cannot too strongly deprecate the absence of an order or supervision at meal-time. The food when cooked brought to the ends of the airing-yards, and served out throug the iron railing to each prisoner, who takes his meal and co sumes it as he best can, there being no tables. The pr soners should be assembled at each meal, and their respectiv allowances placed regularly on tables for the purpose, an grace invariably said before and after every meal. Th governor should frequently attend at this hour, to see tha regularity and decent observances are maintained. The optio of work should be given to all untried prisoners, but this wor should also be done orderly, and according to regulatio The removal of all classes of convicted prisoners from th gaol will afford the opportunity of extending and improvin the accommodation for the debtors. I strongly recommen the lighting every part of the prison with gas, and I invit the attention of the justices to examine into the grea advantages arising from the carrying into effect a simila suggestion at Newgate, of which the state of discipline a now amended is superior to that in the gaol for Surrey.

In my last Report on the subject of accommodation fo debtors I adverted to the want of any place for cooking thei food. This defect still exists, and I observe that a number o the chimneys in their cells have the inconvenience of smoking I also again recommend the justices to place the officers i uniform. I repeat the words I used in my last Report, wit further experience of their truth: "I know of no measure mor likely to create in the officers a respect for themselves, and t elicit it from others, in both of which there appeared some thing wanting."

GUILDFORD COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 2nd September, 1850.]

I annex a return of the prisoners, with their employments on the day of my visit:—

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A Return of the Number, Distribution, and Employment of Prisoners in the House of Correction at Guildford, on the 2nd day of September, 1850.

Number of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.
Convicted of Felony	97	22
Convicted of Misdemeanour	13	1
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.		
Under the Game Laws	1	..
Under the Revenue Laws	1	2
Unlawful Possession of Stolen Goods	3	..
Robbing a Garden	1	..
Wilful Damage to a Window	1	..
Misbehaviour in a Workhouse	2	..
Absconded from the Philanthropic Institution	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	6	2
Reputed Thieves	36	1
For Trial at the Sessions	..	1
Total	162	29

Grand Total, 191, and 4 infants with their mothers.

DISTRIBUTION of PRISONERS on the evening of the 1st of September, 1850.

Number in Custody: Males 163; Females 30; Total 193.

Class No. 1	No. of Cells 19	containing 43 Males					
,, 2	,, 12	,, 24	,,				
,, 3	,, 12	,, 29	,,				
,, 4	,, 17	,, 31	,,				
,, 5	,, 17	,, 33	,,	17 Females.			
,, 6	,, 8	,, ..	,,	9	,,		
,, 7	,, 4	,, 3*	,,	4*	,,		
	Infirmary						
	Total	163	,,	30	,,		

* Only one of each number sick.

Employed—	Males.	Females.
Treadwheel Labour	129	..
Picking Oakum	20	1
Cleaners of Prison	5	1
Shoe-mending	1	..
Repairing Tin Cans	1	..
Lobby man, removing Corn and Meal to and from the Mill	1	..
Employed as Cook	1	..
Garden Work	5	..
In Solitary Cells for Misconduct	..	5
Washing in the Laundry	..	20
Needlework and Knitting	1	1
Sick — Infirmaries	5	..
Sick — Cells	1	..
Employed as Nurse	..	1
Unemployed (for Trial)	162	29
Total		

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The greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at one time since Michaelmas, 1849, was on the 4th November, 1849.

Males . . .	185
Females . .	26
Total . .	211 and 3 infants.

The daily average Number of Prisoners in Custody from Michaelmas, 1849, to the 2nd of September, 1850.

Males . . .	$153\frac{11}{330}$
Females . .	$24\frac{22}{330}$
Total .	$177\frac{33}{330}$

TERMS of IMPRISONMENT of Prisoners in Custody, the 2nd of September, 1850.

——	Males.	Females.
10 Days	1	..
14 ,, ...	3	..
21 ,, ...	6	..
1 Month	5	1
2 Months	9	..
3 ,, ...	38	6
4 ,, ...	2	3
5 ,, ...	1	..
6 ,, ...	11	9
9 ,, ...	5	..
12 ,, ...	63	8
18 ,, ...	14	1
2 Years	4	..
For Trial	..	1
Total . . .	162	29

The interior of this prison, and particularly the sleeping-cells, were in a much more orderly and cleanly condition than was the case at my last visit. With respect to the prisoners, the same want of proper and sufficient clothing was observable. There were various complaints from prisoners of the want of clothing, of knives at dinner, and of insufficiency of food.

Diet.—I inspected the articles of food and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states—

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory; some of the prisoners on the mill have slight ruptures, but they are never put on the mill until I have seen their trusses are properly adjusted. I consider the diet is sufficient since the late increase. At least nineteen out of twenty of the complaints are made by prisoners who have nothing whatever the matter with them.

There being no room or dispensary where the surgeon can examine the prisoners, when complaining of illness, is most inconvenient.

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PRISONERS under MEDICAL TREATMENT in the House of Correction at Guildford, on Monday, September, 2nd, 1850.

W. L.	Whitlow.
W. G.	Debility.
J. L.	Venereal Disease.
G. C.	Scurvy.
H. B.	Boil.
J. E.	Sore Leg
W. A. S.	Debility.
S. C.	Boil.
L. B.	Fistula.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

There is no alteration in the method of performing my duties since the last visit. The propriety of the prisoners repeating the responses aloud in the chapel is to be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the justices. The governor recommends the prisoners who attend school; I look into the schoolroom, but do not test the progress made by the prisoners. I may be said to supervise there; the schoolmaster makes the reports of misconduct. The average time spent by me in the prison is from two to three hours.

The schoolmaster states—

Every prisoner who attends school is there for two hours a day, thereby escaping labour for that time; there are 78 attending school out of 163. The boys are not classed by themselves. As soon as a prisoner comes in he applies to the governor to attend school, the governor gives me a ticket and I take him into school. On Sundays the school is held for two hours after evening service: it comprises reading and exposition of the Scriptures; the prisoners read a chapter, and I give the explanation. All the prisoners attending school on week-days attend on Sundays; they are formed into two classes, and are in the schoolroom for about forty minutes each: the instruction comprises reading and writing, the latter on slates.

The following is the method pursued by the schoolmaster in reporting to the justices.

Extract from the schoolmaster's journal:—

I represented Nos. 170, 131, 104, 98, 115, 207, and 139, as being too well instructed to remain in the school, and the visiting justices ordered them to cease attending school.

I made the following extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

March 29th.—The prisoners seemingly attentive. Notice was given last Sunday for the Communion to be administered to-day, but upon inquiring only one prisoner offered himself, and he a man just come in for two years.

May 18th.—Four male prisoners made applicatation to receive the Lord's Supper to-morrow: I have admitted three; the other, a very young man, who had not seriously thought upon the subject, I since advised to defer his communicating until the next time, with which advice he readily agreed.

May 19th, Whit Sunday.—All the prisoners in the male infirmary attended the chapel. This morning the Holy Communion was administered, —present, the governor, the schoolmaster, a male turnkey, and three male prisoners: one of the latter is a converted Jew; but as he assured me he had been regularly baptized, had received the Communion several times, and mentioned the names of several clergyman who he said knew him well, and moreover was particularly desirous to receive it, I therefore did not feel myself justified in refusing him.

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Books.—I examined the books and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The governor states,—

The discipline is carried on in precisely the same manner as formerly described. The labour is carried on from six o'clock in the morning to six in th e vening. I am quite satisfied of the advantage that would accrue to the discipline if the prisoners had gaol clothing. No prisoners work outside the walls. I comply with the rules and regulations and the Acts of Parliament as far as the construction of the prison will admit.

The discontinuance of this prison, and the consolidation of all classes of convicted prisoners in the New House of Correction at Wandsworth, are both matters of congratulation. The site of the prison at Guildford, built on the steep side of a hill, is most inconvenient, nor are its internal arrangements at all suitable for the application of an effective system of penal discipline. The admixture of all classes and ages at labour and in the work-room, the sleeping of three together in cells at night, the want of proper gaol clothing, the inefficiency of the instruction, which should be under the direct superintendence of the chaplain, and the almost utter dependence on physical applications for moral results, call for a variety of observations and suggestions, but which under the circumstances are supererogatory.

BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS, GUILDFORD.

These lock-ups are insecure, ill arranged, and unfit for the purposes to which they are applied. The Town Council should be called upon to provide others more suitable.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY, AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

[Visited 22nd October, 1850.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit. (See next page.)

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—I inspected the articles of food and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory. The following prisoners were under medical treatment on the day of my visit:—(See page 160.)

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RETURN from the County House of Correction at Kingston-on-Thames of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, October 22nd, 1850.

Initials.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Commitment.	Conduct.
	MALES.			
J. P.	Smuggling	. .	4 July.	
J. E.	,,	Fined 100*l.* or 6 calendar months.	28 Aug.	Orderly.
J. H.	,,			
R. H.	,,			
R. H.	,,			
J. L.	,,			
R. M.	,,			
R. M.	,,			
J. S.	,,			
J. T.	,,			
J. H.	,,	Until he pays 100*l.*	5 Oct.	,,
G. C.	Throwing stones at a Railway Train.	1 calendar month.	26 Sept.	,,
W. C.				
S. F.	Drunkenness, &c.	1 month.	2 Oct.	,,
T. E.	Wilful damage.	21 days.	7 Oct.	,,
G. H.	Assault	2 calendar months.	9 Oct.	,,
W. H.				
J. S.	Unlawful possession	1 month.	9 Oct.	Indifferent.
J. C.	Breach of Watermen's Laws	14 days.	10 Oct.	Good.
J. H.	Assault	2 calendar months.	16 Oct.	Orderly.
W. D.	Unlawful possession	21 days.	17 Oct.	,,
J. H.	Breach of Hackney Carriage Laws	7 days.	17 Oct.	,,
R. P.	Throwing missiles in public street	14 days.	18 Oct.	,,
G. H.	Assault	14 days.	19 Oct.	,,
P. K.	,,			
R. C.	,,			
J. S.	,,			
W. T. H.	Exposing indecent prints for sale	10 days.	19 Oct.	,,
E. H.	Unlawful possession	1 calendar month.	19 Oct.	,,
W. D.	Assault	7 days.	21 Oct.	,,
E. S.	,,	7 days.	21 Oct.	,,
H. C.	Playing unlawful games	10 days.	21 Oct.	,,
H. J.	Assault	14 days.	9 Oct., detained on 2nd commitment.	,,
	FEMALES.			
J. W.	Assault	2 calendar months.	24 Aug.	Very unsteady.
M. A. H.	,,	Ditto.	22 Aug.	Orderly.
E. W.	Unlawful possession	1 calendar month.	28 Sept.	Very good.
M. C.	Assault	20 days.	7 Oct.	Orderly.
A. J.	Breach of Excise Laws.	3 calendar months.	11 Oct.	,,
A. S.	Drunkenness	10 days.	16 Oct.	,,
A. M'C.	,,	14 days.	17 Oct.	,,
E. H.	Assault	14 days.	18 Oct.	,,
M. N.	Drunkenness	6 days.	18 Oct.	,,
M. A. H.	,,	7 days.	21 Oct.	,,
A. T.	Prostitution.	7 days.	21 Oct.	,,
E. S.	Drunkenness	10 days.	21 Oct.	,,

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RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on day of Inspection.

Initials.	Disease.	Initials.	Disease.
	MALES.		FEMALES.
J. P. .	Debility.	M. C. .	Colic.
R. M. .	Inflamed Toe.	E. S. .	Sore Elbow and Knee.
E. S. .	Itch.		
W. H.	Cold and Rheumatism.		

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties of the chaplain are performed precisely in the same manner as formerly described. Prayers are read daily, catechizing twice a-week, and two full sermons on the Sundays. There is no instruction of the prisoners.

Books.—I examined the books and found them entered to the time of my visit.

Observations.—The approaching discontinuance of this as a prison for the county, consequent upon the completion of the New House of Correction at Wandsworth, renders it useless to make any observations or suggestions.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY, AT BRIXTON.

[Visited 14th April, and other times.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit:—

NUMBER of PRISONERS in CUSTODY, and how distributed, on the day of Inspection.

MALES.			
On the Wheels		142	
In Hospital		7	
In Cell, unwell		1	
Picking, beating, preparing, and packing Oakum		46	
Shoemakers (repairing)		3	
Tailors (the same)		7	
Limewashing		3	
Carpentering		1	
Gardeners, in grounds (attended by an officer)		4	
Cleaners in galleries, yards, and elsewhere		23	
Under punishment . . . in	Dark Cells . . . 2	4	
	Light Cells . . . 2		
			241
FEMALES.			
At Needlework		36	
At picking Oakum		20	
In Laundry and Drying-room		8	
Cleaning in galleries, yards, &c.		10	
In Hospital		1	
In Cell, unwell		1	
			76
Grand total of both Sexes			317

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly, and there were no complaints of any moment from the prisoners. I must

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here notice the greatly increased number of applications for assistance to leave the country on discharge from prison.

Diet.—I examined the articles of food and found them of excellent quality.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory.

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the House of Correction at Brixton, on the day of Inspection.

	—	Males.	Females.
Slight.	Inflamed eye-lid	..	1
	Abscess	1	..
	Venereal	2	..
	Piles	..	1
	Cough	2	..
	Ague	..	1
	Diseased glands	1	..
	Fever	1	..
	Eruptions	1	..
	Indisposition	1	1
	Discharge	..	1
Grave.	Childbirth	..	1
	Diseased eye	..	1

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states the usual Divine Service on the Sundays, and daily prayers and attendance of the chaplain, have been carried on without intermission. The Sacrament has been administered, but not without the chaplain being well satisfied with the motives of those receiving it. Every prisoner attending school has an hour's instruction daily. The prisoners attend school on Sundays: two classes are taken together, who repeat the collects, hymns, and portions of Scripture, which the chaplain hears. The books are almost wholly selected from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society. There is a lending library of mixed literature, which is attended to by the schoolmaster. The schoolmaster is fully capable of his duty. There is a schoolmistress, who instructs the women. The schoolmaster does a great deal of good among the prisoners, and is held by them in the highest respect. The average time spent by him in the prison is from two to two hours and a half daily.

Books.—I examined the books and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

Observations.—As this prison will be discontinued on the occupation of the new house of correction, I am spared the necessity of any further observation than that at the time of my visit it was so crowded, that in 53 of the cells three prisoners were sleeping together, thus destroying by evil communications at night any salutary impression which the discipline and instruction might have created during the day.

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DIGEST OF GAOL RETURNS, 1849.

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Summary of Table No. 15.—Showing the Mode in which the Total Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons of England and Wales have been Employed, in the course of the Year . . . . . .

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DIGEST OF GAOL RETURNS,

RELATING TO THE

PRISONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1849.

NOTE.—In the following Tables "Offenders" { A. signifies Adult—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards ; J. signifies Juvenile—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. I.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year. Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Remanded in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ANGLESEY.															
Beaumaris . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	2	.	18	8	.	.	2	.	22	8	.	.	18	
	J	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	
BEDFORD.															
Bedford . . . . County Gaol	A	11	.	137	14	.	.	19	3	167	17	.	.	113	
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	1	6	
BERKS.															
Reading . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	42	6	169	22	16	3	15	5	242	36	.	.	146	
	J	4	.	22	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	27	3	15	
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	4	2	73	10	.	.	3	.	80	12	.	.	62	
	J	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	4	
Windsor . . . . Borough Gaol	A	3	1	12	3	.	.	3	1	18	5	.	.	14	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	
Total—County of Berks .	A	49	9	254	35	16	3	21	6	340	53	.	.	222	
	J	4	.	29	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	35	4	19	
BRECON.															
Brecknock . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	42	7	.	.	5	1	51	8	.	.	33	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	
BUCKS.															
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	27	4	213	27	.	.	19	1	259	32	.	.	185	
	J	3	.	15	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	19	3	14	
Buckingham . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Bucks	A	27	4	214	28	.	.	19	1	260	33	.	.	186	
	J	3	.	15	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	19	3	14	
CAMBRIDGE.															
Cambridge . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	9	1	86	7	8	3	16	4	119	15	.	.	68	
	J	1	1	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	12	2	8	
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	1	46	2	.	.	.	3	52	6	.	.	31	
	J	.	.	11	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	3	6	
Wisbeach . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	48	10	.	.	3	1	51	11	.	.	34	
	J	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	7	
Ely . . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	31	3	.	.	9	.	40	3	.	.	21	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	
Total—County of Cambridge.	A	15	2	211	22	8	3	28	8	262	35	.	.	153	
	J	1	1	33	5	.	1	2	.	.	.	36	7	22	
CARDIGAN.															
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	1	21	4	.	.	7	1	32	6	.	.	20	
	J	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
CARMARTHEN.															
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	1	34	8	.	.	13	5	51	14	.	.	27	
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
CARNARVON.															
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	.	40	6	.	.	5	5	49	11	.	.	29	
	J	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	

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TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	8	.	.	24	9	33
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	167	17	.	.	174	18	192
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1			
7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	45	4	242	36	.	.	269	39	308
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	27	3			
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	80	12	.	.	85	13	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	18	5	.	.	21	5	26
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.			
10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	49	5	340	53	.	.	375	57	432
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	35	4			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	51	8	.	.	54	8	62
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.			
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	26	7	259	32	.	.	278	35	313
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	19	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	26	7	260	33	.	.	279	36	315
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	19	3			
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	119	15	.	.	131	17	148
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	52	6	.	.	65	9	74
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3			
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	11	.	.	60	13	73
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	40	3	.	.	42	3	45
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	2	262	35	.	.	298	42	340
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	7			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	32	6	.	.	32	7	39
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	51	14	.	.	52	14	66
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	49	11	.	.	49	13	62
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year. Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
CHESTER.														
Chester . . . . County Gaol	A	44	1	146	17	11	2	29	2	230	22	.	.	169
	J	.	.	10	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12		9
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	2	7	6	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . .	A	47	17	435	136	.	.	45	7	527	160	.	.	398
	J	5	1	60	11	.	.	6	1	.	.	71	13	60
Total—County of Chester	A	93	20	588	159	11	2	74	9	766	190	.	.	571
	J	5	1	70	11	.	.	8	1	.	.	83	13	69
CORNWALL.														
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	8	9	145	46	1	.	33	10	187	65	.	.	114
	J	2	.	20	3	.	.	5	5	.	.	27	8	24
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1
	J	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total—County of Cornwall.	A	9	9	148	48	1	.	34	10	192	67	.	.	119
	J	3	.	21	4	.	.	5	5	.	.	29	9	26
CUMBERLAND.														
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	82	26	.	.	9	3	91	29	.	.	77
	J	.	.	20	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	20	4	20
DENBIGH.														
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	1	68	13	.	.	1	.	74	14	.	.	55
	J	4	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	7
DERBY.														
Derby . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	33	6	170	25	.	.	34	2	237	33	.	.	172
	J	1	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	5
DEVON.														
Exeter. . . . . County Gaol	A	26	4	413	104	.	.	80	27	519	135	.	.	338
	J	2	.	51	21	.	.	2	3	.	.	55	24	39
,, County House of Correction.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	9	3	47	21	.	.	2	3	58	27	.	.	35
	J	.	.	7	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	5
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	17	1	34	9	.	.	4	1	55	11	.	.	36
	J	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	4
Barnstaple . . . ,, ...	A	3	1	18	8	.	.	.	.	21	9	.	.	10
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Tiverton. . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	6	4	.	.	1	1	7	5	.	.	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bideford. . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth. . . ,, ...	A	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total—County of Devon	A	57	9	521	149	.	.	87	32	665	190	.	.	429
	J	2	.	67	23	.	.	3	3	.	.	72	26	49

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TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	62	13	.	.	63	14	77
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	191	.	.	.	214	.	214
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	23	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	60	10	.	.	79	11	90
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	19	1			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	154	14	.	.	171	14	185
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	17	.			
5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	80	25	.	.	89	26	115
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	36	.	.	.	42	42
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	31	4	.	.	40	4	44
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	7	.	.	12	7	19
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	9	3	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	65	10	533	99	.	.	614	107	721
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	81	8			
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	213	14	.	.	233	14	247
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	53	8	.	.	57	8	65
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	42	8	.	.	43	8	51
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	1	308	30	.	.	333	30	363
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	25	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	93	22	.	.	99	23	122
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	92	31	.	.	119	44	163
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	13			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	19	1	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	14	4	195	54	.	.	228	68	296
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	33	14			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2	165	17	.	.	182	17	199
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	17	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	56	12	.	.	71	12	83
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	119	10	.	.	126	13	139
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	41	4	340	39	.	.	379	42	421
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	39	3			

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TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year. M.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year. F.	Committed for Trial in the course of the Year. M.	Committed for Trial in the course of the Year. F.	Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year. M.	Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year. F.	Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year. M.	Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.	Total Juvenile. M.	Total Juvenile. F.	Convicted. M.	Convicted. F.
SUFFOLK.															
Bury St. Edmund's. County Gaol and House of Correction	A	23	.	141	22	.	.	5	2	169	24	.	.	114	17
	J	.	.	11	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	13	3	9	1
Ipswich ,, ,,	A	11	1	124	13	5	.	26	10	166	24	.	.	127	21
	J	.	.	6	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	9	4	7	1
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	3	2	45	6	.	.	6	3	54	11	.	.	35	6
	J	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	5	.
Beccles County House of Correction	A	5	.	44	7	.	.	11	3	60	10	.	.	39	8
	J	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	.
Total—County of Suffolk	A	42	3	354	48	5	.	48	18	449	69	.	.	315	51
	J	.	.	32	5	.	.	5	3	.	.	37	8	27	4
SURREY.															
Horsemonger Lane. County Gaol	A	20	11	466	210	.	.	24	7	510	228	.	.	366	148
	J	2	1	57	13	.	.	4	1	.	.	63	15	58	9
Guildford. County House of Correction	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County Surrey	A	20	11	469	210	.	.	24	7	513	228	.	.	368	148
	J	2	1	57	13	.	.	4	1	.	.	63	15	58	9
SUSSEX.															
Lewes. County Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	4	243	63	.	.	20	5	270	72	.	.	197	41
	J	2	.	30	8	.	.	4	.	.	.	36	8	22	6
Petworth ,, ,,	A	5	4	90	12	.	.	9	1	104	17	.	.	64	12
	J	2	.	7	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	3	9	2
Hastings. Town Gaol	A	4	.	10	3	.	.	1	.	15	3	.	.	7	2
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Rye ,, ,,	A	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex	A	16	8	346	79	.	.	30	6	392	93	.	.	271	56
	J	5	.	38	11	.	.	5	.	.	.	48	11	31	8
WARWICK.															
Warwick. County Gaol	A	36	11	578	128	.	.	62	13	176	152	.	.	532	108
	J	2	.	56	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	59	8	57	7
Coventry. City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	218	20	1	.	.	.	219	20	.	.	155	15
	J	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	11	3
Total—County of Warwick	A	36	11	796	148	1	.	62	13	395	172	.	.	687	123
	J	2	.	69	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	72	11	68	10
WESTMORELAND.															
Appleby. County Gaol	A	5	1	26	5	9	2	.	.	40	8	.	.	36	6
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Kendal. County House of Correction	A	1	.	18	4	.	.	2	.	21	4	.	.	19	2
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	6	1	44	9	9	2	2	.	61	12	.	.	55	8
	J	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
WILTS.															
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury. County Gaol and House Correction	A	18	3	99	19	.	.	17	2	134	24	.	.	95	15
	J	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	.
Devizes. County House of Correction	A	.	.	176	39	.	.	7	.	183	39	.	.	140	33
	J	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	13	2
Marlborough. County Bridewell	A	10	.	70	9	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	55	6
	J	.	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	4	3
Total—County of Wilts	A	28	3	345	67	.	.	24	2	397	72	.	.	290	54
	J	.	.	36	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	6	29	5

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TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	2	169	24	.	.	182	27	209
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	13	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	166	24	.	.	175	28	203
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4			
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	54	11	.	.	60	12	72
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	60	10	.	.	63	10	79
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.			
4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	29	3	449	69	.	.	486	77	563
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	37	8			
15	22	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	35	12	510	228	.	.	573	243	816
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	15			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
15	22	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	35	12	513	228	.	.	576	243	819
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	15			
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	12	6	270	72	.	.	306	80	386
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	36	8			
5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	2	104	17	.	.	114	20	134
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	15	3	.	.	17	3	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	30	9	392	93	.	.	440	104	544
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	48	11			
2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	.	676	152	.	.	735	160	895
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	8			
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	26	2	219	20	.	.	232	23	255
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3			
4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	40	2	895	172	.	.	967	183	1,150
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	11			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	40	8	.	.	41	8	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	21	4	.	.	22	4	26
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	61	12	.	.	63	12	75
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	134	24	.	.	146	24	170
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	183	39	.	.	198	41	239
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2			
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	80	9	.	.	89	13	102
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	4			
7	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	397	72	.	.	433	78	511
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	36	6			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year. Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
WORCESTER.																
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	12	1	33	64	.	.	83	10	432	75	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	1	.	43	8	.	.	2	2	.	.	46	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	6	56	16	.	.	5	2	65	24	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	16	7	393	80	.	.	88	12	497	99	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	2	.	49	10	.	.	2	2	.	.	53	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
YORK.																
York . . . . . County Gaol	A	82	5	326	36	32	1	41	1	481	43	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, City House of Correction	A	7	3	40	15	.	.	.	.	47	18	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	20	4	79	23	.	.	12	2	111	29	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	3	.	8	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beverley . . . ,,	A	25	5	103	24	.	.	5	5	133	34	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	3	.	7	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wakefield . . . ,,	A	36	8	527	99	.	.	90	16	653	123	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	5	1	32	7	.	.	7	2	.	.	44	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kingston upon Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	19	7	121	50	.	.	19	1	159	58	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	5	1	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	25	4	129	32	.	.	32	6	186	42	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	8	.	29	4	.	.	5	.	.	.	42	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	3	1	12	4	.	.	.	.	15	5	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	4	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of York. .	A	218	37	1345	285	32	1	199	32	1794	355	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	24	2	104	20	.	.	13	3	.	.	141	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total Adult . .		1,832	363	16,584	4,048	2,032	539	2,109	447	22,537	5,397	.	.	16,916	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total Juvenile .		187	22	1,886	375	292	36	129	39	.	.	2,439	472	1,916	[illegible]	[illegible]

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TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	12	.	432	75	.	.	478	85	563
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	10			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	7	65	24	.	.	72	26	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	2			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	26	7	497	99	.	.	550	111	661
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	53	12			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	481	43	.	.	485	44	529
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	47	18	.	.	53	18	71
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	111	29	.	.	122	33	155
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	4			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	1	133	34	.	.	144	38	182
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	11	4			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	9	653	123	.	.	697	133	830
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	44	10			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	16	9	159	58	.	.	181	60	241
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	22	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	9	186	42	.	.	228	46	274
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	42	4			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	15	5	.	.	16	5	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	1	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	168	38	1794	355	.	.	1935	380	2315
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	.	.	141	25			
102		21	3	9	2	7	3	37	12	81	8	23	5	1,549	337	22,537	5,397	.	.	24,990	5,869	30,849
5		1	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	4	.	2	.	160	31	.	.	2,423	472			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Damage Act.
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
ANGLESEY.												
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	4	.	1	.	4	.	14	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BEDFORD.												
Bedford . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	114	.	.	.	11	.	161	9	52
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7
Total—County of Bedford .	A	.	4	114	.	.	.	12	.	161	9	52
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7
BERKS.												
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	8	47	.	.	.	6	.	49	4	72
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	15
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	.	1	28	.	.	.	.	.	33	11	15
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total—County of Berks .	A	.	11	75	.	.	.	6	.	83	16	89
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	20
BRECON.												
Brecknock . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	5	7	.	2	.	2	.	36	3	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
BUCKS.												
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	2	116	.	.	.	12	.	105	10	65
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	19
Buckingham . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks .	A	.	2	116	.	.	.	12	.	105	10	66
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	19
CAMBRIDGE.												
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	75	1	.	.	8	.	9	1	.
	J	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	53	14	8
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	5
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . . .	A	.	3	7	.	.	.	2	.	87	11	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
Ely. . . . . ,,	A	.	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	41	5	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge	A	.	8	85	1	2	.	11	.	190	31	10
	J	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	5
CARDIGAN.												
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	63	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan	A	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	89	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.

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…course of the Year.

Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	10	1	5	.	.	.	12	.	50	3	.	.	51	3	54
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	33	5	4	.	.	.	1	.	44	5	.	.	50	5	55
.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.			
.	.	.	.	10	5	2	.	.	.	20	.	415	29	.	.	442	30	472
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	27	1			
.	.	.	.	43	10	6	.	.	.	21	.	459	34	.	.	492	35	527
.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	33	1			
.	.	6	.	23	3	5	.	.	.	13	1	319	24	.	.	378	26	404
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	59	2			
.	.	.	.	18	4	2	.	.	.	20	1	150	28	.	.	187	33	220
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	37	5			
.	.	.	.	11	2	.	1	3	1	1	.	21	5	.	.	26	8	34
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3			
.	.	6	.	52	9	7	1	3	1	34	2	490	57	.	.	591	67	658
.	1	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	101	10			
.	.	.	.	9	2	8	2	.	.	7	1	89	11	.	.	93	11	104
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
.	.	.	.	53	2	10	.	.	.	15	1	490	46	.	.	560	54	614
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	70	8			
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	17	.	17
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	.			
.	.	.	.	55	2	14	.	.	.	16	1	500	46	.	.	577	54	631
.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	77	8			
.	.	.	.	38	5	10	.	.	.	37	4	248	20	.	.	281	20	301
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	33	.			
.	.	5	.	60	9	12	4	1	.	10	9	165	36	.	.	181	38	219
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2			
.	.	.	.	32	6	4	2	3	.	17	1	179	27	.	.	211	32	243
12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	32	5			
.	.	5	.	13	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	78	5	.	.	84	5	89
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.			
.	.	10	.	143	20	30	6	4	.	70	14	670	88	.	.	757	95	852
18	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	87	7			
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	69	3	.	.	72	3	75
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	38	2	.	.	40	2	42
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	107	5	.	.	112	5	117
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Mutinous Assembly Act.
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
CARMARTHEN.												
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	1	4	.	2	1	10	.	51	10	12
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
CARNARVON.												
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	26	6	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
CHESTER.												
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	5	9	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	9	.	.	.	.	6	.	126	197	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	12	.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . . .	A	.	23	86	.	27	9	31	.	229	95	62
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	2	12
Total—County of Chester .	A	.	37	95	.	27	9	41	.	355	292	62
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	43	14	12
CORNWALL.												
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	5	12	.	28	.	15	.	183	50	14
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	1	1
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	32	.	.	.	8	4	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	7	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall	A	.	5	13	.	61	.	15	.	195	61	19
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	15	1	1
CUMBERLAND.												
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	14	60	.	10	.	40	.	60	20	.
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	14	8	.
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total—County of Cumberland.	A	.	14	60	.	10	.	42	.	60	21	.
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	14	8	1
DENBIGH.												
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	1	6	.	.	.	7	.	68	16	4
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.
DERBY.												
Derby. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	4	76	.	.	.	21	.	288	71	48
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	46	4	2

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of the Year.

Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	19	5	3	.	2	.	4	.	117	20	.	.	128	21	149
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1			
.	.	.	.	17	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	61	9	.	.	64	9	73
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	10	2	15	1	.	.	5	.	52	3	.	.	72	4	76
5	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	20	1			
21	.	.	.	21	6	41	20	12	3	32	19	247	245	.	.	291	260	551
.	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	7	.	1	.	.	.	44	15			
5	.	3	.	95	11	128	22	146	18	113	17	977	188	.	.	1077	201	1278
	4	.	.	.	.	1	2	34	4	10	.	.	.	100	13			
.	.	3	.	126	19	184	43	158	21	150	36	1276	436	.	.	1440	465	1905
37	5	.	.	5	2	1	3	41	4	14	.	.	.	164	29			
.	.	.	.	39	5	11	3	.	.	8	1	413	105	.	.	452	109	561
.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	39	4			
.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	76	4	.	.	77	4	81
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	16	8	.	.	23	9	32
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	56	6	13	3	.	.	32	1	507	117	.	.	555	129	677
1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	6		.	.	48	5			
.	.	6	.	20	14	24	10	10	4	.	.	268	52	.	.	303	66	369
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	14			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	1	3	10	5	.	.	16	5	21
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.			
.	.	6	.	24	16	25	10	10	4	1	3	278	58	.	.	320	72	392
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	42	14			
.	.	.	.	28	5	2	.	11	.	5	.	139	24	.	.	148	24	172
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.			
.	.	.	.	106	23	16	2	.	.	180	7	739	103	.	.	819	109	928
.	.	.	.	9	1	1	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	80	6			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.	
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GLAMORGAN.													
Cardiff. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	8	6	.		.	5	.	81	34	20	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction	A	4	2	14	.	.	.	4	.	19	8	4	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Total—County of Glamorgan.	A	4	10	20	.	6	.	9	.	100	42	24	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.
GLOUCESTER.													
Gloucester. . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	11	12	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	2	25	.	1	.	4	.	61	24	32	8
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	9	.
Northleach. . . ,, ,,	A	.	6	70	.	.	.	9	.	151	64	19	4
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	33	5	8	1
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	.	1	18	.	.	.	1	.	19	6	7	4
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3
Lawford's Gate . ,, ,,	A	.	3	9	.	.	.	2	.	39	6	16	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Gloucester.	A	.	15	122	.	1	.	16	.	286	111	87	17
	J	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	36	7	24	4
HANTS.													
Winchester . . County Gaol.	A	4	16	.	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, ,, . . County House of Correction.	A	1	.	147	1	3	.	3	.	81	11	81	18
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	14	1
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	19	.	.	39	.	1	.	43	57	16	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	2	.	.	24	2	.	.	41	10	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	6	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Total—County of Hants. .	A	10	38	147	1	73	2	7	.	179	84	92	18
	J	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	15	2	18	3
HEREFORD.													
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	20	.	.	.	6	.	60	7	36	16
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	7	2
,, . . . City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	8	3	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Hereford	A	.	.	20	.	.	.	7	.	77	15	39	17
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	8	2
HERTS.													
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	3	127	.	.	.	6	.	69	17	37	5
	J	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	3
St. Alban's. . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	19	5	46	2
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Herts. .	A	.	3	177	.	.	.	6	.	88	22	83	8
	J	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2

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...ne of the Year.

Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	66	12	.	.	.	.	7	.	226	51	.	.	244	59	303
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8			
.	.	.	.	12	3	4	.	8	.	11	.	94	13	.	.	96	16	112
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3			
.	.	.	.	78	15	4	.	8	.	18	.	330	64	.	.	340	75	415
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	11			
.	.	.	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	14	.	.	64	14	78
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	6	6	32	3	5	.	.	.	9	1	204	55	.	.	232	59	311
5	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	4			
.	.	.	.	68	6	6	2	.	.	17	1	363	77	.	.	437	88	525
25	4	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	74	11			
.	.	.	.	33	9	2	3	.	.	23	.	147	30	.	.	162	33	195
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	15	3			
.	.	.	.	38	5	3	.	.	.	56	9	166	21	.	.	192	24	216
1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	26	3			
.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	.	.	25	3	28
3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.			
.	.	6	6	201	28	16	5	.	.	165	11	958	200	.	.	1,132	221	1,353
30	4	4	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	26	1	.	.	174	21			
.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	6	1	42	2	.	.	44	2	46
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	62	8	.	.	.	.	65	21	538	70	.	.	607	77	684
14	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	69	7			
.	.	26	.	38	19	14	3	11	3	35	8	282	92	.	.	308	94	402
21	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	46	2			
.	.	19	.	15	4	.	.	2	.	22	3	132	19	.	.	139	20	159
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1			
.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	9	.	.	32	9	41
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
.	.	26	.	122	22	18	3	13	3	129	33	1,002	192	.	.	1,120	202	1,332
38	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	5	.	11	.	.	.	128	10			
.	.	.	.	17	8	4	.	.	.	7	3	163	46	.	.	175	51	226
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5			
.	.	17	6	16	3	1	.	3	1	3	1	63	22	.	.	66	23	89
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1			
.	.	17	6	33	11	5	.	3	1	10	4	226	68	.	.	241	74	315
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6			
.	.	1	.	64	12	7	1	.	.	50	3	397	46	.	.	448	48	496
4	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	51	2			
.	.	.	.	33	1	1	.	.	.	31	.	198	9	.	.	198	9	207
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
.	.	1	.	97	13	8	1	.	.	81	3	590	55	.	.	646	57	703
.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	56	2			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Summary Co											
		By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.	
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
HUNTINGDON.													
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	2	43	.	1	.	4	.	44	2	34	6
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
KENT.													
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	15	105	69	.	20	.	14	.	563	342	122	331
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	75	27	18	12
St. Augustines' Canterbury ,, ,,	A	.	3	23	.	.	.	1	.	43	10	21	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	4	.
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction .	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	2	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dover . . . . . ,, ,,	A	1	6	1	.	4	3	1	.	83	15	7	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	2	1
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	30	14	4	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Romney Marsh Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Tenterden . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent .	A	16	127	95	.	31	3	17	.	734	390	166	243
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	92	29	26	12
LANCASTER.													
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	A	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	A	103	10	44	.	15	5	56	.	426	69	34	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	12	2	.
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	46	17	47	.	9	1	45	.	380	70	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	5	2	.
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	63	.	.	156	16	13	.	1491	1851	115	84
	J	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	369	134	8	1
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	A	28	70	10	.	100	15	62	.	511	260	126	70
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	23	11	6	7
Total—County of Lancaster	A	177	161	104	.	280	37	176	.	2808	2250	276	156
	J	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	493	162	18	3
LEICESTER.													
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	1	91	.	.	.	10	.	72	10	60	4
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	5	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	38	6	5	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	.
Total—County of Leicester	A	.	6	91	.	.	.	12	.	110	16	65	4
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	9	.
LINCOLN.													
Lincoln . . . . City Caol	A	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth . . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	18	.	.	.	2	.	400	33	19	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	13	1	.
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	27	.	.	.	4	.	195	8	9	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	1	2	.
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell	A	.	1	37	.	.	.	3	.	165	21	34	6
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	4	1	.

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...ns of the Year.

	Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Cases [illegible]
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	.	.	27	3	39	4	17	3	.	.	16	1	250	22	.	.	265	24	
	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	15	2			
	.	.	79	154	178	42	23	17	9	1	96	26	1439	882	.	.	1589	911	2
	11	.	3	10	1	2	.	.	4	.	8	2	.	.	160	50			
	.	.	2	.	11	2	7	.	.	.	14	2	180	36	.	.	210	38	
	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	30	3			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	14	1	
	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1			
	.	.	3	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	39	9	.	.	42	9	
	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	16	1	
	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.			
	.	.	.	.	24	4	7	1	.	.	35	15	199	45	.	.	227	54	
	5	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	28	9			
	.	.	5	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	19	.	70	18	.	.	72	18	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	7	3	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	.	.	89	155	226	48	39	18	8	1	170	43	1959	965	.	.	2191	1037	3
	25	1	3	10	4	3	1	.	4	.	13	3	.	.	232	72			
	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	4	.	.	1	3	22	7	.	.	22	7	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	.	.	.	.	98	3	173	57	4	.	370	120	1354	256	.	.	1474	273	1
	12	4	.	.	5	.	5	.	6	.	26	1	.	.	120	17			
	.	.	11	4	91	3	37	5	63	2	585	23	1412	119	.	.	1501	129	1
	20	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	9	3	.	.	89	10			
	.	.	.	.	532	91	198	91	467	226	1778	764	4813	3123	.	.	5635	3358	8
	.	.	.	.	6	2	1	2	196	57	241	38	.	.	822	235			
	.	.	398	196	305	40	341	59	433	175	113	41	2610	402	.	.	2965	949	3
	16	4	7	2	5	.	2	1	191	18	1	3	.	.	335	47			
	.	.	409	200	1027	137	765	216	969	403	2847	951	10211	4407	.	.	11597	4716	16
	13	9	7	2	18	2	8	3	398	75	277	45	.	.	1386	309			
	.	.	.	.	88	8	11	1	.	.	29	2	417	30	.	.	484	32	
	9	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	67	2			
	.	.	67	6	27	6	17	2	.	.	15	3	181	23	.	.	222	25	
	4	.	1	.	9	1	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	41	2			
	.	.	67	6	115	14	28	3	.	.	44	5	598	53	.	.	706	57	
	13	1	1	.	14	1	.	.	2	.	10	1	.	.	108	4			
	.	.	10	2	10	1	.	.	.	.	14	.	48	11	.	.	52	11	
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.			
	.	.	75	5	37	7	7	1	.	.	8	2	575	50	.	.	655	66	
	6	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	80	16			
	.	.	.	.	15	1	8	.	.	.	9	.	276	15	.	.	309	16	
	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	33	1			
	.	.	.	.	17	2	4	1	2	.	11	1	278	32	.	.	303	36	
	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	25	4			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, House of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Court Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
LINCOLN—*continued.*												
Falkingham. . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	50	.	.	.	4	.	23	.	8
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	15	11	6
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	3
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction . .	A	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	65	6	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln	A	.	6	138	.	3	.	17	.	850	88	84
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	111	19	7
MERIONETH.												
Dolgelly. . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	9	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bala. . . . . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth.	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	17	2	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
MIDDLESEX.												
Coldbath Fields County House of Correction	A	5	58	45	.	137	19	26	.	1296	876	231
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	272	12	30
Giltspur-street. City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	8	.	.	18	4	1	.	119	441	53
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	32	4
Bridge street. . City Bridewell.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	112	54
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	30	12
Tothill-fields. . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	125	1	.	1	.	8	.	1720	575	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	192	81	.
Total—County of Middlesex	A	5	191	46	.	156	23	35	.	3229	2004	358
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	510	155	46
MONMOUTH.												
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	11	2	.	13	8	3	.	85	37	43
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	7
Total—County of Monmouth.	A	.	11	3	.	14	8	5	.	85	38	43
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	7
MONTGOMERY.												
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	1	3	.	.	.	7	.	33	3	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.
NORFOLK.												
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	4	50	.	.	.	13	.	201	.	37
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	7
,, . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	13	.	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	6
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	A	.	2	41	.	.	.	9	.	100	.	13
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	3
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	.	.	53	.	.	.	2	.	63	21	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	4

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...ne of the Year.

Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	14	1	6	.	.	.	13	1	135	7	.	.	145	7	152
1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.			
.	.	.	.	8	2	6	1	.	.	3	2	49	19	.	.	59	20	79
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1			
.	.	.	.	25	6	14	2	.	.	22	1	137	17	.	.	164	21	185
8	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	27	4			
.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	1	.	.	23	3	26
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2			
.	.	1	.	4	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	25	3	.	.	27	4	31
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1			
.	.	91	7	135	21	50	7	2	.	81	7	1546	155	.	.	1737	184	1921
19	3	8	.	10	3	1	.	5	.	20	1	.	.	191	29			
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	4	.	.	15	4	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	21	.	21
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	30	4	.	.	36	4	40
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.			
.	.	896	249	2309	410	.	.	43	5	449	97	5,918	1,889	.	.	6,713	1,952	8,665
65	4	83	6	65	10	.	.	12	4	91	.	.	.	795	63			
.	.	790	160	193	70	73	145	.	.	102	29	1,415	1,071	.	.	1,729	1,135	2,864
122	.	142	14	8	6	5	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	314	64			
.	.	23	18	28	14	.	.	.	.	34	143	543	434	.	.	671	483	1,154
.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	93	4	.	.	128	49			
.	.	.	.	829	298	115	112	171	34	1637	165	4,607	2,676	.	.	5,321	2,820	8,141
29	.	.	.	4	8	.	1	94	3	252	51	.	.	714	144			
.	.	1709	427	3359	792	188	257	214	39	535	92	12,483	6,070	.	.	14,434	6,390	20,824
16	4	229	20	12	25	5	4	106	7	440	55	.	.	1,951	320			
.	.	.	1	3	1	1	1	.	.	6	.	21	4	.	.	22	5	27
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			
.	.	.	.	48	24	9	4	4	.	70	15	321	108	.	.	375	118	493
28	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	54	10			
.	.	.	1	51	25	10	5	4	.	76	15	342	112	.	.	397	123	520
29	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	55	11			
.	.	.	.	15	3	9	1	.	.	17	5	93	19	.	.	102	22	124
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3			
.	.	.	.	50	.	24	.	.	.	25	.	404	.	.	.	442	.	442
5	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	38	.			
.	.	17	.	48	4	30	.	.	.	13	.	161	14	.	.	187	15	202
5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	26	1			
.	.	.	.	46	.	25	.	.	.	19	.	282	.	.	.	309	.	309
2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	27	.			
.	.	.	.	25	7	9	6	.	.	30	10	194	57	.	.	228	62	290
3	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	34	5			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Summary Convi… By Courts Martial	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
NORFOLK—*continued.*														
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	6	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	42	1	3	3	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	4	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	.	7	148	.	3	.	35	.	447	67	67	17	[illegible]
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	56	5	20	1	[illegible]
NORTHAMPTON.														
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	15	105	.	1	.	7	.	97	33	20	7	[illegible]
	J	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	5	3	[illegible]
,, ,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	7	8	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	[illegible]
Peterborough. . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	17	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northampton	A	.	19	113	.	2	.	8	.	111	40	45	7	[illegible]
	J	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	6	2	[illegible]
NORTHUMBERLAND.														
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	.	49	.	1	1	7	.	77	11	24	1	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	4	.	[illegible]
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	8	2	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	[illegible]
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	3	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	[illegible]
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	1	6	.	.	.	2	.	11	.	5	1	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	16	.	.	5	1	12	.	68	44	22	16	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	5	7	1	[illegible]
Berwick-upon Tweed. . . Borough Gaol	A	11	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	23	22	55	.	6	2	21	.	194	63	57	18	[illegible]
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	42	9	12	1	[illegible]
NOTTS.														
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	A	.	9	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	10	.	.	3	.	1	.	52	5	15	1	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	[illegible]
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	1	119	.	2	.	22	.	27	.	58	13	[illegible]
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	[illegible]
Total—County of Notts	A	.	20	124	.	5	.	25	.	79	5	78	15	[illegible]
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	6	.	[illegible]
OXFORD.														
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	4	133	.	.	.	11	.	36	1	101	8	[illegible]
	J	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	9	3	[illegible]
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	73	9	3	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	[illegible]
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Oxford .	A	.	9	133	.	.	.	12	.	69	75	112	11	[illegible]
	J	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	13	3	[illegible]

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course of the Year.

Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	10	.	4	.	.	.	12	.	83	.	.	.	89	89
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	6			
.	.	.	.	41	3	20	2	.	.	14	5	126	14	.	.	145	16	161
7	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	19	2			
.	.	.	.	29	8	2	.	7	1	24	7	76	20	.	.	86	20	106
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	10	.			
.	.	.	.	8	1	.	4	.	.	2	.	33	5	.	.	40	5	45
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	7	.			
.	.	17	.	247	33	110	16	7	1	127	24	1,276	193	.	.	1,437	207	1,644
26	4	1	.	22	.	1	.	6	.	22	3	.	.	161	14			
.	.	.	.	57	3	.	.	.	.	64	6	388	56	.	.	424	61	485
.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	36	5			
.	.	.	.	23	2	6	2	1	.	16	21	89	34	.	.	102	35	137
10	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1			
.	.	.	.	34	3	10	.	.	1	5	2	91	6	.	.	99	7	106
.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	1			
.	.	.	.	114	8	16	2	1	1	85	29	568	96	.	.	625	103	728
10	1	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	57	7			
.	.	26	7	38	3	5	.	.	.	18	3	252	26	.	.	278	32	310
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	26	6			
.	.	19	7	19	3	2	.	.	.	8	.	76	19	.	.	84	25	109
.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	6			
.	.	35	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	53	8	.	.	61	12	73
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4			
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	28	3	.	.	29	3	32
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	26	32	101	26	12	.	90	40	33	2	398	165	.	.	574	204	778
27	.	9	5	13	1	.	.	93	26	5	.	.	.	176	39			
.	.	.	.	10	1	.	2	.	.	1	2	32	5	.	.	38	7	45
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2			
.	.	106	52	171	35	20	2	90	40	61	8	839	226	.	.	1,064	283	1,347
37	.	10	11	17	1	.	.	93	26	9	.	.	.	225	57			
.	.	.	.	19	3	37	3	.	.	1	1	78	8	.	.	83	9	92
1	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1			
.	.	.	.	20	.	28	4	.	.	8	1	137	11	.	.	166	12	178
12	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	29	1			
.	.	.	.	33	2	2	.	26	.	26	.	385	19	.	.	415	20	435
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	30	1			
.	.	.	.	72	5	67	7	26	.	35	2	600	38	.	.	664	41	705
15	2	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	64	3			
.	.	.	.	53	13	15	1	.	.	22	1	501	53	.	.	548	59	607
.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	47	6			
.	.	.	.	9	3	2	1	.	.	6	6	61	87	.	.	75	90	165
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	14	3			
.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	17	4	.	.	20	5	25
.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1			
.	.	.	.	69	18	17	2	.	.	31	8	579	144	.	.	643	154	797
.	2	.	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	64	10			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Summary Co											
		By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.	
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PEMBROKE.													
Haverfordwest . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	1	.	.	.	2	5	.	59	8	21	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.
RADNOR.													
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	7	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
New Radnor. . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Radnor .	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	4	7	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
RUTLAND.													
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	4	23	.	4	.	.	.	21	3	4	.
	J	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
SALOP.													
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	9	69	.	2	.	17	.	240	55	11	4
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	2	2
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Salop . .	A	.	10	73	.	2	.	19	.	240	55	11	4
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	2	2
SOMERSET.													
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	13	19	.	3	1	5	.	96	32	60	9
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	12	1
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	A	.	4	29	.	4	.	7	.	65	12	160	20
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	50	11
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	208	171	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	12	.	.
,, Common Gaol	A	.	8	.	.	32	.	.	.	4	.	1	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	109	33	29	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6	1	.
Total—County of Somerset	A	.	29	48	.	39	1	21	.	482	248	241	40
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	129	19	63	12
STAFFORD.													
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	31	145	.	39	8	56	.	296	36	124	11
	J	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	34	5	11	.
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Total—County of Stafford .	A	.	31	145	.	39	8	56	.	300	36	124	11
	J	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	36	5	11	.
SUFFOLK.													
Bury St. Edmunds . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	1	106	.	.	.	11	.	55	8	22	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	65	.	.	.	10	.	30	.	1	.
	J	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	10	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	8	.	.	.	4	.	29	3	9	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.
Total—County of Suffolk .	A	.	1	182	.	.	.	27	.	124	12	32	2
	J	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	16	.

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course of the Year.

	Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or repeated Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	.	.	3	.	14	5	6	2	.	.	18	2	135	26	.	.	151	28	179
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	16	2			
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	11	.	.	29	11	40
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	32	13	.	.	34	13	47
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	76	3	.	.	81	5	86
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2			
3	.	.	6	.	55	8	50	14	3	.	56	4	555	93	.	.	604	99	703
.	6	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	49	6			
.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	10	2	.	.	17	2	19
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	.			
.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	10	1	31	4	.	.	42	4	46
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	.			
3	.	.	6	.	65	12	50	14	3	.	70	6	596	99	.	.	663	105	768
.	9	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	67	6			
.	.	.	.	.	49	12	13	2	.	.	9	.	379	119	.	.	444	136	580
.	8	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	65	17			
.	.	.	.	.	52	10	21	10	3	.	25	5	431	111	.	.	537	128	665
.	7	1	.	.	3	2	3	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	106	17			
.	.	.	.	.	160	75	.	.	10	.	124	55	507	301	.	.	694	315	1009
.	.	.	.	.	45	2	.	.	36	.	12	.	.	.	157	14			
.	.	.	.	.	8	3	8	3	.	.	.	.	63	7	.	.	134	10	144
.	70	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	3			
.	.	.	1	1	68	10	36	14	6	.	16	18	275	83	.	.	353	96	449
.	28	2	.	.	6	.	4	2	10	.	3	2	.	.	78	13			
.	.	.	1	1	337	110	78	29	19	.	174	78	1655	621	.	.	2162	685	2847
.	111	7	.	.	58	4	8	2	48	.	23	2	.	.	507	64			
5	.	.	2	.	401	46	162	48	64	14	271	108	1816	292	.	.	1990	316	2306
.	46	3	.	.	11	.	1	1	35	4	26	4	.	.	174	24			
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
5	.	.	2	.	402	46	162	48	64	14	271	108	1821	292	.	.	1997	316	2313
5	46	3	.	.	11	.	1	1	35	4	26	4	.	.	176	24			
2	.	.	.	.	60	3	13	2	.	.	34	4	423	35	.	.	476	42	518
15	.	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	53	7			
19	.	.	.	.	42	7	1	3	.	.	80	11	293	40	.	.	322	46	368
6	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	6			
1	.	.	.	.	23	2	1	.	10	.	12	13	68	17	.	.	81	20	101
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	.	1	.	.	13	3			
3	.	.	.	.	17	1	9	1	3	.	7	.	100	16	.	.	117	16	133
.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.			
44	.	.	.	.	142	13	24	6	13	.	133	28	884	108	.	.	996	124	1120
6	13	2	.	.	13	.	.	.	9	.	5	1	.	.	112	16			

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Summary Con

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.	
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SURREY.													
Horsemonger-lane . . . . County Gaol	A	.	61	.	.	2	.	24	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	24	.	5	4	.	.	375	386	15	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	17	4	.
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	A	.	14	30	.	1	1	.	.	175	54	70	73
	J	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	14	4	10	3
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	A	.	4	7	.	9	.	5	.	45	36	2	.
	J	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	10	.	.
Southwark . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Surrey .	A	.	79	61	.	17	5	29	.	595	498	87	76
	J	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	55	31	14	3
SUSSEX.													
Lewes . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	9	74	.	6	.	20	.	114	49	37	14
	J	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	16	5	6	1
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	1	1	29	.	4	.	5	.	44	10	14	4
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	5
Battle . . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	1	11	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	18	1
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hastings . . . Town Gaol	A	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	43	5	4	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.
Winchelsea . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
Total—County of Sussex .	A	1	15	114	.	11	.	29	.	216	66	73	20
	J	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	34	11	10	6
WARWICK.													
Warwick . . . County Gaol	A	.	23	2	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	99	.	2	.	16	.	323	55	121	40
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	43	11	12	1
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	8	1	.	.	.	11	.	35	29	6	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	10	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	.	31	102	.	2	.	40	.	358	84	127	46
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	54	11	22	1
WESTMORLAND.													
Appleby . . . County Gaol	A	.	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	18	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	1	21	.	.	.	7	.	33	4	19	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.
Total—County of Westmorland	A	.	2	26	.	.	.	8	.	51	4	19	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	.
WILTS.													
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury } County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	6	55	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	17	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	1	75	.	.	.	7	.	71	28	.	.
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Marlborough . . County Bridewell	A	.	4	26	.	.	.	2	.	7	3	14	12
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	3
Total—County of Wilts .	A	.	11	156	.	.	.	10	.	88	33	31	12
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	6	5

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course of the Year.

Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	522	.	246	233	.	.	1	.	856	233	.	.	881	238	1,119
.	.	.	.	15	.	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	5			
194	.	480	174	1	4	1	.	196	21	202	410	1,488	1,203	.	.	1,941	1,283	3,224
16	128	128	18	.	.	.	.	70	4	46	22	.	.	453	80			
17	.	9	2	4	.	.	.	89	4	16	2	457	153	.	.	537	160	697
.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	6	.	.	.	80	7			
13	.	140	176	110	187	1	.	1	.	190	71	520	483	.	.	611	524	1,135
.	3	10	2	12	8	.	.	.	.	57	21	.	.	91	41			
.	.	.	38	.	33	.	21	.	.	.	12	.	129	.	.	.	133	133
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4			
234	.	629	390	637	224	248	254	286	25	409	495	3,321	2,201	.	.	3,970	2,338	6,308
16	136	141	24	27	8	10	5	105	4	109	43	.	.	649	137			
24	.	25	3	62	8	7	4	.	.	20	2	427	106	.	.	497	113	610
1	16	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	70	7			
.	.	.	.	24	3	.	.	.	.	21	6	166	24	.	.	195	31	226
.	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	29	7			
.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	27	8	77	12	.	.	85	12	97
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	.			
.	.	.	.	18	2	4	.	.	.	10	5	87	13	.	.	102	16	118
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	3			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	22	5	27
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3			
24	.	25	3	119	16	11	4	.	.	78	21	774	157	.	.	902	177	1,079
1	23	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	128	20			
.	.	.	.	147	17	54	15	.	.	11	1	250	33	.	.	252	33	285
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
11	.	.	.	67	8	17	2	70	1	108	48	952	166	.	.	1,156	196	1,352
.	34	12	.	2	.	.	.	70	2	14	4	.	.	204	30			
1	.	.	.	48	9	18	4	3	.	33	2	168	51	.	.	209	55	264
.	2	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	41	4			
12	.	.	.	262	34	89	21	73	1	152	51	1,370	250	.	.	1,617	284	1,901
.	36	14	.	6	.	2	.	70	2	23	5	.	.	247	34			
1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	34	1	.	.	37	1	38
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	14	.	2	.	9	1	16	8	122	16	.	.	135	16	151
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	.			
1	.	.	.	14	.	7	.	9	1	17	8	156	17	.	.	172	17	189
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	16	.			
.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	12	1	155	8	.	.	167	10	177
.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12	2			
23	.	.	.	29	8	6	1	.	.	140	28	403	88	.	.	448	92	540
2	8	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	45	4			
1	.	.	.	25	2	.	.	.	.	4	3	110	21	.	.	124	26	150
.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5			
24	.	.	.	64	12	6	1	.	.	156	32	668	117	.	.	739	128	867
2	14	2	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	71	11			

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TABL
Summary Com

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
WORCESTER.														
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	3	70	.	5	.	27	.	113	25	35	5	49
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7	.	10
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	14	1	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	.	10	70	.	5	.	27	.	125	27	49	6	41
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	9	.	10
YORK.														
York . . . . . City House of Correction .	A	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	161	18	28	4	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	19	3	.	1
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	.	2	36	.	.	.	10	.	684	97	60	14	3
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	86	14	2	2	2
Beverley . . . County House of Correction	A	.	2	34	.	.	.	2	.	515	50	7	5	11
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	43	4	.	.	2
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	10	32	172	.	25	4	121	.	607	172	34	.	150
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	13	7	.	11
Kingston-upon-Hull . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	10	.	.	37	.	2	.	151	62	56	29	4
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	24	1	12	1	.
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	25	.	.	1	.	16	.	63	66	20	7	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	7
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	22	10	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	8	1	1	1	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total—County of York . .	A	14	74	244	1	65	4	155	.	2212	457	208	60	174
	J	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	215	52	30	3	30
Grand Total Adult . .		278	1,109	3,893	3	974	111	1,131	1	17,543	7,747	3,405	1,394	1,[illegible]
Grand Total Juvenile .		.	2	182	1	18	3	.	.	2,259	590	540	108	[illegible]

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Act.	Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	.	.	7	.	70	17	37	1	21	3	29	10	479	69	.	.	538	76	614
.	14	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	1	7	1	.	.	59	7			
5	.	.	.	.	26	2	.	.	5	.	3	5	93	15	.	.	124	21	145
4	14	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	31	6			
10	.	.	7	.	96	19	37	1	26	3	32	15	572	84	.	.	662	97	759
9	28	3	.	.	5	1	.	.	12	1	10	1	.	.	90	13			
.	.	.	35	59	15	1	2	.	.	.	7	.	255	83	.	.	307	104	411
.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	50	21			
.	.	.	4	2	16	.	8	.	.	.	11	1	878	117	.	.	981	133	1,114
3	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	103	16			
.	.	.	.	.	22	1	9	2	4	.	26	.	631	58	.	.	682	62	774
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	51	4			
.	.	.	75	25	412	32	129	9	463	64	136	12	2,380	340	.	.	2,520	373	2,893
.	23	2	.	.	6	1	.	.	62	16	5	1	.	.	140	33			
3	.	.	8	1	60	5	104	32	53	10	20	3	513	145	.	.	688	152	840
.	29	.	1	.	.	.	22	2	67	3	18	.	.	.	175	7			
.	.	.	133	49	160	13	6	.	92	16	30	2	572	154	.	.	673	164	837
.	27	5	.	1	4	.	.	.	61	3	.	.	.	.	101	10			
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	35	11	.	.	38	11	49
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	29	5	.	.	35	5	40
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
6	.	.	275	136	692	52	261	43	613	90	239	19	5,295	914	.	.	5,927	1,005	6,932
.	101	7	4	2	12	1	22	2	190	22	31	1	.	.	632	91			
[illegible]	.	.	3,727	1,488	10,385	2,013	2,851	1,055	2,879	715	9,342	4,148	61,846	19,975	.	.	70,633	21,441	92,074
[illegible]	1,944	96	415	71	500	70	73	21	1,161	155	1,296	174	.	.	8,787	1,466			

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TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3. M.	F.	In Execution. M.	F.	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101. M.	F.	Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts. M.	F.	Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106. M.	F.	Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates. M.	F.	Unrep. Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side. M.	F.	Total. M.	F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the year. M.
ANGLESEY.																			
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	4	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BEDFORD.																			
Bedford . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	6	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	31	.	31	22
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bedford.	A	.	.	6	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	31	.	31	73
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BERKS.																			
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	11	1	39	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	54	1	55	144
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	20	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newbury*. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Windsor. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Berks	A	.	.	11	1	61	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	76	1	77	152
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
BRECON.																			
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	6	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1	14	25
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BUCKS.																			
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	14	.	21	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	41	.	41	94
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Buckingham. . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks	A	.	.	14	.	21	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	42	.	42	101
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
CAMBRIDGE.																			
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	11	.	36	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	55	2	57	53
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	49	2	51	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	A	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge.	A	.	.	14	.	96	2	5	.	.	.	10	2	3	.	128	4	132	114
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
CARDIGAN.																			
Cardigan . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	16
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan.	A	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	16
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* The Prisoners are sent to Reading Gaol under a contract with the County Magistrates, the Pri

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TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	80	15	.	.	83	16	99	.	1	4	.	87	17	104
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	93	11	13	.	235	22	.	.	249	23	272	4	1	31	.	284	24	308
.	.	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	14	1				.	.	.	.			
23	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	559	42	.	.	592	44	636	.	.	.	.	592	44	636
6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	2				.	.	.	.			
23	11	.	.	93	11	13	.	794	64	.	.	841	67	908	4	1	31	.	876	68	944
6	1	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	47	3				.	.	.	.			
39	7	38	.	24	1	14	2	745	75	.	.	841	83	924	6	.	54	1	901	84	985
1	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	96	8				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	18	1	6	2	240	44	.	.	285	50	335	1	.	20	.	306	50	356
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	45	6				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	24	3	51	19	75	22	.	.	79	22	101	.	.	.	.	79	22	101
.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	4	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	44	14	86	26	.	.	98	31	129	.	.	2	.	100	31	131
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	12	5				.	.	.	.			
39	7	38	.	66	5	115	37	1146	167	.	.	1303	186	1489	7	.	76	1	1386	187	1573
1	.	.	.	5	.	10	3	.	.	157	19				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	168	19	.	.	175	19	194	6	.	13	1	194	20	214
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	824	79	.	.	920	91	1011	7	.	41	.	968	91	1,059
36	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	12				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	20	1	21	.	.	1	.	21	1	22
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	837	80	.	.	940	92	1032	7	.	42	.	989	92	1,081
36	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	12				.	.	.	.			
8	3	.	.	9	3	17	.	428	36	.	.	478	38	516	13	.	55	2	546	40	586
.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	50	2				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	32	3	274	50	.	.	308	55	363	6	1	49	2	363	58	421
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	34	5				.	.	.	.			
5	3	.	.	22	5	20	6	276	56	.	.	330	63	393	.	.	15	.	345	63	408
.	.	.	.	3	1	6	.	.	.	54	7				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3	139	12	.	.	148	12	160	2	1	9	.	159	13	172
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.				.	.	.	.			
13	6	.	.	31	8	84	12	1117	154	.	.	1264	168	1432	21	2	128	4	1413	174	1587
.	.	.	.	4	2	14	.	.	.	147	14				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	116	10	.	.	119	11	130	.	.	7	.	126	11	137
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	47	1	39	8	124	11	.	.	132	13	145	.	.	.	.	132	13	145
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	8	2				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	47	1	42	8	240	21	.	.	251	24	275	.	.	7	.	258	24	282
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	11	3				.	.	.	.			

used as a place for the temporary confinement of those remanded for re-examination.

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TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CARMARTHEN.																		
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	.	8	.	18	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARNARVON.																		
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	4	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.																		
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	A	1	.	30	1	33	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	70	2	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	.	.	10	1	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	43	2	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	A	.	.	.	.	141	7	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	146	7	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Chester	A	1	.	40	2	206	8	5	1	.	.	5	.	2	.	239	11	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORNWALL.																		
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	16	.	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Helstone . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall.	A	4	.	16	.	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CUMBERLAND.																		
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	24	4	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	6	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cumberland.	A	.	.	24	4	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	6	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DENBIGH.																		
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	10	1	12	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	24	3	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DERBY.																		
Derby. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	9	.	93	3	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	107	4	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	188	44	.	.	202	45	247	8	1	30	.	240	46	286
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	1				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	131	22	.	.	134	24	158	4	.	21	.	159	24	183
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2				.	.	.	.			
28	20	.	.	58	3	.	1	434	53	.	.	470	58	528	10	.	70	2	550	60	610
4	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	36	5				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	2	.	57	17	344	278	.	.	392	296	688	3	.	43	2	438	298	736
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	48	18				.	.	.	.			
58	3	.	.	86	20	5	.	1741	389	.	.	1941	419	2360	10	.	146	7	2097	426	2523
7	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	200	30				.	.	.	.			
146	23	.	.	146	23	62	18	2519	720	.	.	2903	773	3676	23	.	259	11	3085	784	3869
11	1	.	.	11	1	4	2	.	.	384	53				.	.	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	679	196	.	.	758	212	970	5	.	37	.	800	212	1012
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	16				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	82	6	.	.	84	7	91	.	.	.	.	84	7	91
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	19	13	.	.	27	14	41	.	.	.	.	27	14	41
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	8	1	9	.	.	.	.	8	1	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.				.	.	.	.			
1	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	786	216	.	.	879	234	1113	5	.	37	.	921	234	1155
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	18				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	438	103	.	.	505	123	628	5	.	34	6	544	129	673
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	67	20				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	39	35	6	2	45	38	.	.	64	43	107	.	.	.	.	64	43	107
.	.	.	.	14	4	4	1	.	.	19	5				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	44	7	15	5	76	18	.	.	90	18	108	.	.	.	.	90	18	108
.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	14	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	83	42	32	10	559	159	.	.	659	184	843	5	.	34	6	698	190	888
.	.	.	.	26	4	11	1	.	.	100	25				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	240	45	.	.	259	49	308	3	1	24	3	286	53	339
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1084	152	.	.	1199	165	1364	8	.	107	4	1314	169	1483
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	115	13				.	.	.	.			

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TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders: A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
DEVON.																		
Exeter . . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, County Debtors' Gaol .	A	10	.	41	.	45	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	100	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	4	1	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Tiverton, . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Bideford. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Bradnench. . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Dartmouth. . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Plympton Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Devon	A	10	.	49	1	72	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	136	4	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
DORSET.																		
Dorchester . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	15	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	58	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Dorset	A	.	.	16	.	44	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	62	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
DURHAM.																		
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	33	.	27	1	79	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
ESSEX.																		
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	34	2	50	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	3	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Colchester . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, Borough Gaol	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Maldon . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Romford* . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Essex	A	.	.	36	2	76	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	113	5	118
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
FLINT.																		
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	5	.	23	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	29
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

* No Prisoners, either before or after trial, or summarily convicted, are kept here above a day or two keep Prison

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TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	.	.	253	54	16	2	742	190	.	.	813	217	1030	.	.	.	.	813	217	1030
.	.	.	.	18	10	.	.	.	.	71	27				.	.	.	.			
254	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	1116	312	.	.	1241	345	1586	.	.	.	.	1241	345	1586
16	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	125	33				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	100	2	115	3	118
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	263	106	.	.	302	109	411	2	.	29	2	333	111	444
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	3				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	20	3	312	119	651	215	.	.	736	230	965	.	.	1	.	736	230	966
.	.	.	.	3	.	54	14	.	.	84	15				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	53	18	.	.	58	18	76	.	.	2	.	60	18	78
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.				.	.	.	.			
16	1	.	.	.	.	9	4	88	28	.	.	111	34	145	.	.	8	.	114	34	148
3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	23	6				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	.	.	10	5	15	.	.	1	.	11	5	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
371	61	.	.	277	57	337	125	2933	874	.	.	3284	958	4242	17	1	136	4	3437	963	4400
19	11	.	.	21	10	55	16	.	.	351	84				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	899	169	.	.	1014	191	1205	2	1	58	1	1074	193	1267
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115	22				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	4	.	.	27	4	31	.	.	4	.	31	4	35
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	923	173	.	.	1041	195	1236	2	1	62	1	1105	197	1302
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	118	22				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1658	362	.	.	1748	287	2135	17	1	142	2	1907	390	2297
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	25				.	.	.	.			
42	7	.	.	1	8	15	.	1128	131	.	.	1283	142	1425	11	.	94	3	1378	145	1523
5	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	155	11				.	.	.	.			
63	17	.	.	26	4	8	.	194	36	.	.	230	38	268	.	.	9	.	239	38	277
14	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	36	2				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	53	9	24	2	96	12	.	.	141	16	157	.	.	2	.	143	16	159
.	.	.	.	21	1	12	3	.	.	45	4				.	.	.	.			
29	6	.	.	57	9	46	4	615	83	.	.	664	91	755	.	.	18	2	682	93	775
1	.	.	.	4	.	6	1	.	.	49	8				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	19	3	.	.	20	3	23	.	.	.	.	20	3	23
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	14	6	.	.	14	6	.	.	17	6	23	.	.	.	.	17	6	23
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.				.	.	.	.			
124	30	.	.	167	39	93	6	2066	271	.	.	2365	296	2651	11	.	113	5	2479	301	2780
29	1	.	.	32	1	25	4	.	.	289	25				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	140	18	.	.	145	18	163	1	.	28	1	174	19	193
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.				.	.	.	.			

to the Gaol at Little Ilford, and there supported at the expense of the Liberty, the Gaol being unfit to
gth of time.

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TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
GLAMORGAN.																		
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	27	1	30	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	59	2	61
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	33	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	2	35
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	.	.	27	1	63	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	92	4	96
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLOUCESTER.																		
Gloucester . . County Gaol and Penitentiary	A	.	.	32	2	31	2	1	.	.	.	6	1	4	.	74	5	79
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	1	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Bridewell and Police Station	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horsley. . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	16	.	16
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northleach . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Gloucester	A	.	.	33	2	75	2	1	.	.	.	7	1	6	.	122	5	127
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HANTS.																		
Winchester . . County Gaol	A	3	.	21	.	55	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	85	.	85
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	50	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	54	3	57
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	2	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	21
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Hants	A	3	.	25	.	123	4	5	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	161	4	165
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEREFORD.																		
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	23	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	48	.	48
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Hereford	A	.	.	23	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	58	.	58
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HERTS.																		
Hertford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	17	1	33	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	52	2	54
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Herts	A	.	.	17	1	33	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	57	2	59
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received from the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
98	13	8	.	.	41	20	29	3	490	138	.	.	511	154	665	4	1	59	2	574	157	731
12	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	21	16				.	.	.	.			
42	42	22	.	.	12	4	.	.	263	82	.	.	279	91	370	.	.	33	2	312	93	405
7	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	16	9				.	.	.	.			
141	55	30	.	.	53	24	29	3	753	220	.	.	790	245	1035	4	1	92	4	896	250	1136
20	4	2	.	.	3	.	5	2	.	.	37	25				.	.	.	.			
25	54	11	.	.	213	30	7	1	615	94	.	.	700	104	804	13	.	74	5	787	109	896
.	8	2	.	.	31	7	2	.	.	.	85	10				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	179	28	.	.	192	28	220	.	.	16	.	208	28	236
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	13	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	14	238	81	238	95	.	.	284	96	380	.	.	.	.	284	96	380
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	1	.	.	46	1				.	.	.	.			
25	62	9	.	.	10	3	19	1	311	72	.	.	381	82	463	.	.	16	.	397	82	479
4	12	5	.	.	3	1	7	.	.	.	70	10				.	.	.	.			
17	46	9	.	.	16	2	18	2	467	96	.	.	563	110	673	2	.	16	.	581	110	691
.	6	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	96	14				.	.	.	.			
28	38	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	206	35	.	.	227	39	266	.	.	.	.	227	39	266
3	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	4				.	.	.	.			
3	62	6	.	.	.	.	12	1	268	30	.	.	308	34	342	.	.	.	.	308	34	342
.	5	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	40	4				.	.	.	.			
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	37	12	.	.	49	12	61	.	.	.	.	49	12	61
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.				.	.	.	.			
262	49	.	.	.	243	49	327	87	2321	462	.	.	2704	505	3209	15	.	122	5	2841	510	3351
36	9	.	.	.	38	8	67	1	.	.	383	43				.		.	.			
10	14	15	.	.	85	16	7	.	529	70	.	.	577	75	652	21	.	85	.	683	75	758
.	.	3	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	48	5				.	.	.	.			
35	35	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	702	92	.	.	794	100	894	1	.	2	.	797	100	897
6	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92	8				.	.	.	.			
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	23	433	152	.	.	506	158	664	2	.	54	3	562	161	723
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	3	.	.	73	6				.	.	.	.			
7	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	4	259	44	.	.	276	45	321	.	.	.	.	276	45	321
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	17	1				.	.	.	.			
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	20	1	24	1	25
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
9	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	51	12	.	.	57	13	70	.	.	.	.	57	13	70
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1				.	.	.	.			
99	99	31	.	.	99	19	77	27	1974	370	.	.	2210	391	2601	28	.	161	4	2399	395	2794
11	11	4	.	.	12	1	22	3	.	.	236	21				.	.	.	.			
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	395	78	.	.	419	87	506	4	.	48	.	471	87	558
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	9				.	.	.	.			
36	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	112	39	.	.	126	43	169	2	.	10	.	138	43	181
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		.	14	4				.	.	.	.			
18	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	507	117	.	.	545	130	675	6	.	58	.	609	130	739
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			38	13				.	.	.	.			
64	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	211	71	.	.	792	76	868	2	.	52	.	851	78	929
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	81	5				.	.	.	.			
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	276	20	.	.	289	20	309	.	.	5	.	294	20	314
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	.				.	.	.	.			
79	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	987	91	.	.	1081	96	1177	7	.	57	2	1145	98	1243
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	94	5				.	.	.	.			

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TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3. M.	On Mesne Process F.	In Execution. M.	In Execution. F.	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101. M.	Under F.	Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts. M.	Attachment F.	Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106. M.	Bankrupts F.	Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates. M.	Non-Payment F.	Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side. M.	Crown F.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Grand Total of both Sexes. M.
HUNTINGDON.																		
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	23
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENT.																		
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	.	51	.	158	4	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	221	4	225
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Augustines, Canterbury . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	.	21
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dover . . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dover Castle . Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	21
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Folkstone . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romney Marsh, ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Faversham . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent .	A	4	.	74	1	190	5	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	277	6	283
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LANCASTER.																		
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	A	34	.	509	12	24	1	8	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	586	13	599
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Preston . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	150	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	2	152
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	516	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	516	23	539
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lancaster	A	34	.	509	12	690	26	8	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	1252	38	1290
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LEICESTER.																		
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	5	.	35	3	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	43	3	46
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	28
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Leicester	A	.	.	5	.	62	4	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	70	4	74
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LINCOLN.																		
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	20	1	8	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	34	1	35
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	12
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year including Debtors.

Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.				Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
35	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	390	42	.	.	407	47	454	5	.	23	.	435	47	482
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5				.	.	.	.			
935	96	27	.	.	46	23	58	17	2448	1084	.	.	3713	1163	3876	17	1	221	.	2951	1168	4119
58	15	4	.	.	11	2	9	.	.	.	265	79				.	.	.	.			
43	4	7	.	.	20	2	1	.	293	54	.	.	329	62	391	4	.	21	.	354	62	416
6	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	36	8				.	.	.	.			
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	58	3	.	.	60	4	64	2	.	3	.	65	4	69
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1				.	.	.	.			
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	9	.	.	42	9	51	.	.	.	.	42	9	51
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.				.	.	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	12	2	2	.	24	3	.	.	36	4	40	.	.	.	.	36	4	40
	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	12	1				.	.	.	.			
55	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	261	67	.	.	294	76	370	.	.	6	1	300	77	377
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	9				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	1	23	1	24
4	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	114	28	.	.	117	31	149	.	.	6	.	123	31	154
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	35	4	.	.	35	4	.	.	40	5	45	.	.	.	.	40	5	45
.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	5	1				.	.	.	.			
2	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	6	3	.	.	7	3	10	.	.	.	.	7	3	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	9	1	19	.	.	.	.	9	1	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	8	2	10	.	.	.	.	8	2	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
105	45	.	.	.	125	32	74	17	3295	1256	.	.	3655	1360	5015	26	1	277	6	3958	1367	5325
15	5	.	.	.	29	4	9	1	.	.	360	102				.	.	.	.			
109	37	.	.	.	32	.	3	2	329	93	.	.	348	97	445	104	2	586	13	1,038	112	1,150
6	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	4				.	.	.	.			
41	1	38	.	.	.	.	52	9	2067	386	.	.	2263	415	2678	10	.	150	2	2,423	417	2,840
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	196	29				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	2320	317	.	.	2458	338	2796	.	.	.	.	2,458	338	2,796
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	138	21				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	20	10	73	28	5972	3750	.	.	6937	4057	10994	.	.	.	.	6,937	4,057	10,994
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	965	307				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	106	33	372	131	4363	1469	.	.	4934	1561	649	20	2	516	23	5,470	1,586	7,056
.	.	.	.	.	7	2	55	12	.	.	571	92				.	.	.	.			
150	38	38	.	.	162	51	500	170	13051	6015	.	.	16940	6468	23408	134	4	1252	38	18326	6,510	24,836
6	3	.	.	.	9	2	74	14	.	.	1889	453				.	.	.	.			
5	.	101	.	.	8	2	14	.	918	74	.	.	1024	77	1101	6	.	43	3	1,073	80	1,153
1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	3				.	.	.	.			
8	2	.	.	.	5	.	67	20	313	61	.	.	390	65	455	1	.	27	1	418	66	484
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	1	.	.	77	4				.	.	.	.			
13	2	101	.	.	13	2	81	20	1231	135	.	.	1414	142	1556	7	.	70	4	1,491	146	1,637
1	.	6	.	.	1	.	20	1	.	.	183	7				.	.	.	.			
16	1	.	.	.	30	2	23	.	113	11	.	.	116	12	128	5	.	34	1	155	13	168
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	1				.	.	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	96	17	.	.	101	17	118	.	.	12	.	113	17	130
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.				.	.	.	.			
21	5	.	.	.	21	6	13	4	710	77	.	.	808	94	902	2	.	11	1	821	95	16
1	.	.	.	.	7	.	6	.	.	.	98	17				.	.	.	.			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
LINCOLN—*continued.*																		
Spilsby . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	18
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	1	15
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grantham. . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	8
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Great Grimsby ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln	A	.	.	20	1	108	1	5	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	136	3	139
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MERIONETH.																		
Dolgelly . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth	A	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.																		
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coldbath-fields County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whitecross-st. . City Debtors' Gaol . . .	A	59	1	823	34	325	14	15	1	.	.	.	.	11	2	1233	52	1285
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tothill-fields. . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	40
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Middlesex.	A	59	1	823	34	365	14	15	1	1	.	.	.	12	2	1275	53	1328
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONMOUTH.																		
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	13	.	40	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	3	57
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Monmouth.	A	1	.	13	.	40	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	3	57
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONTGOMERY.																		
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	3	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

[illegible]	Received from the Custody of other Governors not enumerated in their Returns.		Transports under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
[illegible]	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
[illegible]	37	8	.	.	18	4	5	.	392	38	.	.	431	40	471	.	.	9	.	440	40	480
1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	29	2				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	12	1	.	.	6	1	6	1	404	48	.	.	435	55	490	.	.	18	.	453	55	508
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	7				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	7	1	.	.	11	1	6	1	243	33	.	.	261	38	299	2	.	14	1	277	39	316
5	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	18	5				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	27	1	.	.	5	.	19	2	159	36	.	.	178	39	217	.	.	14	.	192	39	231
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19	3				.	.	.	.			
23	.	.	.	.	28	3	2	.	204	31	.	.	234	35	269	.	.	13	.	247	35	282
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	30	4				.	.	.	.			
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	3	.	.	36	5	41	.	.	.	.	36	5	41
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2				.	.	.	.			
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	44	7	.	.	48	8	56	.	.	8	.	56	8	64
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
122	17	.	.	119	17	80	9	2401	301	.	.	2648	343	2991	9	.	136	3	2,793	346	3,139
6	.	.	.	10	1	11	1	.	.	247	42				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	9	.	.	28	9	37	2	.	7	.	37	9	46
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	23	.	.	.	28	.	28	.	.	.	.	28	.	28
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	50	9	.	.	56	9	65	2	.	7	.	65	9	74
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	604	202	1814	888	3596	1651	.	.	4631	1887	6518	.	.	.	.	4,631	1,887	6,518
.	.	.	.	90	15	676	184	.	.	1038	236				.	.	.	.			
373	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	7563	2420	.	.	8595	2518	11113	.	.	.	.	8,595	2,518	11,113
145	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1032	98				.	.	.	.			
748	139	.	.	998	284	.	.	2063	530	.	.	2283	560	2843	1	.	2	.	2,286	560	2,846
69	16	.	.	125	13	.	.	.	.	220	30				.	.	.	.			
177	37	.	.	242	124	296	105	2356	1373	.	.	2794	1452	4246	.	.	.	.	2,794	1,452	4,246
85	1	.	.	32	3	43	11	.	.	438	79				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	7	1233	52	1,433	59	1,492
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	596	456	.	.	732	509	1241	.	.	.	.	732	509	1,241
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136	53				.	.	.	.			
666	233	.	.	.	.	.	.	5719	3143	.	.	6689	3329	10018	.	.	40	.	6,729	3,329	10,058
151	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	970	186				.	.	.	.			
2466	805	.	.	1844	610	2110	993	21890	9573	.	.	25724	10253	35979	201	7	1275	52	27200	10314	37,514
12	65	.	.	247	31	719	195	.	.	3834	682				.	.	.	.			
73	14	.	.	12	1	2	.	191	38	.	.	193	39	232	8	.	54	3	255	42	297
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1				.	.	.	.			
12	1	.	.	73	14	3	2	627	186	.	.	699	205	904	.	.	.	.	699	205	904
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	72	19				.	.	.	.			
85	15	.	.	85	15	5	2	818	224	.	.	892	244	1136	8	.	54	3	954	247	1,201
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	74	20				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	173	35	.	.	183	40	223	5	.	13	.	201	40	241
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5				.	.	.	.			

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TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3. M.	On Mesne Process F.	In Execution. M.	In Execution F.	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101. M.	Under 8 & 9 Vict. F.	Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts. M.	Attachment F.	Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106. M.	Bankrupts F.	Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates. M.	Non-Payment F.	Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side. M.	Crown Debtors F.	Total. M.	Total F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
NORFOLK.																		
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	29	.	36	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	70	.	70
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	9	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	1	38
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	33
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	13	1	14
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	3	19
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kings Lynn . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	2	.	38	.	138	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	183	5	188
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTHAMPTON.																		
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	11	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	61
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northampton	A	.	.	11	.	58	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	70	1	71
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTHUMBERLAND.																		
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	.	5	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	22	.	22
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne } Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	.	24	.	44	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	76	2	78
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berwick-upon Tweed . . } Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	6	.	29	.	56	3	5	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	101	3	104
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NOTTS.																		
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	6	.	58	.	2	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	83	.	83
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	43	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	4	52
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radford. . . . Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Notts	A	.	.	10	.	108	4	2	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	137	4	141
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	9	.	29	.	668	.	.	.	734	.	734	8	.	70	.	812	.	812
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	66	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	97	18	356	45	.	.	430	50	480	1	1	37	1	468	52	520
.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	.	.	74	5				.	.	.	.			
4	8	4	.	.	6	19	2	507	16	.	.	556	16	572	4	.	33	.	593	16	609
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	49	.				.	.	.	.			
29	4	.	.	.	.	10	3	309	96	.	.	356	103	459	2	.	13	1	371	104	475
6	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	47	7				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	.	127	.	.	.	141	141	.	.	.	.	.	141	141
16	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	14				.	.	.	.			
17	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	183	21	.	.	220	24	244	.	.	16	3	236	27	263
2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	37	3				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	7	2	13	2	102	33	.	.	116	33	149	.	.	14	.	130	33	163
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	.				.	.	.	.			
8	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	44	10	.	.	53	10	63	.	.	.	.	53	10	63
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.				.	.	.	.			
12	11	.	.	16	14	183	30	2169	348	.	.	2465	377	2842	15	1	183	5	2663	383	3,046
.	1	.	.	2	2	39	3	.	.	296	29				.	.	.	.			
4	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	704	78	.	.	767	86	853	6	.	61	.	834	86	920
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	8				.	.	.	.			
.	.	56	.	1	.	5	7	270	57	.	.	290	59	349	.	.	1	.	291	59	350
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	20	2				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	149	15	.	.	161	16	177	.	.	8	1	169	17	186
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1				.	.	.	.			
4	.	56	.	1	.	19	8	1123	150	.	.	1218	161	1379	6	.	70	1	1294	162	1,456
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	95	11				.	.	.	.			
7	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	386	54	.	.	423	64	487	2	.	22	.	447	64	511
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	37	10				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	55	8	30	18	161	45	.	.	179	54	233	.	.	.	.	179	54	233
.	.	.	.	8	1	2	2	.	.	18	9				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	52	11	78	25	183	44	.	.	196	49	245	.	.	.	.	196	49	245
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	13	5				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	17	2	7	3	52	8	.	.	57	9	66	.	.	3	1	60	10	70
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	1				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	82	29	629	238	.	.	866	291	1157	5	.	76	2	947	293	1,240
.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	.	.	237	53				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	3	.	5	2	60	8	.	.	68	10	78	.	.	.	.	68	10	78
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2				.	.	.	.			
7	1	.	.	127	21	206	77	1471	397	.	.	1789	477	2266	7	.	101	3	1897	480	2,377
.	.	.	.	9	1	39	5	.	.	318	80				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	197	7	31	.	409	28	.	.	449	29	478	6	1	83	.	538	30	568
.	.	.	.	22	.	2	.	.	.	40	1				.	.	.	.			
127	11	.	.	1	.	9	8	224	38	.	.	271	39	310	1	1	48	4	320	44	364
29	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	47	1				.	.	.	.			
97	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	626	35	.	.	678	39	717	3	.	5	.	686	39	725
22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	4				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	7	.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
334	18	.	.	198	7	41	8	1259	101	.	.	1398	107	1505	16	2	137	4	1551	113	1,664
51	1	.	.	22	.	3	.	.	.	139	6				.	.	.	.			

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TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
OXFORD.																		
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	22	1	66	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	92	2	94
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Oxford	A	.	.	23	1	67	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	94	2	96
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PEMBROKE.																		
Haverfordwest . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	5	1	16	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	25	2	27
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RADNOR.																		
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Radnor. . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Radnor	A	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RUTLAND.																		
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	21
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SALOP.																		
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	10	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	70
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Salop	A	.	.	10	.	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	.	81
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOMERSET.																		
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	16	.	43	3	4	.	.	.		.	1	.	68	3	71
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol . . . . Common Gaol	A	.	.	18	4	77	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	97	9	106
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	27	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3	30
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Somerset	A	4	.	34	4	153	11	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	198	15	213
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
STAFFORD.																		
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	136	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	5	145
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Stafford.	A	.	.	136	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	5	145
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

...ty of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports received under Contracts from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
J.	M.	J.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
74	5	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	795	87	.	.	862	95	957	17	.	92	2	971	97	1068
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	8				.	.	.	.			
97	.	.	.	.	5	.	16	7	133	109	.	.	154	112	266	.	.	1	.	155	112	267
3	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	21	3				.	.	.	.			
6	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	2	30	8	.	.	33	9	42	.	.	1	.	34	9	43
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1				.	.	.	.			
177	5	.	.	.	10	.	19	9	958	394	.	.	1049	216	1265	17	.	94	2	1160	218	1378
11	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	91	12				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	200	49	.	.	219	51	270	7	.	25	2	251	53	304
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	18	.	.	47	18	65	.	.	4	1	51	19	70
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	5	2	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	20	.	.	52	20	72	.	.	4	1	56	21	77
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.				.	.	.	.			
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	115	7	.	.	122	10	132	3	.	21	.	146	10	156
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3				.	.	.	.			
35	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	915	166	.	.	997	179	1176	8	.	70	.	1075	179	1254
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	82	13				.	.	.	.			
6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	6	.	.	20	6	26	.	.	5	.	25	6	31
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.				.	.	.	.			
4	.	.	.	.	66	6	25	4	125	14	.	.	145	17	162	.	.	6	.	151	17	168
1	.	.	.	.	6	2	2	.	.	.	20	3				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	67	6	30	5	1053	186	.	.	1162	202	1364	8	.	81	.	1251	202	1453
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	6	2	4	.	.	.	109	16				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	47	6	.	.	42	8	11	4	771	206	.	.	883	225	1108	17	.	68	3	968	228	1196
[illegible]	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	112	19				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	42	8	.	.	15	1	4	.	927	196	.	.	1104	218	1322	.	.	6	.	1110	218	1328
[illegible]	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	177	22				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	31	700	356	.	.	932	372	1304	.	.	.	.	932	372	1304
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	232	16				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	16	3	.	.	18	5	1	.	371	107	.	.	506	116	622	14	.	97	9	617	125	742
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135	9				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	.	.	26	.	.	1	38	26	526	173	.	.	654	191	845	1	.	27	3	682	194	876
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	128	18				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	105	17	26	.	75	15	216	61	3295	1038	.	.	4079	1122	5201	32	.	198	15	4309	1137	5446
[illegible]	12	.	.	.	5	.	55	2	.	.	784	84				.	.	.	.			
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2987	497	.	.	3273	542	3815	18	3	140	5	3431	550	3981
[illegible]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	286	47				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	1	.	.	12	1	13	.	.	.	.	12	1	13
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.				.	.	.	.			
443	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2996	496	.	.	3285	543	3828	18	3	140	5	3443	551	3994
44	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	289	47				.	.	.	.			

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TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 2. M.	On Mesne Process F.	In Execution. M.	In Execution F.	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101. M.	Under F.	Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts. M.	Attachment F.	Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106. M.	Bankrupts F.	Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates. M.	Non-Payment F.	Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side. M.	Crown F.	Total. M.	Total F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
SUFFOLK.																		
Bury St. Edmunds . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	.	2	.	45	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	54	1	55
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	11	.	18	1	11	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	42	1	43
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Suffolk.	A	3	.	13	.	68	2	12	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	105	2	107
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SURREY.																		
Horsemonger-lane. . . . County Gaol.	A	12	.	154	2	218	13	7	1	.	.	11	1	2	.	404	17	421
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brixton . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guildford . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's Prison. Debtors' Gaol	A	35	.	351	7	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	405	7	412
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Surrey.	A	47	.	505	9	241	13	25	1	.	.	11	1	3	.	832	24	856
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUSSEX.																		
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	2	.	28	.	39	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	1	70
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	6	.	1	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	39
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Battle. . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Winchelsea . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex.	A	8	.	29	.	71	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	109	1	110
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WARWICK.																		
Warwick . . . County Gaol.	A	1	.	10	.	105	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	120	4	124
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	56	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	1	57
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	1	.	66	1	105	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	176	5	181
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WESTMORLAND.																		
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	24
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	681	66	.	.	751	77	828	5	.	54	1	810	78	888
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	70	11	.	.		.	.	.	.			
19	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	529	79	.	.	574	90	664	6	.	42	1	622	91	713
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	11	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	135	32	.	.	154	36	190	.	.	4	.	158	36	194
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	16	3	2	.	176	26	.	.	202	26	228	.	.	5	.	207	26	233
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			
19	2	.	.	16	3	18	1	1521	203	.	.	1681	229	1910	11	.	105	2	1797	231	2028
2	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	160	26	.	.		.	.	.	.			
13	3	.	.	539	195	688	383	2431	967	.	.	2723	1030	3753	42	1	404	17	3169	1048	4217
3	.	.	.	84	6	153	38	.	.	292	63	.	.		.	.	.	.			
7	122	.	.	.	.	.	.	2013	1434	.	.	2553	1525	4078	.	.	.	.	2553	1525	4078
49	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	540	91	.	.		.	.	.	.			
129	43	.	.	1	.	15	2	748	210	.	.	866	217	1083	1	.	13	.	880	217	1097
12	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	118	7	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	4	1	68	15	609	515	.	.	714	558	1272	.	.	10	.	724	558	1282
.	.	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	105	43	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	156	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	221	.	.	.	232	232	.	.	.	.	.	232	232
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	179	5	405	7	584	12	596
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
459	224	.	.	544	196	771	400	5801	3347	.	.	6856	3562	10418	222	6	832	24	7910	3592	11502
64	3	.	.	86	6	166	39	.	.	1055	215	.	.		.	.	.	.			
6	1	.	.	7	.	3	1	801	199	.	.	925	216	1141	5	.	69	1	999	217	1216
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	124	17	.	.		.	.	.	.			
23	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	340	46	.	.	383	57	440	2	.	39	.	424	57	481
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	43	11	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	12	.	.	89	12	101	.	.	.	.	89	12	101
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	6	1	3	2	106	18	.	.	124	21	145	.	.	.	.	124	21	145
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	3	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	25	4	.	.	31	7	38	.	.	1	.	32	7	39
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.		.	.	.	.			
29	4	.	.	13	1	12	4	1354	279	.	.	1553	313	1866	7	.	109	1	1669	314	1983
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	199	34	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	309	58	3	1	1011	220	.	.	1087	229	1316	10	.	120	4	1217	233	1450
238	48	.	.	38	5	.	.	.	.	76	9	.	.		.	.	.	.			
44	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	1497	243	.	.	1791	284	2075	.	.	.	.	1791	284	2075
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	294	41	.	.		.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	90	11	.	.	399	74	.	.	453	81	534	7	.	56	1	516	82	598
.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	54	7	.	.		.	.	.	.			
238	48	.	.	399	69	4	1	2907	537	.	.	3331	594	3925	17	.	176	5	3524	599	4123
44	9	.	.	44	8	.	.	.	.	424	57	.	.		.	.	.	.			
4	2	.	.	19	2	6	.	88	9	.	.	92	9	101	.	.	8	1	100	10	110
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			
19	3	.	.	4	1	10	4	182	31	.	.	198	31	229	.	.	15	.	213	31	244
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			
23	5	.	.	23	3	16	4	270	40	.	.	290	40	330	.	.	23	1	313	41	354
24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.			

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TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the close of the year.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.
WILTS.																			
Fisherton Anger (Salisbury) — County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	1	10	3	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	31	4	35	66
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	38	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	40	1	41	90
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Marlborough. . County Bridewell . . .	A	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	14
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total—County of Wilts.	A	.	1	10	3	74	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	87	5	92	175
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
WORCESTER.																			
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	12	.	71	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	5	88	196
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	7	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	22	37
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total—County of Worcester	A	.	.	19	1	85	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	104	6	110	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
YORK.																			
York . . . . . County Gaol.	A	16	.	178	4	47	1	14	.	2	.	25	2	7	.	289	7	296	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
,, City House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	17	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Beverley. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	14	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Wakefield. . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	1	182	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	182	2	184	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Kingston upon Hull . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	12	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	.	21	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Leeds. . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	35	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	1	36	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Doncaster . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Halifax . . . . County Court Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	295	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	295	8	303	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
,, Debtors' Gaol for the Honor of Wakefield. .	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Sheffield. . . . Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Total—County of York .	A	16	.	205	4	602	12	14	.	2	.	27	2	7	.	873	18	891	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Grand Total Adult .		239	2	3,024	94	4,650	151	128	6	3	.	135	9	75	2	8,234	264	8,518	[illegible]
Grand Total Juvenile .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]

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TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Left in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
27	43	7	.	.	47	2	3	.	383	45	.	.	413	47	460	4	.	31	4	448	51	499
2	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	30	2				.	.	.	.			
121	104	11	.	.	10	4	6	.	790	152	.	.	856	161	1017	.	.	40	1	996	162	1058
6	6	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	66	9				.	.	.	.			
25	.	.	.	.	51	5	8	.	202	32	.	.	226	41	267	.	.	16	.	242	41	283
6	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	24	9				.	.	.	.			
138	147	18	.	.	108	11	17	.	1375	229	.	.	1495	249	1744	4	.	87	5	1586	254	1840
16	10	3	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	120	20				.	.	.	.			
103	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1095	167	.	.	1211	189	1400	9	.	83	5	1303	194	1497
17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	22				.	.	.	.			
26	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	8	203	48	.	.	251	58	309	3	.	21	1	275	59	334
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	48	10				.	.	.	.			
157	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	8	1298	215	.	.	1462	247	1709	12	.	104	6	1578	253	1831
26	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	164	32				.	.	.	.			
31	117	16	.	.	165	16	3	.	649	66	.	.	662	67	729	59	3	289	7	1010	77	1087
1	9	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	1				.	.	.	.			
38	.	.	.	.	8	3	25	7	344	112	.	.	405	134	539	.	.	.	.	405	134	539
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	41	22				.	.	.	.			
12	22	2	.	.	4	1	10	3	1109	163	.	.	1235	185	1420	.	.	17	.	1252	185	1437
19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	126	22				.	.	.	.			
7	4	.	.	.	7	1	2	.	821	102	.	.	886	112	998	.	.	14	.	900	112	1012
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	10				.	.	.	.			
35	139	11	740	.	3	.	51	3	4683	527	.	.	4910	572	5482	21	.	182	2	5113	574	5687
12	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	227	45				.	.	.	.			
36	6	.	.	.	9	1	84	33	840	250	.	.	1062	265	1327	11	.	21	.	1094	265	1359
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	.	.	222	15				.	.	.	.			
32	21	7	104	.	7	3	89	17	1136	250	.	.	1319	271	1590	.	.	35	1	1354	272	1626
14	2	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	183	21				.	.	.	.			
12	.	.	.	.	5	5	2	3	57	21	.	.	61	21	82	.	.	2	.	63	21	84
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.				.	.	.	.			
3	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	1	47	7	.	.	57	7	64	.	.	3	.	60	7	67
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	7	3	10	.	.	.	.	7	3	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	12	3	.	.	14	3	17	.	.	.	.	14	3	17
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	295	8	307	8	315
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	.	16	.	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
212	312	36	844	.	229	33	266	67	9704	1504	.	.	10618	1640	12258	105	3	873	18	11596	1661	13257
114	13	.	.	.	4	.	43	6	.	.	914	136				.	.	.	.			
29,864	3,869	1,645	1,105	.	5,482	1,385	6,010	2,238	108359	31,778	.	.	132,938	34,335	157,273	1,113	37	8,254	264	132,305	34,636	166,941
1,822	833	136	6	.	632	88	1,429	305	.	.	14,569	2,557				.	.	.	.			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year. Under 12 Years of Age. M.	F.	12 Years and under 14. M.	F.	14 Years and under 17. M.	F.	17 Years and under 21. M.	F.	21 Years and under 30. M.	F.	30 Years and upwards. M.	F.	Ages not ascertained. M.	F.	Under 12 Years of Age. M.	F.
ANGLESEY.																	
Beaumaris . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	13	2	4	4	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BEDFORD.																	
Bedford . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	4	53	4	56	7	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bedford	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	4	53	4	56	7	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
BERKS.																	
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	7	78	10	55	15	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	1	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	32	4	23	2	.	.	.	.
	J	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	6	.	7	4	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total—County of Berks.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	13	116	14	85	21	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	1	1	25	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
BRECON.																	
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	19	4	18	4	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
BUCKS.																	
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	5	90	9	91	11	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Buckingham. . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total—County of Bucks.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	6	90	9	92	11	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
CAMBRIDGE.																	
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	38	4	46	6	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	16	1	16	4	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	2	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	22	4	19	5	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	2	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	10	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	9	86	9	99	15	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	5	.	28	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
CARDIGAN.																	
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	10	2	12	2	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	10	2	12	2	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.									TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.									
	17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	9	1	23	1	18	1	.	.	4	4	8	3	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	11	.	15	2	18	3	.	.	55	.	31	8	59	6	6	1	.	.	10	.	12	3	22	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	128	6	139	16	138	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	109	8	141	17	146	4	19	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
.	149	6	154	18	156	10	.	.	55	.	31	8	59	6	6	1	.	.	119	8	153	20	168	6	19	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	10	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
.	166	7	137	6	76	11	.	.	58	4	47	9	86	19	6	.	.	.	121	8	80	10	112	6	6	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	2	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	10	.	24	.	.	.	.	.
3	59	9	45	14	46	5	.	.	18	7	32	2	26	2	2	.	.	.	58	15	62	9	30	4	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	7	.	21	.	.	.	.	.
.	7	1	11	1	3	3	.	.	1	1	3	1	9	3	3	.	.	.	5	.	2	4	12	1	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.
.	172	17	193	21	125	19	.	.	77	12	82	12	121	24	11	.	.	.	184	23	144	23	154	11	8	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	4	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	35	7	19	2	47	1	.	.	.	.
.	20	4	33	4	36	3	.	.	12	4	17	3	12	1	5	.	.	.	44	8	13	3	29	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	146	14	211	19	133	13	.	.	61	8	75	13	80	3	17	1	.	.	152	18	146	20	168	7	24	1	.	.
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	1	7	1	1	.	.	.	20	3	26	5	24	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	150	14	214	19	136	13	.	.	61	8	76	14	80	3	17	1	.	.	155	18	150	20	169	7	26	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	1	7	1	1	.	.	.	21	3	32	5	24	.	.	.	.	.
.	77	3	107	10	64	7	.	.	31	5	40	7	22	1	10	1	.	.	99	9	93	8	51	3	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	12	.	16	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	47	13	73	14	45	9	.	.	5	.	7	4	28	2	.	.	.	.	29	3	45	14	84	18	7	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	6	2	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	54	10	75	10	50	7	.	.	25	6	6	2	1	.	19	3	.	.	79	11	28	6	13	.	59	10	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	3	1	3	.	.	.	18	.	4	3	.	.	10	2	.	.
.	30	2	30	1	28	2	.	.	26	.	2	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	52	2	10	1	16	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	198	28	285	35	187	36	.	.	87	11	55	14	57	4	35	4	.	.	259	25	176	29	164	23	71	11	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	15	1	11	6	3	.	.	.	41	2	25	3	11	.	10	2	.	.
.	41	1	16	1	12	1	.	.	8	1	7	3	11	2	2	.	.	.	9	.	24	1	33	2	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	41	1	16	1	12	1	38	2	8	1	7	3	11	2	2	.	.	.	9	.	24	1	33	2	3	.	38	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.

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TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 12 Years of Age. M.	Under 12 Years of Age. F.	12 Years and under 14. M.	12 Years and under 14. F.	14 Years and under 17. M.	14 Years and under 17. F.	17 Years and under 21. M.	17 Years and under 21. F.	21 Years and under 30. M.	21 Years and under 30. F.	30 Years and upwards. M.	30 Years and upwards. F.	Ages not ascertained. M.	Ages not ascertained. F.	Under 12 Years of Age. M.	Under 12 Years of Age. F.
CARMARTHEN.																	
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	19	2	17	7	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARNARVON.																	
Carnarvon. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	19	7	17	3	.	.	.	.
	J	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.																	
Chester . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	4	90	11	76	6	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	52	194	48	170	45	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	13	3	49	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1
Total—County of Chester.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	58	288	61	248	55	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	13	3	60	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2
CORNWALL.																	
Bodmin . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	18	67	26	57	17	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	6	1	20	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
Falmouth . . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	19	67	27	59	17	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	7	1	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
CUMBERLAND.																	
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	10	35	12	16	7	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total—County of Cumberland	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	10	37	12	19	8	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3
DENBIGH.																	
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	20	4	32	4	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	2	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DERBY.																	
Derby . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	11	100	12	78	7	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
DEVON.																	
Exeter . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	28	195	42	219	55	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	3	2	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	5	15	12	18	7	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.

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TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.									
17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
18	4	48	4	51	12	.	.	18	9	5	3	20	.	3	1	.	.	56	15	10	.	41	5	10	.	.	.
.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.
20	1	26	5	15	3	.	.	11	8	13	3	19	.	2	.	.	.	20	6	15	3	25	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	.	29	1	15	2	.	.	62	10	42	9	96	2	21	.	.	.	14	.	21	3	14	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	3	1	8	.	.	.	.	.
63	30	91	101	93	54	.	.	.	.	1	4	6	4	1	.	.	.	62	88	29	91	139	66	17	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	7	8	6	18	2	.	.	.	.
[illegible]	52	276	71	385	64	.	.	161	76	136	51	162	17	26	1	.	.	380	112	229	57	332	16	36	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	4	9	7	19	1	1	.	.	.	45	9	28	4	27	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible]	143	487	173	493	120	.	.	223	86	179	64	264	23	48	1	.	.	456	200	279	151	485	82	56	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	4	13	7	22	1	1	.	.	.	72	16	39	11	53	2	.	.	.	.
117	25	144	49	132	31	.	.	42	15	46	32	67	14	12	.	.	.	109	51	85	44	195	10	24	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	12	2	5	1	.	1	.	.	11	1	8	3	19	.	1	.	.	.
2	.	41	2	38	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	27	.	9	4	40	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	9	4	7	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	6	7	1	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
[illegible]	22	194	55	192	34	.	.	44	15	48	32	68	16	12	.	.	.	139	52	98	54	243	11	27	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	12	2	7	2	.	1	.	.	15	2	11	3	21	.	1	.	.	.
[illegible]	42	163	5	60	7	.	.	20	14	40	10	24	5	7	.	.	.	96	37	112	14	40	11	20	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	9	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	5	1	3	4	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	3	3	.	3	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
107	41	108	6	63	11	.	.	22	14	42	10	26	6	8	.	.	.	99	29	113	17	43	11	23	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	9	11	5	2	.	1	.	.	.
27	9	62	9	50	6	.	.	27	6	11	3	21	3	9	.	.	.	41	11	45	9	35	2	18	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
162	28	322	26	234	39	.	.	42	3	3	2	110	29	60	5	.	.	179	29	292	57	263	17	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.	27	1	36	4	17	1	.	.	.	.
23	9	65	11	76	14	.	.	177	59	169	44	114	18	33	4	.	.	49	13	55	15	37	6	24	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	15	14	6	11	2	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
195	62	231	94	316	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	289	111	108	71	322	38	23	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	15	23	3	29	1	.	.	.	.
40	23	47	22	103	24	.	.	10	1	12	9	15	14	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	190	69
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1

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TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
STAFFORD.														
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	208	40	309	43	270	68	.
	J	.	.	14	2	74	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Stafford	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	208	40	309	43	272	69	.
	J	.	.	14	2	74	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUFFOLK.														
Bury St. Edmund's . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	7	76	8	38	7	.
	J	.	.	1	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	5	80	5	47	14	.
	J	1	.	1	1	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	20	.	16	8	.
	J	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	20	4	24	2	.
	J	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Suffolk	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	18	196	17	125	31	.
	J	1	.	4	2	31	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SURREY.														
Horsemonger Lane . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	145	64	191	82	139	70	.
	J	3	1	12	3	48	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingston-upon-Thames . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County Surrey .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	64	192	82	140	70	.
	J	3	1	12	3	48	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUSSEX.														
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	17	112	24	91	25	.
	J	1	.	.	.	32	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	5	36	8	34	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Battle . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	5	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Winchelsea . . ,, ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . . ,, ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	25	151	32	132	27	.
	J	1	.	.	.	43	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WARWICK.														
Warwick. . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	196	55	288	56	178	41	.
	J	3	.	11	2	45	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bath entry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	3	102	6	52	9	.
	J	1	.	1	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	235	58	390	62	230	50	.
	J	4	.	12	2	56	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.									TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.									
17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.			Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.		M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
503	86	785	106	528	100	.	.		264	77	201	43	272	23	50	8	.	.	691	134	486	98	578	57	61	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		26	10	16	6	44	6	2	1	.	.	63	11	69	10	39	3	3	.	.	.
3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.		1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
546	86	786	106	529	100	.	.		265	78	202	43	272	23	50	8	.	.	694	134	486	98	579	57	62	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		26	10	16	6	44	6	2	1	.	.	65	11	69	10	39	3	3	.	.	.
180	9	174	15	103	12	.	.		55	9	39	9	58	2	6	2	.	.	166	16	125	13	125	5	7	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		6	1	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	21	4	11	2	.	.	.	.
125	15	125	17	76	8	.	.		59	6	45	13	47	5	15	.	.	.	83	15	69	14	137	11	4	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	4	1	4	3	.	.	.	.	12	2	10	.	6	4	1	.	.	.
21	10	33	6	14	1	.	.		9	2	5	4	30	3	5	2	.	.	22	5	5	6	32	4	9	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
26	4	43	6	31	6	.	.		22	5	16	2	17	2	1	.	.	.	34	5	30	8	32	3	4	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
35	37	375	44	224	27	.	.		145	22	105	28	152	12	27	4	.	.	305	41	229	41	326	23	24	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		8	1	11	3	17	3	.	.	.	.	50	4	38	5	23	7	1	.	.	.
186	45	386	74	284	14	.	.		137	70	47	42	262	94	29	10	.	.	232	71	89	60	486	95	49	7	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		25	10	7	1	31	4	.	.	.	.	12	1	5	1	7	3	1	.	.	.
394	447	543	496	461	360	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	547	645	208	193	699	347	34	18	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	232	48	63	20	134	12	4	.	.	.
170	62	193	58	94	33	.	.		1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	161	100	66	26	212	25	18	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	2	8	2	44	3	1	.	.	.
125	117	205	172	190	194	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	212	102	113	244	153	24	5	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	17	17	16	33	8	1	.	.	.
.	53	.	37	.	39	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	25	.	44	.	10	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
363	724	1327	437	1029	640	.	.		138	70	48	42	263	94	29	10	.	.	1090	1078	465	417	1641	664	125	42	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		25	10	7	1	31	4	.	.	.	.	331	72	93	39	218	26	7	.	.	.
167	28	176	40	144	38	.	.		67	11	.	3	180	51	11	1	.	.	134	54	2	2	279	50	12	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		8	.	.	.	25	8	.	.	.	.	29	7	1	.	40	.	.	.	.	.
41	6	49	13	76	5	.	.		32	2	21	7	34	6	4	.	.	.	50	8	52	9	60	7	4	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3	1	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2	12	4	11	1	.	.	.	.
21	2	26	4	30	6	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	6	11	3	10	2	18	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
19	4	27	3	41	6	.	.		1	.	2	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	25	7	5	3	56	3	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	7	.	5	1	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	5	1	7	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
232	41	285	60	297	56	.	.		100	13	23	10	221	59	15	1	3	1	252	76	78	18	109	62	35	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		13	1	5	1	26	9	.	.	.	.	54	13	16	5	58	2	.	.	.	.
66	6	120	12	65	15	.	.		256	56	106	47	214	36	96	13	.	.	171	22	13	4	39	5	27	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		29	5	10	2	17	1	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
265	60	369	60	277	46	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	368	75	291	61	223	18	70	12	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	24	66	6	23	.	17	.	.	.
48	27	62	16	57	8	.	.		58	6	28	2	98	8	9	2	.	.	52	10	39	25	74	16	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		6	.	1	1	5	2	1	.	.	.	19	3	7	1	15	.	.	.	.	.
420	93	651	88	399	69	.	.		314	62	134	49	312	44	95	15	.	.	591	107	343	90	336	39	100	14	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		35	5	11	3	22	3	4	.	.	.	119	27	73	7	38	.	17	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascer-
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
WESTMORELAND.														
Appleby . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	14	3	17	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	6	1	9	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	6	20	4	26	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WILTS.														
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury — County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	6	63	12	33	5	.
	J	2	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	9	73	12	57	18	.
	J	1	.	5	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Marlborough . . County Bridewell . . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	29	3	29	3	.
	J	1	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Wilts	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	18	165	27	119	26	.
	J	4	2	6	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WORCESTER.														
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	16	171	32	135	27	.
	J	3	.	8	1	35	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	7	20	7	19	3	.
	J	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	23	191	39	154	30	.
	J	3	.	8	1	41	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
YORK.														
York . . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	12	214	17	171	13	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	15	4	10	5	.
	J	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	6	39	8	32	11	.
	J	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	9	38	9	46	15	.
	J	1	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	151	27	272	47	197	40	.
	J	1	.	1	1	41	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	11	63	15	42	23	.
	J	.	.	2	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	6	72	11	38	16	.
	J	.	1	12	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	1	2	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of York.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	364	76	716	113	546	128	.
	J	13	5	18	1	96	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total Adult . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	5552	1452	8292	1874	7172	1718	29
Grand Total Juvenile .		114	25	303	49	1841	367	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.									
17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	.	14	.	15	1	.	.	3	2	6	2	28	4	1	.	.	.	7	.	7	1	20	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
24	3	62	6	36	7	.	.	2	1	2	2	15	.	1	.	.	.	28	9	17	6	70	1	7	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
29	3	75	6	51	8	.	.	5	3	8	4	43	4	2	.	.	.	35	9	24	7	90	1	7	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	63	5	46	3	.	.	21	8	43	4	52	11	4	.	.	.	49	2	64	3	37	3	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	10	.	.	.	.	.
37	151	31	108	20	.	.	.	30	6	74	16	55	17	24	.	.	.	85	22	153	38	112	28	53	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	21	3	13	.	4	.	.	.
.	46	8	26	7	.	.	.	20	4	19	2	38	3	.	.	.	.	27	6	41	13	41	2	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	7	3	5	2	.	.	.	.
43	260	44	180	30	.	.	.	71	18	136	22	145	31	28	.	.	.	161	30	258	54	190	33	59	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	9	3	12	.	1	.	.	.	9	1	30	8	28	2	4	.	.	.
2	23	217	25	130	21	.	.	122	24	178	37	109	14	11	.	.	.	156	24	204	36	113	9	6	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	4	24	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	25	4	21	2	13	1	.	.	.	.
.	6	33	6	28	3	.	.	19	8	9	5	21	4	2	.	.	.	32	10	17	4	42	1	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	12	1	9	1	.	.	.	.
24	29	250	31	158	24	.	.	141	32	187	42	130	18	13	.	.	.	188	34	221	40	155	10	8	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	24	5	5	2	.	.	.	.	35	8	33	3	22	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	15	.	.	311	27	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
36	14	107	30	51	39	.	.	13	5	12	6	14	1	1	1	.	.	91	29	43	20	115	33	7	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	25	12	14	3	13	6	.	.	.	.
26	385	39	224	52	.	.	.	25	6	20	11	50	7	7	1	.	.	295	53	170	42	345	18	62	4	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	39	14	34	2	27	.	3	.	.	.
19	295	24	169	24	.	.	.	25	12	26	13	48	6	2	2	.	.	214	31	169	19	242	8	6	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	24	4	21	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
78	982	128	910	134	.	.	.	187	41	141	49	284	20	8	4	.	.	766	145	574	153	1012	41	28	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	7	4	19	1	.	.	.	.	58	19	35	14	47	.	.	.	.	.
45	196	62	125	38	.	.	.	51	23	10	7	48	16	34	3	.	.	186	71	28	22	186	30	113	22	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	3	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	98	4	10	3	53	.	14	.	.	.
22	217	57	228	75	.	.	.	37	12	38	11	68	10	3	.	.	.	176	61	110	63	283	30	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	11	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	48	5	31	5	22	.	.	.	.	.
3	12	5	14	3	.	.	.	4	4	2	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	9	7	19	4	6	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	7	1	13	3	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	2	5	20	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
139	2203	347	1734	368	.	.	.	465	120	252	98	829	88	80	11	.	.	1744	397	1115	328	2210	160	227	29	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	9	29	8	40	3	1	.	.	.	294	58	148	27	173	6	17	.	.	.
5967	25004	7723	20580	6998	71	2	.	6170	1817	4247	1500	8624	1503	1939	218	8	3	19986	9456	11958	5077	26828	5045	2745	323	329	74
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	848	195	540	143	802	94	73	9	.	.	4063	368	1798	375	2704	214	194	8	28	1

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TABLE No. 10.
Terms of Imprisonment before Tria

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
ANGLESEY.											
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	4	9	1	2	3	2	.	1	
	J	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
BEDFORD.											
Bedford . . . . County Gaol.	A	37	.	24	2	32	8	34	2	5	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Bedford .	A	37	.	24	2	32	8	34	2	5	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	
BERKS.											
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	16	5	30	6	76	8	45	5	14	
	J	3	.	4	1	4	1	9	.	1	
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	29	3	14	5	24	2	7	1	1	
	J	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	A	2	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Berks .	A	47	9	45	12	105	11	57	7	15	
	J	5	.	6	1	4	2	9	.	1	
BRECON.											
Brecknock . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	9	5	7	.	15	1	8	1	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
BUCKS.											
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	40	5	55	5	68	8	46	6	2	
	J	2	1	6	.	6	.	1	.	.	
Buckingham . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Bucks .	A	40	5	56	5	68	8	46	7	2	
	J	2	1	6	.	6	.	1	.	.	
CAMBRIDGE.											
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	33	4	15	1	16	1	10	3	11	
	J	3	1	3	.	3	.	1	.	2	
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	.	12	1	13	2	11	.	.	
	J	4	.	1	.	4	3	2	.	.	
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . . .	A	9	1	11	1	15	3	12	4	1	
	J	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	1	1	
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	2	.	3	.	5	1	15	1	.	
	J	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Cambridge	A	54	5	41	3	49	7	48	8	12	
	J	7	1	6	.	15	3	3	1	3	
CARDIGAN.											
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	.	2	10	2	8	1	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
CARMARTHEN.											
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	7	1	9	1	8	4	8	2	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	

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TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	.	1	.	4	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	2	6	2	24	4	18	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	2	6	2	24	4	18	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	4	11	1	18	3	22	2	36	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	2	15	1	18	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	.	.	5	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	8	26	2	41	6	28	4	37	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	2	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	4	2	10	1	4	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	9	22	4	27	.	21	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	9	22	4	28	.	21	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
13	.	12	3	4	1	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	2	.	4	.	12	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	7	1	4	1	5	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	2	1	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	3	23	5	17	2	40	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	1	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	.	6	2	9	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 10. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial. Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CARNARVON.											
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	2	6	1	14	3	9	.	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.											
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	A	45	3	33	7	37	3	58	3	19	3
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	3	2	2	.	2	2	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . . .	A	152	43	137	43	151	52	.	.	.	.
	J	20	2	19	5	20	4	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Chester .	A	201	49	172	52	188	57	60	4	19	3
	J	25	2	21	5	20	4	1	.	1	.
CORNWALL.											
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	33	12	23	12	35	14	35	9	6	2
	J	10	.	6	.	4	3	1	.	.	.
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	A	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall	A	35	13	24	12	35	14	36	10	6	2
	J	11	.	6	.	4	4	2	.	.	.
CUMBERLAND.											
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	2	20	4	15	10	40	8	3	2
	J	2	1	10	2	6	.	2	.	.	.
DENBIGH.											
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	3	17	3	14	3	16	2	4	1
	J	1	1	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
DERBY.											
Derby. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	28	3	40	3	51	12	49	8	13	2
	J	3	.	1	.	3	4	1	2	.	.
DEVON.											
Exeter. . . . . County Gaol	A	145	49	126	28	89	21	29	.	24	.
	J	18	8	18	8	11	3	3	1	2	.
,, County House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	8	10	4	8	5	13	4	1	.
	J	3	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	8	3	9	2	11	.	10	2	7	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.
Barnstaple. . . ,, ...	A	14	1	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tiverton. . . . ,, ...	A	4	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bideford. . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth. . . ,, ...	A	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon	A	187	61	150	37	111	31	54	7	32	1
	J	23	10	19	8	14	3	7	1	2	.

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TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	.	2	1	6	1	5	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5	.	8	1	11	3	62	12	32	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	18	75	32	150	38	43	9	21	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
3	3	11	1	25	3	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	18	83	33	161	43	107	23	54	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	.	.	.	1
3	3	11	1	25	3	11	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	12	10	26	19	24	8	17	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	3	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	2	13	10	26	20	24	8	18	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	3	.	5	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
10	4	14	10	10	4	5	5	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	4	6	1	11	2	4	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	5	27	7	47	3	30	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	20	24	8	49	10	55	10	47	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	2	3	5	7	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	3	1	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	1	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	5	2	13	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	24	30	13	66	23	77	13	50	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
5	4	6	2	4	2	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 10.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DORSET.											
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	45	12	33	4	44	9	26	10	10	.
	J	8	1	4	2	8	2	1	.	.	.
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol.	A	2	.	3	.	3	1	1	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Dorset .	A	47	12	36	4	47	10	27	10	11	.
	J	8	1	4	2	8	2	1	.	.	.
DURHAM.											
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	51	12	54	6	75	7	36	8	16	.
	J	.	.	2	.	8	1	3	1	1	.
ESSEX.											
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	136	10	86	10	79	7	31	2	22	.
	J	21	1	11	1	12	.	1	1	1	.
Colchester . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol	A	7	.	2	2	7	2	.	1	.	.
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maldon . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Essex .	A	143	10	91	12	86	9	33	3	22	.
	J	25	1	11	1	12	.	1	1	1	.
FLINT.											
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	.	7	1	14	3	5	4	1	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
GLAMORGAN.											
Cardiff . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	30	18	37	8	41	23	10	4	24	.
	J	1	.	1	2	2	2	1	.	.	.
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction	A	18	7	19	3	21	6	10	3	5	.
	J	3	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.
Total—County of Glamorgan.	A	48	25	56	11	62	29	20	7	29	.
	J	4	2	1	2	2	3	3	.	.	.
GLOUCESTER.											
Gloucester. . . County Gaol and Penitentiary	A	111	20	98	13	165	23	87	13	14	.
	J	13	4	20	1	27	2	10	1	4	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	7	2	19	4	28	6	11	1	9	.
	J	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northleach. . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lawford's Gate . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	8	2	7	1	.	2	1	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Gloucester.	A	126	24	124	18	193	31	99	16	23	.
	J	16	4	21	1	28	2	10	1	4	.

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TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	14	3	25	8	25	7	19	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	15	3	23	9	25	7	19	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	25	4	48	9	37	9	17	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	33	1	74	5	47	5	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
1	3	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
1	5	1	4	4	4	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	3	.	1	1	12	2	7	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	36	5	74	10	53	21	28	9	2	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
1	3	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
1	2	1	1	.	3	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	9	4	16	7	5	1	9	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	11	3	20	10	17	3	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	20	7	36	17	22	4	12	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	11	2	38	5	29	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	7	.	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	1	11	3	5	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
3	17	3	26	2	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	4	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	8	1	14	4	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	10	1	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	13	.	19	1	12	3	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	2	6	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	32	9	97	14	68	10	44	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
2	8	2	19	2	1	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 10. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial. Under 14 Days. M.	F.	14 Days and under 1 Month. M.	F.	1 Month and under 2 Months. M.	F.	2 Months and under 3 Months. M.	F.	3 Months and under 6 Months. M.	F.	6 Months and upwards. M.	F.
HANTS.													
Winchester . . County Gaol.	A	85	22	70	9	97	10	62	3	22	3	6	1
	J	10	3	7	1	6	1	4	.	6	.	3	.
,, ,, . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	14	7	18	3	20	9	22	7	6	2	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	1	11	5	26	6	19	1	11	2	2	.
	J	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	4	.	5	2	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Hants. .	A	110	30	104	19	151	25	103	11	39	7	8	1
	J	13	3	8	1	10	1	8	1	7	.	3	.
HEREFORD.													
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	44	9	51	7	26	4	13	3	3	.	.	.
	J	.	.	5	2	6	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
,, . . . City Gaol	A	.	.	4	1	11	6	7	2	.	1	1	.
	J	1	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Hereford	A	44	9	55	8	37	10	20	5	3	1	1	.
	J	1	.	5	2	10	3	.	1	1	.	.	.
HERTS.													
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	66	8	45	7	43	2	6	1	15	2	3	.
	J	9	3	3	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
St. Alban's. . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	20	2	16	3	10	1	6	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Herts. .	A	86	10	61	10	53	3	12	1	15	2	3	.
	J	11	3	4	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
HUNTINGDON.													
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	20	4	13	1	31	3	22	4	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
KENT.													
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	100	20	74	12	119	29	88	15	25	3	3	.
	J	8	5	9	2	13	2	2	2	1	.	.	.
St. Augustine's Canterbury ,, ,,	A	21	4	8	2	16	2	3	1	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	11	.	2	.	11	1	4	1	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dover. . . . . ,, ,,	A	2	1	6	2	13	3	6	1	.	1	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	2	4	.	7	1	7	.	1	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Folkstone . . . Town Gaol	A	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Faversham . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . . ,, ,,	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent.	A	147	29	96	16	171	36	109	20	27	5	3	.
	J	9	6	12	5	19	4	3	2	1	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	26	2	24	4	25	5	31	1	26	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	9	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	22	2	11	2	25	7	14	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	1	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	6	2	7	1	14	6	14	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	15	.	5	2	8	.	14	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	39	6	47	9	72	18	73	16	37	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.
.	9	1	5	.	4	1	4	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	14	2	11	1	12	2	16	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	2	.	1	.	2	2	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	15	4	11	2	12	4	18	6	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	20	8	6	2	24	.	23	.	12	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	6	.	6	.	7	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	24	8	12	2	30	.	30	2	15	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	1	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	12	4	15	1	16	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	69	19	10	.	66	16	77	20	53	12	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	8	1	2	.	6	2	7	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	11	2	3	2	13	2	4	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	1	1	1	2	2	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	2	1	2	6	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	24	16	5	92	21	92	28	63	13	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
9	1	3	1	7	3	7	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 10.
Terms of Imprisonment before

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
LANCASTER.										
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	A	4	4	10	1	14	1	16	1	
	J	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	A	86	27	62	19	82	14	4	4	
	J	12	.	5	2	12	2	.	.	
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	76	27	70	27	148	41	124	24	6
	J	9	1	2	1	9	5	3	.	
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	177	109	152	84	180	74	.	3	
	J	26	7	19	12	24	9	.	.	
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	A	216	72	282	84	266	95	44	7	
	J	19	10	30	10	35	6	8	.	
Total—County of Lancaster	A	559	239	576	215	690	225	188	39	7
	J	69	18	56	25	81	22	11	.	
LEICESTER.										
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	45	6	32	6	46	4	31	6	
	J	6	.	3	.	6	.	1	.	
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	8	5	9	3	18	4	11	1	
	J	2	.	3	.	5	.	1	1	
Total—County of Leicester	A	53	11	41	9	64	8	42	7	
	J	8	.	6	.	11	.	2	1	
LINCOLN.										
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	A	9	1	6	2	15	.	11	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
,, City Caol	A	7	3	2	.	14	.	8	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	13	3	16	2	17	1	14	3	
	J	2	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	16	.	4	3	10	2	7	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell	A	13	3	8	1	11	1	14	2	
	J	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	
Falkingham. . County House of Correction.	A	8	4	14	2	20	5	6	5	
	J	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	A	1	1	6	1	7	2	9	.	
	J	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction . .	A	3	.	7	.	9	5	7	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	2	.	6	2	1	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Stamford . . . ,, ,,	A	3	.	3	.	4	2	1	1	
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Lincoln	A	73	15	68	11	113	20	78	15	2
	J	7	1	6	3	5	2	2	.	
MERIONETH.										
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
MIDDLESEX.										
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . . .	A	1127	545	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	256	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Coldbath Fields County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol . .	A	1023	302	572	144	159	38	6	2	
	J	125	21	73	7	13	1	.	.	

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TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	1	.	1	.	2	38	8	64	28	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	12	44	12	61	19	57	12	32	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
5	2	6	1	6	3	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	18	38	17	63	27	63	11	88	14	30	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
6	3	2	2	3	3	5	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	36	64	32	133	81	45	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
18	3	9	4	15	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
68	20	63	13	207	68	143	61	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	.	.	.	.
2	5	8	5	22	5	29	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
82	37	304	75	464	197	346	110	189	42	44	8	.	.	.	.	35	1	2	.	.	.
37	13	25	12	46	18	43	6	13	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
21	2	12	1	31	3	31	4	12	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
1	.	3	.	5	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	4	1	8	7	10	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	3	16	2	39	10	41	5	15	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
3	.	4	.	5	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	5	.	17	2	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	2	7	2	10	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	1	13	2	18	3	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	7	5	6	3	16	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	7	1	8	1	10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	29	9	65	12	65	6	23	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	1	.	.	.
.	3	2	6	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	67	30	180	84	356	110	240	80	59	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	15	1	24	3	37	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	1	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 10.
Terms of Imprisonment before Tri

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*										
Giltspur-street. City Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	9	1	2	3	2	1	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tothillfields . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Middlesex	A	2156	856	573	146	162	40	7	2	.
	J	382	57	73	7	13	1	.	.	.
MONMOUTH.										
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	3	12	1	22	3	18	3	13
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction	A	33	11	43	12	60	19	33	7	3
	J	7	4	2	1	4	2	1	.	.
Total—County of Monmouth	A	35	14	55	13	82	22	51	10	16
	J	7	4	2	1	4	2	1	.	.
MONTGOMERY.										
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	17	2	8	2	7	1	5	4	2
	J	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
NORFOLK.										
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	49	.	17	.	41	.	23	.	9
	J	5	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	.
,, . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	13	4	16	2	20	1	6	1	.
	J	3	1	5	.	3	.	1	.	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	A	23	6	16	.	25	1	11	.	14
	J	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	19	4	7	1	8	5	9	2	2
	J	2	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	8	.	9	.	11	.	1	.
	J	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	.	3	1	6	1	9	.	3
	J	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	.	.
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	.	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	2	2	.	.	2	.	3	1	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	110	25	60	14	104	21	66	7	28
	J	15	4	12	1	16	2	9	.	2
NORTHAMPTON.										
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	41	2	26	3	55	5	55	2	6
	J	4	.	7	.	2	.	5	.	1
,, ,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	11	.	9	3	16	2	10	1	2
	J	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.
Peterborough. . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	10	1	2	2	10	1	9	.	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northampton	A	62	3	37	8	81	8	74	3	12
	J	5	.	7	.	4	.	6	.	1
NORTHUMBERLAND.										
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	4	22	4	22	6	12	3	5
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	25	12	15	6	24	7	14	3	8
	J	11	6	8	6	5	1	3	.	.
Berwick-upon-Tweed. . . Borough Gaol	A	2	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northumberland	A	43	16	44	11	47	13	26	6	13
	J	11	6	8	6	7	1	4	1	.

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TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

	2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	10	3	43	18	69	6	59	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	66	30	246	100	229	69	15	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	8	4	50	16	54	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	146	64	472	202	653	185	314	85	74	14	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	1	.
	23	5	74	19	91	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	14	2	14	5	22	3	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	13	2	23	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	27	3	37	5	26	3	13	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	2	9	2	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5	.	28	.	16	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	6	3	7	1	11	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	5	.	19	.	10	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	2	3	5	4	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	7	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	18	7	63	6	48	8	22	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
	20	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	2	31	2	35	1	11	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	1	6	1	18	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	4	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	3	3	41	5	63	6	15	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	8	1	19	3	14	4	10	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	4	3	10	3	29	12	12	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	1	.	10	6	5	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	12	4	30	7	35	16	23	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.
	1	.	12	7	5	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 10.
Terms of Imprisonment before T

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, House of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
NOTTS.										
Nottingham . . County Gaol	A	33	1	14	6	24	4	28	2	13
	J	1	.	2	.	4	.	2	.	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	9	1	7	1	27	6	8	3	.
	J	4	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	.
Southwell. . . County House of Correction	A	18	3	19	1	22	.	14	2	9
	J	3	2	.	.	2	.	1	1	1
Total—County of Notts .	A	60	5	40	8	73	10	50	7	22
	J	8	2	6	.	10	.	4	1	1
OXFORD.										
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	52	8	35	8	56	4	34	4	16
	J	5	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.
Oxford . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	13	2	9	.	10	4	6	1	.
	J	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Banbury . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Oxford .	A	65	12	44	8	70	8	44	5	11
	J	6	.	1	.	6	1	1	.	.
PEMBROKE.										
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	5	9	6	6	2	5	.	1
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
RADNOR.										
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	3	2	2	.	5	1	.	1	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RUTLAND.										
Oakham . . . . County Gaol and House of of Correction	A	11	.	5	.	4	1	4	1	1
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
SALOP.										
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	90	15	34	4	57	14	39	6	1
	J	7	.	8	3	4	2	6	.	.
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridgeworth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	A	4	3	1	.	3	1	1	.	.
	J	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Salop .	A	95	19	36	5	61	16	40	6	1
	J	8	1	8	3	4	2	7	.	.
SOMERSET.										
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	55	12	49	13	68	17	47	4	1
	J	3	.	5	.	10	.	6	.	.
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction	A	68	15	55	11	74	8	41	9	1
	J	11	1	8	1	10	1	6	.	.
Bristol . . . . Common Gaol	A	9	2	55	21	61	23	71	17	1
	J	4	.	6	2	15	2	13	1	.
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	20	11	24	10	30	13	16	9	.
	J	2	.	7	.	8	.	5	2	.
Total—County of Somerset	A	152	40	183	55	233	61	175	39	3
	J	20	1	26	3	43	3	30	3	.

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TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	2	1	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	4	.	16	2	4	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	5	14	1	27	3	18	1	11	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	8	19	1	43	6	29	4	15	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	1	5	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	4	14	3	26	1	25	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	3	1	3	2	8	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
32	6	18	4	30	3	34	4	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	4	2	2	3	3	6	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	1	4	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	9	27	4	40	7	33	7	21	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	9	27	4	40	7	33	7	21	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	5	11	6	37	5	16	7	8	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3	20	2	58	7	39	7	23	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
4	4	18	7	43	22	38	11	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	6	1	13	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	14	9	2	19	3	8	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	26	58	17	157	37	101	27	39	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	18	1	22	.	7	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 10.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
STAFFORD.												
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	197	54	117	11	205	27	126	19	21	2	24
	J	38	3	5	8	25	7	8	1	1	.	.
Litchfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Stafford .	A	199	55	117	11	205	27	126	19	21	2	24
	J	38	3	5	8	25	7	8	1	1	.	.
SUFFOLK.												
Bury St. Edmunds . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	45	8	21	3	49	5	20	2	12	2	5
	J	3	.	2	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.
Ipswich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	.	37	3	27	2	38	9	23	.	9
	J	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ipswich . . . . Borough Gaol	A	3	1	19	2	5	1	16	2	.	2	.
	J	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	A	18	5	7	.	12	.	8	1	.	.	.
	J	2	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Suffolk .	A	72	14	84	8	93	8	82	14	35	4	15
	J	8	1	10	2	6	.	1	.	5	1	1
SURREY.												
Horsemonger-Lane . . . County Gaol	A	208	97	151	70	80	40	6	2	4	.	2
	J	29	7	19	6	11	1	.	.	.	.	.
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guildford . . . County House of Correction	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southwark . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Surrey .	A	211	97	151	70	80	40	6	2	4	.	2
	J	29	7	19	6	11	1	.	.	.	.	.
SUSSEX.												
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	96	22	86	21	46	14	5	2	2	.	3
	J	16	3	8	2	5	3	.	.	.	.	1
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	19	2	13	5	15	5	27	2	7	.	1
	J	1	.	1	1	4	2	2	.	.	.	.
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol.	A	2	.	.	.	2	1	4	1	1	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Rye. . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex .	A	117	24	101	26	63	21	36	5	11	.	4
	J	18	3	9	3	9	5	3	.	.	.	.
WARWICK.												
Warwick. . . . County Gaol.	A	209	55	132	33	158	37	65	11	36	3	.
	J	23	4	12	2	20	.	3	2	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	12	3	33	2	65	6	64	6	19	1	.
	J	4	1	1	1	4	.	4	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	221	58	165	35	223	43	129	17	55	4	.
	J	27	5	13	3	24	.	7	3	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40	16	57	10	109	16	111	21	60	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
28	3	7	.	16	5	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	16	57	10	109	16	111	21	60	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
28	3	7	.	16	5	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
2	8	1	16	3	21	6	8	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	42	11	20	1	22	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	54	13	37	5	43	8	8	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
1	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	2	3	5	2	2	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
3	18	7	121	44	121	43	20	15	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	24	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	4	.	7	.	2	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	20	13	124	56	125	47	27	26	2	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	24	1	11	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
9	24	4	36	11	30	6	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
1	3	.	3	.	5	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	5	2	18	3	21	1	17	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	29	6	54	14	51	7	29	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
2	6	.	4	.	7	6	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	6	6	34	5	40	9	16	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	35	5	74	16	83	14	44	4	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	1	14	.	15	3	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	14	1	18	5	35	4	16	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	55	12	126	26	158	27	76	10	10	2	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	1	.	.
.	.	1	14	1	15	5	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 10.
Terms of Imprisonment before

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days. M.	Under 14 Days. F.	14 Days and under 1 Month. M.	14 Days and under 1 Month. F.	1 Month and under 2 Months. M.	1 Month and under 2 Months. F.	2 Months and under 3 Months. M.	2 Months and under 3 Months. F.	[illegible] M.
WESTMORELAND.										
Appelby. . . . County Gaol.	A	11	3	6	1	14	2	5	1	2
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction.	A	6	.	5	1	6	2	1	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	17	3	11	2	20	4	6	1	2
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
WILTS.										
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	30	1	26	8	17	8	18	.	6
	J	2	.	6	.	2	.	2	.	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	A	38	6	38	12	63	14	26	7	9
	J	5	1	4	.	5	.	1	1	.
Marlborough. . County Bridewell	A	27	2	13	3	26	2	8	1	3
	J	3	2	2	1	2	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Wilts. .	A	95	9	77	23	106	24	52	8	18
	J	10	3	12	1	9	1	3	1	.
WORCESTER.										
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	106	22	73	13	95	17	48	10	3
	J	14	4	10	1	11	1	7	2	1
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	11	2	13	5	15	4	5	3	2
	J	2	.	1	1	.	1	3	.	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	117	24	86	18	110	21	53	13	1
	J	16	4	11	2	11	2	10	2	1
YORK.										
York . . . . . County Gaol.	A	49	8	75	9	104	15	107	4	7
	J	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction .	A	2	1	3	.	23	4	9	7	3
	J	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	12	1	16	3	37	14	22	4	3
	J	1	1	.	1	5	.	3	1	1
Beverley. . . . ,, ,,	A	14	8	22	4	18	2	36	12	6
	J	.	.	2	.	5	.	1	2	1
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	130	32	171	23	196	36	33	7	.
	J	8	2	13	3	13	2	2	.	.
Kingston-upon-Hull . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	31	17	29	6	39	17	19	8	6
	J	7	.	1	.	9	2	1	.	.
Leeds. . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	20	4	23	4	45	14	18	1	8
	J	3	1	11	.	12	1	3	.	3
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	3	1	.	1	4	.	3	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of York . .	A	265	74	340	50	467	102	250	43	10
	J	22	5	29	4	45	5	11	3	7
Grand Total Adult . .		6318	1949	4232	999	4806	1087	2558	430	839
Grand Total Juvenile .		884	162	474	109	524	96	183	27	59

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TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	3	.	3	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	1	9	1	14	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	6	1	12	2	16	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	3	1	10	1	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	43	5	42	13	33	2	21	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	2	2	1	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	46	6	52	14	41	2	22	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.
.	3	1	2	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
9	20	4	43	14	38	8	24	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
1	4	.	8	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	4	.	2	6	8	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	34	4	45	20	46	9	28	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
2	5	.	8	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	2	8	3	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	26	4	13	1	13	3	15	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	26	6	26	6	10	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	76	12	152	22	100	10	58	4	23	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
3	4	1	11	3	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	15	6	37	13	20	2	14	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	6	1	48	15	28	3	20	2	3	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	14	.	11	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	158	32	287	60	180	25	110	11	31	3	.	.	2	.	22	1	.	.	.	.
6	12	2	36	4	17	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1553		434	3318	935	3060	705	1539	293	251	46	17	2	3	1	185	13	9	4	5	1
297		40	386	84	271	35	55	9	7	2	2	1	.	.	25	2	.	.	.	1

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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of imprisonmen

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Month and under 1 Year.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
ANGLESEY.												
Beaumaris . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	1	8	1	26	1	11	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
BEDFORD.												
Bedford . . . . County Gaol	A	9	.	8	3	17	2	8	.	.	.	2
	J	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	21	4	101	6	178	15	73	4	40	.	2
	J	.	.	12	.	12	1	2	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Bedford	A	30	4	109	9	195	17	81	4	40	.	4
	J	1	.	16	.	12	1	3	.	1	.	.
BERKS.												
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	15	5	96	7	90	8	73	2	34	2	3
	J	10	.	21	1	11	1	7	.	9	.	.
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	15	3	70	13	50	12	11	.	4	.	.
	J	8	2	19	1	7	2	1	.	2	.	.
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	A	7	3	7	1	5	1	2	.	.	.	.
	J	1	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Berks.	A	37	11	173	21	145	21	86	2	38	2	3
	J	19	4	44	3	18	3	8	.	11	.	.
BRECON.												
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	17	2	31	3	23	3	8	2	8	1	2
	J	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
BUCKS.												
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	34	10	152	18	179	15	84	2	35	1	5
	J	11	.	36	7	16	1	6	.	1	.	.
Buckingham. . Borough Gaol	A	3	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks.	A	37	10	157	18	181	15	84	2	35	1	5
	J	15	.	39	7	16	1	6	.	1	.	.
CAMBRIDGE.												
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	32	7	49	4	81	4	51	5	33	.	2
	J	7	.	14	.	5	.	6	.	1	.	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	46	6	68	20	32	5	12	3	7	2	.
	J	9	1	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	A	22	.	74	11	49	11	18	3	15	.	.
	J	.	.	19	2	2	.	4	.	7	3	.
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	19	1	20	4	16	.	21	.	2	.	.
	J	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge	A	119	14	211	39	178	20	102	11	57	2	2
	J	19	1	40	3	10	.	10	.	8	3	.
CARDIGAN.												
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	.	19	2	29	1	18	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol	A	13	2	18	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan	A	15	2	37	2	36	1	18	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	12	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	20	.	.	.	20	.	20
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.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
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.	.	.	.	.	11	2	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	22	2	.	.	23	2	25
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	12	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	23	.	.	.	25	.	25
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
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.	.	.	.	.	12	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	23	.	.	.	25	.	25
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	.	11	1	.	.	12	1	13
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	10	.	10
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.	.	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	2	.	4	1	1	.	5	.	25	1	.	.	33	2	35
.	.	.	.	.	5	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days. M.	Under 14 Days. F.	14 Days and under 1 Month. M.	14 Days and under 1 Month. F.	1 Month and under 2 Months. M.	1 Month and under 2 Months. F.	2 Months and under 3 Months. M.	2 Months and under 3 Months. F.	3 Months and under 6 Months. M.	3 Months and under 6 Months. F.	6 Months and under 1 Year. M.	6 Months and under 1 Year. F.
CARMARTHEN.													
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	17	7	30	3	47	6	8	3	10	.	1	.
	J	.	.	5	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
CARNARVON.													
Carnarvon. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	1	15	2	17	5	11	.	6	1	6	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.													
Chester . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	10	1	13	2	8	.	6	.	8	.
	J	.	.	7	.	8	.	4	.	1	1	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	46	55	53	97	56	47	35	21	34	21	21	4
	J	24	7	8	6	2	1	6	.	4	.	.	1
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	A	62	9	402	76	305	70	110	15	90	18	9	.
	J	7	.	59	2	24	7	7	3	3	1	.	.
,, Total—County of Chester.	A	108	64	465	174	374	119	153	36	130	39	37	4
	J	31	7	74	8	34	8	17	3	8	2	.	1
CORNWALL.													
Bodmin . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	14	5	208	48	98	34	28	9	26	6	22	1
	J	.	.	13	2	16	1	5	1	2	.	3	.
Falmouth . . Town Gaol.	A	14	2	20	2	15	.	23	.	4	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	1	2	3	5	4	4	.	3	.	2	.
	J	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall	A	30	8	230	53	118	38	55	9	33	6	24	1
	J	4	.	16	2	17	1	5	2	3	.	3	.
CUMBERLAND.													
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	30	20	50	10	90	20	80	2	8	.	10	.
	J	.	.	20	10	10	4	5	.	.	.	.	.
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction.	A	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	A	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cumberland	A	40	26	50	10	90	20	80	2	8	.	10	.
	J	7	.	20	10	10	4	5	.	.	.	.	.
DENBIGH.													
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	13	.	32	5	46	15	30	1	18	3	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
DERBY.													
Derby . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	59	5	234	49	225	37	118	5	92	7	11	.
	J	6	1	29	3	29	2	13	.	3	.	.	.
DEVON.													
Exeter . . . . County Gaol.	A	8	7	33	9	35	14	22	.	17	3	25	.
	J	2	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction.	A	63	18	349	122	219	61	56	12	49	8	3	1
	J	14	3	54	15	27	1	4	.	1	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	116	37	36	22	19	10	9	.	9	.	.	.
	J	16	1	4	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	18	3	21
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment w

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DEVON—*continued.*													
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	48	10	32	10	16	3	3	1	1	.	.	.
	J	2	1	5	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	.	.
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	A	9	2	8	3	5	2	2	.	3	1	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tiverton . . . ,, ,,	A	6	5	9	5	27	1	5	.	3	.	.	.
	J	4	1	7	1	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Bideford . . . ,, ,,	A	1	.	3	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradnench . . ,, ,,	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plympton Earle Borough Gaoland Lock-up-House	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon	A	257	79	470	173	323	91	97	13	82	12	28	1
	J	41	7	72	16	40	4	14	.	3	.	.	.
DORSET.													
Dorchester . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	23	5	196	34	244	33	81	15	45	4	14	1
	J	5	2	22	6	38	6	11	.	6	.	2	.
Poole. . . . . Town Gaol	A	5	1	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Dorset	A	28	6	202	35	246	33	81	15	45	4	14	1
	J	7	2	23	6	38	6	11	.	6	.	2	.
DURHAM.													
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	268	69	476	161	295	34	107	14	68	12	2	1
	J	19	4	29	9	12	3	6	1	1	.	.	.
ESSEX.													
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	28	7	132	29	204	31	124	11	57	2	17	.
	J	18	3	42	2	23	2	8	.	2	.	.	.
Colchester. . . County House of Correction	A	11	.	53	9	32	5	19	.	14	3	.	.
	J	2	.	16	1	9	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
,, Borough Gaol	A	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	A	162	28	126	8	89	20	48	1	17	1	1	.
	J	24	3	10	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Essex	A	201	35	313	46	327	56	191	12	88	6	18	1
	J	49	6	72	7	34	2	9	.	2	1	.	.
FLINT.													
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	2	27	1	29	2	8	2	8	1	2	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLAMORGAN.													
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	A	49	12	64	23	94	14	18	1	7	1	4	.
	J	3	2	2	2	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction	A	11	4	43	6	22	3	7	.	10	.	1	.
	J	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	60	16	107	29	116	17	25	1	17	1	5	.
	J	3	3	3	3	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Unfinished Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprison

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
GLOUCESTER.												
Gloucester . . County Gaol and Penitentiary	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	35	10	17	2	8	2	3	.	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horseley. . . . County House of Correction.	A	42	12	76	32	48	9	25	1	13	1	.
	J	3	1	38	1	6	2	1	.	.	.	.
Northleach . . ,, ,,	A	41	12	131	53	99	10	53	1	34	1	3
	J	11	3	34	7	12	1	4	.	13	.	.
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	50	11	33	9	40	8	14	.	4	.	1
	J	8	3	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	A	31	9	54	8	48	4	16	.	17	.	.
	J	5	2	18	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	2	4	1	6	.	3	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Gloucester	A	200	56	315	105	249	33	114	2	69	2	5
	J	29	9	94	8	30	3	6	1	14	.	1
HANTS.												
Winchester . . County Gaol	A	13	.	11	.	6	1	5	1	3	.	2
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	41	14	135	20	220	28	85	7	38	1	13
	J	14	.	14	3	29	4	6	.	5	.	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	146	78	55	8	33	6	7	.	21	.	.
	J	28	2	12	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	44	8	28	5	31	4	16	.	8	1	1
	J	3	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	20	5	6	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
	J	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Hants	A	264	105	235	36	290	40	114	8	70	2	26
	J	49	3	30	3	36	4	7	.	5	.	.
HEREFORD.												
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	32	16	62	15	32	12	18	3	17	.	1
	J	2	1	7	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	16	4	17	9	16	5	10	4	4	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Hereford	A	48	20	79	24	48	17	28	7	21	.	1
	J	3	1	8	3	4	1	.	1	.	.	.
HERTS.												
Hertford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	31	10	113	17	159	16	63	3	26	.	4
	J	4	.	26	1	10	1	10	.	1	.	.
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	30	2	48	3	52	4	40	.	12	.	9
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Total—County of Herts	A	61	12	161	20	211	20	103	3	38	.	13
	J	6	.	26	1	10	1	10	.	4	.	.
HUNTINGDON.												
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	36	3	70	12	82	7	34	.	26	.	2
	J	.	.	8	.	5	2	2	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
.	.	.	.	.	32	4	10	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	2	.	53	4	.	.	61	4	65
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonm

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		[illegible]
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
KENT.												
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	262	148	630	434	340	234	95	23	92	12	9
	J	29	18	65	29	45	10	5	2	16	.	.
St. Augustine's, Canterbury . . ,, ,,	A	31	5	58	19	63	9	17	2	11	.	.
	J	11	2	13	1	3	.	2	.	1	.	.
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	5	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	16	7	14	2	6	.	2	.	1	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	1	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.
	J	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dover . . . . ,, ...	A	55	14	89	18	26	6	14	5	13	.	2
	J	9	6	13	3	5	.	1	.	.	.	.
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	11	2	28	6	26	6	1	3	4	1	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romney Marsh ,, ,,	A	3	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . ,, ,,	A	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent .	A	388	180	832	480	466	256	129	33	122	13	11
	J	60	27	93	33	54	10	8	2	17	.	.
LANCASTER.												
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	A	4	.	1	2	5	2	1	3	3	.	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Preston . . . . County House of Correction	A	207	41	328	64	550	115	128	21	123	15	12
	J	13	4	43	9	39	3	8	.	17	1	.
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	85	12	837	52	240	36	122	13	116	5	1
	J	13	.	45	4	20	4	7	1	4	1	.
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	2601	1628	1241	1019	432	254	499	222	40	.	.
	J	405	109	188	72	96	24	132	30	1	.	.
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	A	436	143	528	201	812	845	240	69	470	72	10
	J	91	8	55	8	99	23	58	2	51	5	.
Total—County of Lancaster	A	3333	1824	2935	1338	2039	752	990	328	752	92	38
	J	522	121	331	93	254	54	205	33	73	7	.
LEICESTER.												
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	29	4	114	11	160	10	56	5	53	.	5
	J	8	.	27	1	19	.	5	1	8	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	96	10	30	9	25	3	20	.	10	1	.
	J	12	1	13	.	11	1	3	.	2	.	.
Total—County of Leicester	A	125	14	144	20	185	13	76	5	63	1	5
	J	20	1	40	1	30	1	8	1	10	.	.
LINCOLN.												
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	20	7	17	2	11	2	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	82	4	233	21	158	13	46	6	55	6	.
	J	12	5	27	4	18	3	11	3	12	1	.
Spilsby . . . . County House of Correction	A	22	2	159	11	57	2	23	.	15	.	.
	J	9	1	18	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	18	5	159	18	45	6	30	2	23	.	1
	J	3	1	17	3	2	.	3	.	.	.	.
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	A	5	1	52	5	31	1	22	.	23	.	.
	J	3	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	A	4	3	29	12	9	4	4	.	.	.	3
	J	3	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	21	2	15	.	4	.	8	1	.	.	7	.	55	3	.	.	62	3	65
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINCOLN—*continued.*													
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	A	35	6	31	6	35	3	24	1	7	1	5	.
	J	8	1	8	.	7	2	2	1	2	.	.	.
Grantham. . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	13	1	2	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . . ,, ,, ...	A	4	1	19	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln	A	203	30	701	75	354	33	150	9	126	7	11	1
	J	41	11	84	7	35	6	16	4	14	1	1	.
MERIONETH.													
Dolgelly . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	1	1	.	11	3	1	.	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	A	12	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth	A	12	1	5	.	11	3	1	.	1	.	.	.
	J	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.													
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coldbath-fields County House of Correction	A	2060	899	1562	430	1234	462	553	66	389	32	60	.
	J	295	24	182	20	191	10	68	7	59	2	.	.
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	527	373	406	470	306	117	75	35	80	62	15	14
	J	108	34	112	24	54	4	23	.	16	2	1	.
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	A	52	81	147	246	175	58	86	36	83	13	.	.
	J	10	13	36	31	38	3	17	2	27	.	.	.
Tothill-fields. . County House of Correction	A	1906	1217	1481	919	824	424	160	37	190	56	46	23
	J	297	58	216	64	133	18	30	1	34	2	4	1
Total—County of Middlesex.	A	4545	2570	3596	2065	2599	1061	874	174	742	163	121	37
	J	710	129	546	139	416	35	138	10	136	6	5	1
MONMOUTH.													
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	1	1	1	12	2	3	.	.	.	1	.
	J	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction	A	23	8	137	44	104	47	34	4	19	4	4	1
	J	8	1	18	.	19	2	1	5	8	2	.	.
Total—County of Monmouth.	A	27	9	138	45	116	49	37	4	19	4	5	1
	J	9	1	18	1	19	2	1	5	8	2	.	.
MONTGOMERY.													
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	13	4	23	3	38	8	12	1	6	3	1	.
	J	4	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	2	.	.
NORFOLK.													
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	57	.	202	.	90	.	21	.	27	.	4	.
	J	9	.	20	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	28	3	48	10	57	1	23	.	4	.	.	.
	J	.	.	12	1	5	.	2	.	4	.	.	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	A	59	.	66	.	82	.	43	.	22	.	7	.
	J	7	.	6	.	10	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	39	11	43	30	63	11	22	1	27	3	.	.
	J	12	2	11	1	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	19	.	37	.	18	.	7	.	2	.	.
	J	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Imprisonment.	Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonme

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
NORFOLK—*continued.*												
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	22	3	17	5	42	2	18	2	12	1	14
	J	2	.	3	1	6	.	2	1	6	.	.
King's Lynn	A	33	13	12	7	21	.	9	.	1	.	.
	J	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford, Borough Gaol	A	12	2	14	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk	A	250	51	402	90	362	34	136	10	93	6	25
	J	45	5	54	5	37	3	9	1	13	.	.
NORTHAMPTON.												
Northampton, County Gaol and House of Correction	A	55	2	105	18	135	30	70	5	23	1	.
	J	8	.	16	2	8	3	3	.	1	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	19	6	32	16	21	10	8	3	8	.	.
	J	1	1	3	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	.
Peterborough, Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	31	1	29	1	15	2	7	1	6	.	4
	J	4	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northampton	A	105	9	166	35	171	42	85	9	37	1	4
	J	13	1	20	2	16	4	7	.	1	.	.
NORTHUMBERLAND.												
Morpeth, County Gaol and House of Correction	A	40	3	30	3	96	6	52	5	30	4	4
	J	1	.	5	.	9	5	5	.	6	1	.
Tynemouth ,, ,,	A	54	12	15	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	7	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alnwick ,, ,,	A	40	7	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	6	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hexham ,, ,,	A	10	.	12	1	5	2	.	.	1	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	168	98	75	22	89	24	22	18	30	3	10
	J	71	15	40	6	46	11	8	3	11	4	.
Berwick-upon Tweed, Borough Gaol	A	9	3	13	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	.
	J	3	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northumberland	A	321	123	158	34	200	32	75	23	64	7	14
	J	89	27	48	6	58	16	13	3	17	5	.
NOTTS.												
Nottingham, County Gaol	A	57	5	15	3	2	.	3	.	1	.	.
	J	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	28	4	20	.	40	5	11	1	37	1	1
	J	9	.	3	1	8	.	1	.	8	.	.
Southwell, County House of Correction	A	41	3	96	15	130	1	67	.	50	.	.
	J	2	.	10	.	15	1	2	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Notts	A	126	12	131	18	172	6	81	1	88	1	1
	J	12	1	17	1	23	1	3	.	9	.	.
OXFORD.												
Oxford, County Gaol and House of Correction	A	41	9	140	20	221	19	61	2	25	3	9
	J	6	.	12	4	23	2	4	.	.	.	1
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	26	27	24	60	9	.	2	.	.	.	.
	J	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banbury, Borough Gaol	A	9	4	5	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Oxford	A	76	40	169	80	231	19	65	2	25	3	9
	J	22	3	12	5	23	2	5	.	.	.	1

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Unfinished Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Bursties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprison

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders . { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
PEMBROKE.												
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction	A	18	6	26	11	73	4	8	4	7	1	
	J	1	.	8	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	
RADNOR.												
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	2	12	7	4	1	2	.	2	1	
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
New Radnor. . Borough Gaol	A	1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Radnor	A	7	2	14	9	6	1	2	.	2	1	
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
RUTLAND.												
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	44	1	6	2	16	.	8	.	2	.	
	J	3	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	
SALOP.												
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	78	19	194	48	175	22	56	2	47	1	
	J	10	3	16	.	16	.	5	1	2	2	
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	6	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	1	1	11	1	18	1	1	1	.	.	
	J	1	.	6	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	
Total—County of Salop	A	85	21	209	50	193	23	57	3	47	1	
	J	11	3	28	.	20	.	6	1	2	2	
SOMERSET.												
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	39	9	159	45	112	45	43	13	21	7	
	J	15	3	29	7	15	6	4	1	2	.	
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	A	16	11	164	45	144	31	70	20	27	4	
	J	6	.	50	9	29	6	13	2	6	.	
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	162	157	140	94	156	40	29	10	20	.	
	J	81	10	47	2	37	2	21	.	1	.	
Bristol . . . . Common Gaol	A	21	2	9	3	21	1	6	.	6	1	
	J	12	.	19	1	29	1	8	.	3	1	
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	165	54	68	20	23	8	9	.	9	1	
	J	29	8	23	3	9	2	6	.	11	.	
Total—County of Somerset	A	403	243	540	207	456	125	157	43	83	13	
	J	143	21	168	22	119	17	52	3	23	1	
STAFFORD.												
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	103	14	748	162	502	92	211	9	210	11	
	J	15	4	58	13	62	5	9	.	28	2	
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Stafford.	A	108	14	748	162	502	92	211	9	210	11	
	J	17	4	58	13	62	5	9	.	28	2	
SUFFOLK.												
Bury St. Edmunds . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	43	6	160	15	81	4	82	7	52	3	
	J	7	5	31	1	11	1	4	.	.	.	
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	28	12	139	16	49	7	51	3	26	2	
	J	10	.	14	5	4	1	1	.	.	.	
,, Borough Gaol	A	16	2	32	9	15	6	3	.	2	.	
	J	8	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	A	20	3	29	6	24	4	16	2	8	1	
	J	8	.	5	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	
Total—County of Suffolk.	A	107	23	360	46	169	21	152	12	88	6	
	J	33	7	53	7	19	2	7	.	.	.	

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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.	.	.	.	.	44	7	52	3	.	.	13	.	1	.	8	.	118	10	.	.	123	11	134		
.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1					
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment un

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days. M.	Under 14 Days. F.	14 Days and under 1 Month. M.	14 Days and under 1 Month. F.	1 Month and under 2 Months. M.	1 Month and under 2 Months. F.	2 Months and under 3 Months. M.	2 Months and under 3 Months. F.	3 Months and under 6 Months. M.	3 Months and under 6 Months. F.	6 Months and under 1 Year. M.	6 Months and under 1 Year. F.
SURREY.													
Horsemonger-lane . . . County Gaol	A	332	74	237	64	171	30	56	18	53	44	7	3
	J	7	.	12	3	3	1	1	.	2	1	.	.
Brixton . . . County House of Correction	A	361	331	527	421	412	183	129	58	57	10	2	.
	J	141	39	151	27	117	12	24	2	20	.	.	.
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	A	40	17	194	86	84	21	48	19	87	9	4	1
	J	6	3	16	3	11	1	11	.	35	.	1	.
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	A	187	225	194	177	101	68	30	12	5	1	3	.
	J	30	30	42	11	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	27	.	44	.	18
	J	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Surrey.	A	920	847	1152	748	768	338	263	134	202	108	16	22
	J	184	72	221	46	150	15	36	2	57	2	1	.
SUSSEX.													
Lewes. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	51	34	152	39	132	25	60	5	32	3	.	.
	J	14	2	28	5	19	.	5	.	4	.	.	.
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	6	5	77	12	47	4	20	1	15	2	1	.
	J	6	3	9	3	9	1	3	.	2	.	.	.
Battle. . . . County House of Correction	A	20	2	44	7	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hastings. . . Town Gaol	A	45	10	21	3	17	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
	J	10	3	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Winchelsea . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . . ,, ,,	A	8	1	2	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
	J	3	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex.	A	130	52	296	62	214	32	84	6	49	5	1	.
	J	36	9	45	10	32	1	8	.	7	.	.	.
WARWICK.													
Warwick . . . County Gaol.	A	35	2	105	14	75	10	23	3	7	.	5	4
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	53	10	450	93	259	51	110	10	73	2	5	.
	J	18	.	55	11	49	9	33	6	49	4	.	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	20	69	20	43	8	22	1	16	2	2	.
	J	.	.	17	1	14	.	7	1	3	2	.	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	104	32	624	127	377	69	155	14	96	4	12	4
	J	18	.	74	12	63	9	40	7	52	6	.	.
WESTMORLAND.													
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	A	4	.	10	.	11	1	2	.	2	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . County House of Correction	A	20	5	46	7	34	4	10	.	12	.	.	.
	J	4	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	24	5	56	7	45	5	12	.	14	.	1	.
	J	4	.	5	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
WILTS.													
Fisherton Anger (Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	3	33	1	60	4	28	.	17	.	1	.
	J	5	1	3	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	29	6	90	33	152	28	81	15	47	6	3	.
	J	12	.	10	2	19	2	2	.	2	.	.	.
Marlborough. . County Bridewell . . .	A	5	.	35	9	43	10	18	1	9	1	.	.
	J	3	.	3	2	6	3	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Wilts.	A	50	9	158	43	235	42	127	16	73	7	4	.
	J	20	1	16	5	27	5	5	.	3	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Bail.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	35	6	13	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	54	6	.	.	64	6	70
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment un

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
WORCESTER.													
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	43	6	158	31	181	30	47	2	43	.	6	.
	J	3	4	23	2	25	1	5	.	3	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	21	7	44	6	17	1	7	1	4	.	.	.
	J	8	1	12	3	10	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	64	13	202	37	198	31	54	3	47	.	6	.
	J	11	5	35	5	35	2	5	.	4	1	.	.
YORK.													
York . . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	181	60	29	12	30	9	7	.	7	2	1	.
	J	44	18	1	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	39	4	417	60	319	39	64	8	34	6	4	.
	J	7	2	45	7	40	7	8	.	3	.	.	.
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	A	49	.	239	26	285	30	27	2	21	.	7	.
	J	4	.	23	.	10	3	3	.	11	1	.	.
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	71	16	531	109	1057	162	378	30	227	21	40	1
	J	12	1	30	11	58	13	17	5	22	3	1	.
Kingston-upon-Hull . . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	207	63	136	43	96	21	40	11	33	7	1	.
	J	58	4	35	1	54	2	11	.	14	.	3	.
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	186	66	106	20	140	57	71	8	39	2	4	1
	J	19	3	10	.	27	2	11	.	34	5	.	.
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	4	3	.	2	20	4	7	1	4	1	.	.
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	11	1	1	2	15	2	1	.	1	.	.	.
	J	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of York .	A	749	214	1460	274	1962	324	595	60	366	39	57	2
	J	153	28	145	20	196	29	50	5	84	9	4	.
Grand Total Adult . .		1430	6896	19488	7099	16097	4933	6343	1057	4431	509	630	96
Grand Toal Juvenile .		2500	526	2777	529	2078	271	769	83	630	52	25	2

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TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	27	1	21	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	56	3	.	.	59	3	62
.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	6	3	9
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	32	3	21	2	.	.	6	1	.	.	2	.	61	6	.	.	65	6	71
.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
.	.	.	.	.	32	3	71	3	1	.	32	3	6	.	4	.	146	9	.	.	147	10	157
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	8	2	10
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	44	10	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	11	.	.	58	11	69
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	1	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1			
.	.	.	.	.	9	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	20	3	23
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	96	17	94	5	1	.	33	3	6	.	4	.	34	25	.	.	246	27	273
.	.	.	.	.	7	1	3	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2			
191		60	.	.	1329	210	854	88	76	6	187	11	25	.	86	2	2557	317	.	.	2771	328	3099
4		.	.	.	145	9	55	1	6	.	4	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	214	11			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition. M.	Slight Indisposition. F.	Infirmary Cases. M.	Infirmary Cases. F.	Criminal Lunatics. M.	Criminal Lunatics. F.	Pardons on Medical Grounds. M.	Pardons on Medical Grounds. F.	Deaths. M.	Deaths. F.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one time. M.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one time. F.	TABLE No. 15. which Prisoners Employed in of the Year. Hard Labour. M.	Hard Labour. F.	Imprisonment not Penal. Hard La. M.
ANGLESEY.																
Beaumaris. County Gaol and House of Correction	A	40	5	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	4	3	26	7	30
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
BEDFORD.																
Bedford. County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	99	8	16	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	16	2	519	34	.
	J	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	32	1	.
Total—County of Bedford	A	99	8	16	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	16	2	519	34	.
	J	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	32	1	.
BERKS.																
Reading. County Gaol and House of Correction	A	106	3	16	1	1	2	1	.	2	.	21	1	.	.	702
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94
Abingdon. County House of Correction	A	97	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	126	12	57
	J	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	13
Newbury. Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Windsor. ,,	A	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	8	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.
Total—County of Berks	A	206	14	17	2	2	2	1	.	2	.	25	1	156	20	765
	J	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	5	107
BRECON.																
Brecknock. County Gaol and House of Correction	A	21	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	110	.	23
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.
BUCKS.																
Aylesbury. County Gaol and House of Correction	A	252	22	4	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	15	3	51	.	589
	J	22	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	11	.	46
Buckingham. Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks	A	252	22	4	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	15	3	52	1	589
	J	22	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	11	.	46
CAMBRIDGE.																
Cambridge. County Gaol and House of Correction	A	79	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	244	13	114
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	36
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	30	75
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Wisbeach. House of Correction	A	43	8	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	3	2	172	31	101
	J	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	5	17
Ely. ,, ,,	A	37	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	73	.	3
	J	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge	A	166	23	5	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	15	5	635	74	293
	J	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	45	6	77
CARDIGAN.																
Cardigan. County Gaol and House of Correction	A	42	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	74	3	15
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Aberystwith. Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan	A	42	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	74	3	15
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

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TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

			Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	8	2	10
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	14	.	6	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	25	.	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	67	2	44	7	65	4	.	.	176	13	.	.	180	13	193
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
2	.	2	1	.	1	.	70	2	58	7	71	4	.	.	201	13	.	.	205	13	218
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
.	.	2	.	.	1	.	27	4	47	6	74	6	1	.	150	16	.	.	193	19	212
.	.	6	.	.	2	.	8	.	20	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	43	3			
.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	41	19	.	.	47	19	.	.	54	24	78
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	7	5			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	17	.	17
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	2	3	.	4	.	27	4	55	6	123	25	1	.	213	35	.	.	264	43	307
.	.	11	.	.	2	.	8	.	20	1	21	7	.	.	.	.	51	8			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	1	100	2	.	.	129	3	.	.	137	3	140
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	22	3	.	.	47	6	.	.	69	9	24	.	93	9	102
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	22	3	.	.	47	6	.	.	69	9	.	.	93	9	102
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	24	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	92	5	18	.	.	.	102	5	.	.	132	7	139
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	30	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	1	.	.	12	2	.	.	17	2	19
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	4	5	6	40	6	.	.	53	16	.	.	77	24	101
.	.	9	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	17	8	2	.	.	.	24	8			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	32	.	11	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	64	4	68
.	.	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	10	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	17	4			
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	14	4	120	12	80	7	.	.	214	23	.	.	290	37	327
.	.	18	.	.	1	.	7	.	31	6	35	8	2	.	.	.	76	14			
.	.	.	6	.	.	.	12	.	18	1	19	1	.	.	55	2	.	.	55	2	57
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	6	.	.	.	12	.	18	1	19	1	.	.	55	2	.	.	55	2	57
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		TABLE No. 1 which Prison Employed i of the Year. Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard La
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
CARMARTHEN.																
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	47	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	137	35	11
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	1
CARNARVON.																
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	85	5	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	79	12	52
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
CHESTER.																
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	A	434	54	55	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	16	2	220	35	214
	J	7	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	20	4	16
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	37	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	344	.	.
	J	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	.
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	A	842	297	30	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	20	5	1111	282	530
	J	31	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	167	23	33
Total—County of Chester	A	1313	356	85	8	1	.	1	.	2	.	39	11	1675	317	844
	J	38	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	235	27	49
CORNWALL.																
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	120	40	16	3	.	1	1	.	2	.	10	7	388	130	141
	J	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	6	32
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	26	.	40
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	13	7	2
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Helstone . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall.	A	128	41	16	3	.	1	1	.	2	.	14	8	427	137	183
	J	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	7	22
CUMBERLAND.																
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	127	59	40	2	.	.	1	.	6	1	12	7	323	79	112
	J	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	20	.
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cumberland.	A	127	59	40	2	.	.	1	.	6	1	12	7	323	79	112
	J	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	20	.
DENBIGH.																
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	142	39	55	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	168	31	.
	J	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	15	4	.
DERBY.																
Derby. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	187	9	35	7	2	.	.	.	2	1	29	4	798	109	224
	J	63	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	54	6	49

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TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	20	4	6	.	15	5	.	.	45	9	.	.	52	9	61
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
.	.	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	50	1	408	12	.	.	470	13	.	.	473	15	488
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	22	120	10	.	.	207	32	.	.	236	37	273
.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4	11	1	.	.	.	.	29	5			
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	5	21	7	9	42	.	1	39	55	.	.	46	55	101
.	.	15	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
4	4	4	1	.	2	.	57	2	106	.	1010	95	.	.	1176	97	.	.	1560	108	1668
.	1	34	.	.	12	.	44	.	51	.	277	11	.	.	.	.	384	11			
4	4	4	2	.	2	.	65	7	214	29	1139	147	.	1	1422	184	.	.	1842	200	2042
.	1	61	.	.	12	.	46	.	70	4	292	12	.	.	.	.	420	16			
.	1	2	.	.	4	.	60	31	32	.	95	28	37	35	228	94	.	.	302	100	402
.	.	9	.	.	.	.	17	1	18	1	24	.	15	4	.	.	74	6			
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	17	12	69	.	.	19	86	.	.	59	101	160
.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	3	33	12	.	.	.	.	40	15			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	4	.	.	4	.	60	31	39	17	107	97	37	35	247	180	.	.	361	201	562
.	.	11	.	.	2	.	17	1	23	4	57	12	15	4	.	.	114	21			
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	56	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	5	.	.	66	6	72
.	.	14	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	56	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	5	.	.	66	6	72
.	.	14	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1			
.	.	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	103	10	112	11	.	.	217	21	.	.	231	25	256
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	9	2	.	.	.	.	14	4			
.	.	3	.	.	3	.	65	18	28	11	20	7	.	.	116	36	.	.	202	58	260
.	.	7	.	.	8	.	27	3	14	11	37	8	.	.	.	.	86	22			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		TA w E o
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
DEVON.														
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	A	7	1	43	31	1	.	.	.	3	1	5	4	.
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	78	6	72	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	111
	J	5	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	100	25	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	10	1	14
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	29	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstaple . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tiverton . . . ,, ,,	A	62	7	7	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	10	.	6
	J	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bideford . . . ,, ,,	A	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradninch . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth . . ,, ,,	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plympton Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon	A	279	49	127	85	1	.	2	2	6	1	41	16	133
	J	17	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16
DORSET.														
Dorchester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	476	37	243	20	.	.	1	.	3	.	22	6	73
	J	30	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	A	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Dorset	A	780	40	243	20	.	.	1	.	4	.	24	8	75
	J	30	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7
DURHAM.														
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	919	235	60	3	2	.	2	.	2	1	51	16	129
	J	23	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
ESSEX.														
Springfield . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	260	32	28	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	11	3	53
	J	16	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8
Colchester . . . County House of Correction	A	39	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	16
	J	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
,, Borough Gaol	A	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	A	116	15	25	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	38
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Maldon . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romford . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Essex	A	427	56	56	8	2	3	.	.	1	.	36	7	104
	J	16	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
FLINT.														
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	52	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
39	17	12	.	.	.	.	64	12	.	9	.	.	.	.	64	21	.	.	113	22	135
11	5	13	.	.	.	.	49	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	1			
39	16	14	.	.	1	.	68	48	138	9	40	.	.	.	247	57	.	.	290	60	350
1	3	10	.	.	.	.	7	3	33	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	43	3			
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	8	6	14
2	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			
17	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	1	7
2	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
16	3	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	11	.	11
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	37	9	.	.	3	.	142	60	146	23	41	1	.	.	332	84	.	.	432	89	521
18	8	55	.	.	2	.	56	4	34	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	100	5			
7	6	9	.	.	.	.	37	.	106	4	33	.	.	.	176	4	.	.	205	5	210
3	.	29	.	.	.	.	6	.	16	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	29	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	6	9	.	.	.	.	37	.	106	4	33	.	.	.	176	4	.	.	205	5	210
3	.	29	.	.	.	.	6	.	16	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	29	1			
29	3	.	2	.	2	.	99	18	5	20	418	60	.	.	526	98	.	.	596	117	713
3	1	18	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	9	63	9	.	.	.	.	70	19			
44	3	9	.	.	3	.	190	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	195	10	.	.	324	10	234
7	1	31	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.			
8	1	2	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	31	.	31
1	.	4	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	20	.	20
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.			
.	.	2	.	.	1	.	3	.	76	.	103	.	14	.	197	.	.	.	215	.	215
.	.	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	18	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
52	4	13	.	.	4	.	206	10	91	.	112	.	14	.	427	10	.	.	490	10	500
8	1	49	.	.	.	.	35	.	13	.	10	.	5	.	.	.	63	.			
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	8
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		TABLE No. 15.- which Prisoners Employed in of the Year. Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard La- bour.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
GLAMORGAN.																	
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	164	35	21	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	215	76	170	[illegible]
	J	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	16	.	.
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction	A	117	31	25	14	.	.	.	.	3	3	12	7	159	45	100	37
	J	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	6	.
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	281	66	46	29	.	.	.	.	3	3	19	9	374	121	270	79
	J	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	25	6	.
GLOUCESTER.																	
Gloucester . . . County Gaol end Penetentiary	A	954	321	122	43	.	.	6	3	4	1	85	16	79	16	.	.
	J	129	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	7	2
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	103	.	.	20
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
,, City Bridewell and Police Station	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horseley . . . County House of Correction	A	129	22	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	233	64	55	7
	J	13	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	48	9	12	1
Northleach . . ,, ,,	A	104	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	337	87	76	4
	J	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	12	9	2
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	66	8	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1	104	20	43	9
	J	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	3	.
Lawfordsgate. . ,, ,,	A	71	11	2	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	7	5	183	21	.	.
	J	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	2	.	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	23	.	10	7
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Total—County of Gloucester	A	1279	375	133	51	1	1	7	3	7	2	129	24	1062	208	184	6[illegible]
	J	164	5	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	173	27	48	4
HANTS.																	
Winchester . . County Gaol.	A	131	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	7	.	.	278	7[illegible]
	J	7	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	22	[illegible]
,, County House of Correction	A	137	22	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	547	.	.	6[illegible]
	J	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	85	.	.	[illegible]
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	151	23	11	1	.	.	1	.	5	.	17	.	151	.	.	2[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	4
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	64	20	23	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	1	85	23	55	11
	J	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	6	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Hants	A	487	85	65	6	.	.	2	.	6	.	57	11	883	23	333	2[illegible]
	J	24	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	1	95	.	74	1[illegible]
HEREFORD.																	
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	174	22	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	254	33	.	.
	J	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	.	.
,, . . . City Gaol	A	45	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	77	32	16	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	4	[illegible]
Total—County of Hereford	A	219	32	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	331	65	16	[illegible]
	J	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	4	[illegible]
HERTS.																	
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	59	6	75	4	.	.	.	.	9	.	30	3	488	46	225	[illegible]
	J	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	68	4	13	[illegible]
St. Alban's. . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	38	5	22	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	2	131	7	62	[illegible]
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	[illegible]
Total—County of Herts	A	97	11	97	5	.	.	.	.	10	.	39	5	619	53	2[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	9	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	73	4	13	[illegible]

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TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	43	10	.	.	.	.	45	10	.	.	52	10	62
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
26	12	2	1	.	.	.	10	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	14	6	20
1	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5			
45	15	2	3	.	.	.	10	1	45	10	.	.	.	.	58	11	.	.	66	16	82
1	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	5			
.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	153	8	158	8	.	.	237	8	245
.	.	11	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	73	.	.	.	79	.			
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	40	1	.	.	.	.	46	1	.	.	60	1	61
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	3	5	4	.	3	8	.	42	10	.	.	53	13	66
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	11	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	3	.	1	24	7	7	.	54	11	.	.	92	17	109
.	.	13	.	.	2	.	17	1	.	1	17	4	2	.	.	.	38	6			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	21	2	.	.	27	2	29
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	41	1	.	.	66	.	.	.	107	1	.	.	122	1	123
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	15	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	13	.	13
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
.	.	1	4	.	2	.	117	7	46	6	97	12	168	8	434	33	.	.	604	42	646
.	.	31	.	.	7	.	53	2	5	1	27	5	78	1	.	.	170	9			
.	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	53	2	14	1	.	.	69	3	.	.	73	3	76
7	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
1	3	7	1	.	3	.	40	9	1	.	5	17	.	.	50	26	.	.	54	26	80
	.	16	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
	4	1	5	.	1	.	2	.	80	1	56	1	.	.	144	2	.	.	152	2	154
	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	7	3	19	7	.	.	29	8	37
	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	10	1			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	11	13	12	.	4	.	42	9	142	7	75	19	7	3	282	38	.	.	308	39	347
	4	55	.	.	1	.	3	.	12	1	4	.	6	.	.	.	26	1			
	.	1	.	.	1	.	78	.	4	1	138	.	.	.	221	1	.	.	225	1	22
	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	29	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	34	.	34
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	.	2	.	.	2	.	81	.	5	1	167	.	.	.	255	1	.	.	259	1	260
	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
	7	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	151	32	.	.	.	.	151	32	.	.	188	32	220
	.	15	.	.	1	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.			
	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	45	1	180	1	.	.	228	2	.	.	248	3	251
	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	20	1			
	7	15	2	.	1	.	.	.	196	33	180	1	.	.	379	34	.	.	436	35	471
	.	18	.	.	1	.	.	.	37	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	57	1			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		TABLE No. 1 which Prison Employed of the Year. Hard Labour.		Employment not Hard Labour.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
HUNTINGDON.																
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	157	14	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	260	24	43
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	4
KENT.																
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	433	318	408	270	2	1	.	1	7	1	15	11	1660	866	429
	J	46	29	39	26	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	221	66	13
St. Augustine's, Canterbury . ,, ,,	A	27	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	184	41	47
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	10
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	15	2	24
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
,, City House of Correction	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	6	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dover . . . . . ,, ,,	A	15	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	152	32	68
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	7	9
Sandwich . . . ,, ,,	A	40	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	80	21	30
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1
Folkestone . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romney Marsh ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Faversham . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent	A	521	336	413	272	2	1	.	1	7	1	23	14	2121	908	619
	J	46	30	39	26	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	270	82	23
LANCASTER.																
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	A	3903	793	95	45	.	.	3	2	.	.	28	8	282	77	10
	J	710	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	17	6	.
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	A	337	73	345	143	.	.	2	.	5	.	13	5	1493	298	314
	J	32	21	36	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	162	23	28
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	3499	586	158	54	.	.	2	.	11	3	17	5	1822	256	400
	J	40	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	19	19
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	562	113	184	62	.	.	3	1	6	3	49	20	2918	2749	359
	J	68	5	22	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	705	253	28
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	A	. *	.	298	126	1	.	.	.	11	3	14	16	2290	913	2001
	J	.	.	15	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	469	69	190
Total—County of Lancaster.	A	8301	1566	1000	430	1	.	10	3	33	9	121	54	8803	4193	3017
	J	850	39	79	25	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	4	1475	350	466
LEICESTER.																
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	218	21	6	6	.	.	2	.	3	.	27	8	712	47	131
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	3	21
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	110	17	27	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	2	194	30	179
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	2	48
Total—County of Leicester	A	328	41	33	15	1	1	2	.	3	.	37	10	906	77	310
	J	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	5	69
LINCOLN.																
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	116	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	22	3	.	.	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	35	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	62	13	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.

* No Record kept.

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TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Publicly.	Privately.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	143	1	.	.	.	.	153	1	.	.	155	1	156
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
2	83	.	.	.	.	225	50	371	136	125	23	.	.	731	209	.	.	915	231	1146
3	25	.	.	.	.	24	6	112	14	58	2	.	.	.	.	194	22			
.	1	.	.	.	.	71	.	65	.	30	.	7	.	173	.	.	.	182	3	185
.	11	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	7	2	9
.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	43	2	.	.	2	.	3	.	49	2	.	.	64	3	67
.	5	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1			
.	2	.	.	.	.	13	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	21	.	21
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	36	.	.	1	.	376	53	438	136	164	94	10	.	969	213	.	.	1190	239	1429
3	50	.	.	.	.	43	7	118	17	60	2	.	.	.	.	221	26			
.	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	312	1	22	.	.	.	341	1	.	.	372	1	373
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	31	.			
.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	290	52	2421	303	22	2	2733	357	.	.	2998	366	3364
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	233	7	6	1	.	.	265	9			
.	.	.	.	3	.	120	18	242	84	3325	327	96	.	3786	429	.	.	4019	456	4475
.	15	.	.	1	.	12	2	25	8	185	17	.	.	.	.	233	27			
.	57	.	.	1	.	.	.	1257	428	2436	823	.	.	3694	1253	.	.	5453	1402	6855
.	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	804	86	955	63	.	.	.	.	1759	149			
.	11	2	.	5	.	350	139	219	68	6883	1197	21	.	7690	1404	.	.	12981	1683	14664
.	136	.	.	13	.	657	40	213	13	4403	226	15	.	.	.	5301	279			
.	81	8	.	10	.	670	157	2920	633	15087	2652	139	2	18234	3444	.	.	25823	3909	29731
.	190	.	.	14	.	669	42	1093	108	5778	313	25	1	.	.	7589	464			
.	7	.	.	12	.	147	.	1	.	80	5	20	.	260	5	.	.	320	5	325
.	10	.	.	1	.	32	.	.	.	25	.	2	.	.	.	60	.			
.	1	.	.	.	.	12	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	35	.	35
.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.			
.	8	.	.	12	.	159	.	14	.	80	5	20	.	285	5	.	.	355	5	360
.	11	.	.	1	.	35	.	7	.	25	.	2	.	.	.	70	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	9	.	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	25	.	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition. M.	F.	Infirmary Cases. M	F.	Criminal Lunatics. M	F.	Pardons on Medical Grounds. M.	F.	Deaths. M.	F.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one time. M.	F.	TABLE No. which Pris Employed of the Yea Hard Labour. M.	F.	Employment not M.
LINCOLN—*continued.*																
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	104	9	36	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	9	1	368	.	88
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	30
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	90	8	24	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	331	31	.
	J	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	1	.
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	138	28	26	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	1	234	.	89
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	14
Falkingham. . County House of Correction.	A	60	10	13	10	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	4	150	18	29
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.
Spalding . . . . ,, ,,	A	140	17	12	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	82	10	97
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	9
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction .	A	53	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	127	12	77
	J	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	11
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	24	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . ,, ,,	A	7	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	18	2	7
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
Total—County of Lincoln	A	635	85	233	28	1	.	.	1	8	.	90	14	1376	86	405
	J	17	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143	6	63
MERIONETH.																
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	21	5	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth.	A	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	24	5	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
MIDDLESEX.																
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coldbath Fields County House of Correction	A	755	362	57	29	1	.	2	2	7	3	33	10	38446	1433	571
	J	56	11	8	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	809	87	22
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	A	.	.	99	30	3	2	1	.	5	1	25	8	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	342	95	149	35	1	.	3	.	1	1	23	6	1063	39	58
	J	122	9	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	187	.	18
Whitecross-street City Debtors' Gaol. . .	A	113	12	73	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	3	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge-street . City Bridewell.	A	255	95	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	536	406	6
	J	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	33	.
Tothillfields . . County House of Correction	A	3992	2774	69	92	1	.	.	.	15	5	13	14	3559	842	190
	J	396	51	11	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	506	111	40
Total—County of Middlesex	A	5387	3338	456	207	6	2	6	2	30	12	122	44	9004	2720	622
	J	581	71	26	6	.	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	1694	231	81
MONMOUTH.																
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	171	36	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction.	A	499	138	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	374	108	295
	J	24	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	7	6
Total—County of Monmouth.	A	509	139	5	3	.	.	2	.	2	.	9	1	545	144	299
	J	24	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	7	6
MONTGOMERY.																
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	76	9	11	3	.	.	3	.	2	.	6	2	108	18	.
	J	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.

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TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																			
			Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	2	.	.	.	.	98	2	.	.	111	2	113
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.			
2	3	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	4	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	16	1	17
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	53	.	17	9	43	.	.	.	114	9	.	.	135	14	149
9	3	4	.	.	.	.	9	.	1	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	21	5			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	2	.	6	8	1	.	.	56	9	.	.	59	9	68
.	.	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	336	.	.	.	.	.	354	.	.	.	354	.	354
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	2	.	59	3	.	.	83	5	.	.	102	5	106
.	.	6	.	.	.	.	11	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	18	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
13	6	27	2	.	1	.	141	4	465	18	149	4	.	.	758	26	.	.	814	31	845
.	.	16	.	.	1	.	22	.	19	5	14	.	.	.	.	.	56	5			
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	1	.	.	26	1	.	.	76	1	77
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	50	.			
1	.	1	20	36	4	.	.	.	1001	146	6192	3442	457	58	7674	3682	.	.	7698	3682	11380
.	1	121	12	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.			
.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	2	14	.	3	.	99	2	.	.	122	2	124
2	1	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	23	.			
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	276	10	595	.	.	.	876	10	.	.	1246	10	1256
.	.	121	3	.	.	.	.	.	77	.	290	.	.	.	.	.	370	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	19	.	.	.	19	.	19
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	45	8	30	.	.	.	76	8	.	.	149	8	157
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	73	.			
2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	461	63	5179	549	.	.	5640	613	.	.	9377	687	10064
.	.	141	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3735	74	.	.	.	.	3737	74			
23	1	11	26	37	4	.	.	.	1879	229	12023	3992	478	58	14410	4316	.	.	18687	4390	23077
14	2	420	15	.	12	.	.	.	152	.	4098	74	.	.	.	.	4277	74			
1	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	41	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	58	.	58
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	20	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	17	1	.	.	57	1	.	.	66	1	67
.	.	33	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	.			
1	.	24	2	.	.	.	40	.	13	.	58	1	.	.	113	1	.	.	124	1	125
.	.	33	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	11	.			
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		TABLE No. which Pri Employe of the Ye Hard Labour.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
NORFOLK.															
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	76	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	292	.
	J	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
,, . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	135	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	276	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	7	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	202	56
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	3
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	16	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	42
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	75	6	8	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	92	.
	J	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	20	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	44	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk	A	182	33	17	6	2	.	3	.	3	.	15	7	1041	98
	J	14	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	124	6
NORTHAMPTON.															
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	125	25	11	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	16	5	457	66
	J	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	5
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	121	16	30	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	222	41
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1
Peterborough. . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	50	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Northampton	A	296	49	41	5	2	.	2	.	2	.	33	9	679	107
	J	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	62	6
NORTHUMBERLAND.															
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	107	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	247	36
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	7
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	A	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	16	1
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	A	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	471	151	79	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	3	410	184
	J	29	17	14	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	196	49
Berwick-upon-Tweed. . . Borough Gaol.	A	34	8	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	30	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	641	191	84	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	5	731	225
	J	31	17	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	227	60
NOTTS.															
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	A	96	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	21	5	23	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	127	26
	J	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
Southwell. . . County House of Correction	A	25	4	29	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	436	23
	J	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	37	1
Total—County of Notts	A	142	10	53	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	.	563	49
	J	7	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	63	1

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TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																		
Publicly.	Privately.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	45	.	36	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	92	.	92
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	.			
.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	58	1	67	1	.	.	96	1	97
.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	29	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	54	.	65	.	.	.	75	.	75
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	35	6	37	12	.	.	98	19	.	.	129	20	149
.	4	.	.	.	.	10	.	11	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	31	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	37	.	2	.	41	.	.	.	49	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	8			
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	61	2	.	1	.	.	63	3	.	.	105	3	108
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	42	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	12	3	.	.	12	3	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	1	4	.	5	.	26	1	157	10	85	53	112	3	389	67	.	.	510	76	586
.	19	.	.	1	.	10	.	55	.	17	8	38	1	.	.	121	9			
.	5	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	109	24	.	.	138	24	.	.	159	27	186
.	8	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	17	3	.	.	.	.	21	3			
.	.	.	.	1	.	17	1	.	.	42	.	5	.	65	1	.	.	70	1	71
.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	50	.	24	.	.	.	81	.	.	.	91	.	91
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.			
.	5	1	.	7	.	46	1	50	.	175	24	5	.	284	25	.	.	320	28	348
.	16	.	.	1	.	4	.	9	.	22	3	.	.	.	.	36	3			
.	6	2	.	1	.	12	3	48	2	72	12	.	.	136	17	.	.	180	19	199
.	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	8	.	36	1	.	.	.	.	45	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	.	1	.	139	37	34	21	14	18	4	22	197	98	.	.	517	183	700
.	34	.	.	2	.	63	20	119	14	62	25	74	26	.	.	320	85			
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	6	7	.	2	.	133	40	82	23	87	30	4	22	335	115	.	.	700	202	902
1	48	.	.	3	.	63	21	127	14	98	26	74	26	.	.	365	87			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	20	3	7	2	4	.	.	.	31	6	.	.	49	6	55
.	13	.	.	.	.	5	.	9	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	18	.			
.	3	.	.	.	.	7	.	37	.	6	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	57	.	57
.	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
.	5	.	1	.	.	27	3	44	2	10	.	.	.	81	6	.	.	106	6	112
.	23	.	.	.	.	7	.	12	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	25	.			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders: A. Adult, J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition. M.	Slight Indisposition. F.	Infirmary Cases. M.	Infirmary Cases. F.	Criminal Lunatics. M.	Criminal Lunatics. F.	Pardons on Medical Grounds. M.	Pardons on Medical Grounds. F.	Deaths. M.	Deaths. F.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one time. M.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one time. F.	TABLE No. which Prison Employed of the Year. Hard Labour. M.	Hard Labour. F.	Employment not M.
OXFORD.																
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	131	12	146	12	1	.	2	.	5	.	20	3	551	58	98
	J	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	50	6	7
,, ... City Gaol and House of Correction	A	106	58	10	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	4	73	87	10
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	1
Banbury . . . Borough Gaol	A	9	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	2	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Total—County of Oxford	A	246	71	158	14	1	.	2	.	7	.	32	8	637	147	115
	J	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	61	10	10
PEMBROKE.																
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction	A	10	8	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	119	21	46
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	3
RADNOR.																
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	41	13	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Radnor . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Radnor .	A	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	41	13	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RUTLAND.																
Oakham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	35	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	77	6	3
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
SALOP.																
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	160	66	51	11	.	.	.	.	14	2	59	9	449	81	46
	J	49	8	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	59	11	2
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.
Bridgeworth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	16	4	2
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.
Total—County of Salop	A	464	70	51	11	.	.	.	.	15	2	60	12	469	85	48
	J	50	8	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	73	12	2
SOMERSET.																
Wilton . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	17	1	33	8	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	434	123	8
	J	7	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	84	9	.
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	A	140	38	59	10	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	2	502	127	8
	J	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	122	15	.
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	130	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	3	510	503	.
	J	86	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	217	15	.
,, Common Gaol	A	.	.	73	8	1	1	.	.	2	.	7	3	195	67	.
	J	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	111	6	.
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	178	109	11	7	2	.	2	.	2	1	19	9	318	88	12
	J	65	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	88	11	1
Total—County of Somerset	A	465	198	176	33	3	1	2	.	11	4	45	18	1959	708	25
	J	162	16	16	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	6	622	56	2
STAFFORD.																
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1084	239	112	49	.	.	.	.	3	2	170	15	1944	296	62
	J	110	16	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	239	40	2
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Stafford	A	1084	239	112	49	.	.	.	.	3	2	170	15	1944	296	63
	J	110	16	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	239	40	2

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TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	139	7	25	8	.	.	21	.	185	15	.	.	221	18	23
.	.	4	.	.	.	.	26	5	7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	36	3			
25	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	33	14	.	.	35	18	.	.	41	22	6
7	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	6	4			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	3	3	2	.	.	.	139	11	25	8	33	14	21	.	220	33	.	.	262	40	30
7	.	5	.	.	.	.	27	4	7	.	5	3	3	.	.	.	42	7			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	3	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	8	1	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	8	1	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	1	.	.	.	25	1	.	.	27	1	2
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	127	7	3	3	110	14	.	.	240	25	.	.	270	28	29
.	.	13	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	2	12	1	.	.	.	.	30	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	127	7	3	3	110	14	.	.	240	25	.	.	270	28	29
.	.	13	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	2	12	1	.	.	.	.	30	3			
.	1	3	.	.	.	.	25	7	.	.	15	.	.	.	40	7	.	.	42	8	50
.	.	7	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1			
10	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	12	98	17	.	.	162	29	.	.	220	35	255
1	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	5	34	1	.	.	.	.	58	6			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	.	.	30	10	40
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	15	130	33	4	3	263	51	.	.	352	63	415
.	.	70	3	.	2	.	5	.	76	2	51	10	12	.	.	.	149	12			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	34	.	.	.	37	1	.	.	63	1	64
.	.	14	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	26	.			
30	1	11	.	.	.	.	38	17	133	27	277	50	4	3	452	97	.	.	707	117	824
1	.	109	3	.	2	.	29	2	100	7	109	11	12	.	.	.	255	20			
.	.	6	1	.	2	.	32	2	153	9	585	41	.	2	773	54	.	.	804	71	875
.	.	67	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	1	24	14	.	.	.	.	31	17			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	6	1	.	2	.	32	2	153	9	585	41	.	2	773	54	.	.	804	71	875
.	.	67	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	1	24	14	.	.	.	.	31	17			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, rother Prisons.	Offenders . A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		TABLE No. 15 which Prisoner Employed in of the Year. Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard La-
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
SUFFOLK.																
Bury St. Edmunds . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	31	10	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	371	40	135
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
Ipswich	A	61	4	20	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	3	227	23	.
,, ,,	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	5	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	135
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	A	70	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	110	21	.
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	.	.
Total—County of Suffolk	A	172	20	45	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	25	8	708	89	270
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	46	5	61
SURREY.																
Horsemonger-lane. . . . County Gaol	A	527	102	20	14	.	2	1	.	2	3	27	11	.	.	920
	J	3	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	41
Brixton . . . County House of Correction.	A	40	247	114	29	1	.	.	.	9	3	74	11	2008	1432	.
	J	68	21	17	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	540	91	.
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	A	16	20	26	6	.	.	2	.	6	.	14	1	716	.	.
	J	17	20	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	82	.	30
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	A	78	64	46	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	521
	J	12	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	93
Southwark . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	86	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	59	.
	J	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Queen's Prison Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Surrey	A	1177	619	210	110	1	2	3	.	20	6	121	29	2724	1491	1447
	J	100	52	22	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	1	622	94	168
SUSSEX.																
Lewes . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	250	42	11	5	.	.	5	.	4	.	25	1	511	140	226
	J	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	12	26
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	62	8	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	7	2	252	26	77
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	33	8	9
Battle . . . . . County House of Correction	A	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	40	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Hastings . . . Town Gaol.	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Winchelsea . . ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye. . . . . ,,	A	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	25
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Total—County of Sussex	A	329	54	14	5	1	.	7	.	5	.	37	3	803	176	358
	J	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	121	20	41
WARWICK.																
Warwick . . . County Gaol	A	120	24	38	3	.	1	1	.	5	.	13	1	755	187	6
	J	30	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	9	.
,, County House of Correction.	A	99	8	46	5	.	.	.	.	8	.	17	2	1361	232	.
	J	8	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	289	40	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	205	26	34	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	22	3	212	47	.
	J	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	37	7	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	424	58	118	11	.	1	1	.	15	.	52	6	2328	466	6
	J	50	4	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	400	56	.

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TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	.	10	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	75	.	.	.	94	.	.	.	107	.	107
.	.	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	13	.			
41	9	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	10	.	52	.	.	.	52	.	52
3	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	21	.	21
.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	7	.	7
.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
47	9	15	2	.	1	.	.	.	58	.	94	.	10	.	165	.	.	.	187	.	187
3	2	32	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	22	.			
13	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	200	35	.	.	.	.	202	35	.	.	221	35	256
1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.			
5	2	38	.	.	4	.	349	111	.	.	2129	111	.	3	2482	225	.	.	3686	279	3965
.	.	156	.	.	.	.	163	16	.	.	1041	38	.	.	.	.	1204	54			
4	.	6	.	.	.	.	19	7	380	5	336	4	35	2	770	18	.	.	1171	18	1189
1	.	10	.	.	.	.	9	.	125	.	258	.	9	.	.	.	401	.			
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	27	15	18	12	263	302	19	30	329	350	.	.	452	385	837
.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	3	111	16	6	5	.	.	123	26			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	6	.	10	.	44	.	.	.	46	46
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
22	16	44	4	.	4	.	395	133	598	80	2728	423	54	45	3783	681	.	.	3530	763	6293
2	4	169	.	2	.	.	172	16	150	5	1410	54	15	5	.	.	1747	82			
45	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	52	1	13	.	3	.	68	12	.	.	96	12	108
4	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	28	.			
22	4	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	67	4	.	.	.	.	75	4	.	.	93	8	101
3	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
70	14	2	.	.	.	.	9	11	122	5	13	.	3	.	147	16	.	.	193	20	213
7	1	22	.	.	.	.	3	.	39	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	46	4			
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	95	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	25	.	.	108	25	133
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.			
1	.	1	1	4	2	.	133	39	.	.	19	2	.	.	155	45	.	.	309	71	380
1	.	12	.	3	10	.	80	23	.	.	64	.	.	.	.	.	154	26			
.	.	.	1	.	3	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	73	4	93	5	.	.	96	5	101
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.			
1	.	1	3	4	5	.	244	65	.	.	19	2	73	4	344	75	.	.	513	101	614
1	.	15	.	3	10	.	92	23	.	.	64	.	3	.	.	.	169	26			

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year. Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		TABLE No. 15.—[illegible] which Prisoners [illegible] Employed in the [illegible] of the Year. Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
WESTMORELAND.																	
Appleby . . . County Gaol.	A	45	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	79	8	.	.
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Kendal, ... County House of Correction.	A	58	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	122	22	47	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	103	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	201	30	47	1
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.
WILTS.																	
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	84	15	16	8	.	.	2	.	3	3	15	5	167	18	63	[illegible]
	J	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	.	5	[illegible]
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	A	43	8	78	17	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	2	616	125	.	.
	J	16	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	60	8	.	.
Marlborough. . County Bridewell . . .	A	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Wilts.	A	131	25	95	25	.	.	2	.	5	3	31	7	783	143	63	[illegible]
	J	20	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	74	8	5	[illegible]
WORCESTER.																	
Worcester. . . County Goal and House of Correction.	A	225	29	182	30	.	1	1	1	2	.	18	3	777	101	7	[illegible]
	J	24	7	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	66	4	6	[illegible]
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	14	9	9	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	90	25	25	[illegible]
	J	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	11	[illegible]
Total—County of Worcester	A	239	38	191	32	.	1	2	1	2	.	19	14	867	126	32	[illegible]
	J	26	8	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	83	9	17	[illegible]
YORK.																	
York . . . . . County Gaol.	A	458	20	32	6	3	.	.	.	2	.	28	7	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	125	21	31	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	226	78	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	18	.	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	A	593	63	160	30	.	.	.	1	5	1	19	3	98.	139	90	17
	J	80	7	25	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	1	120	21	6	[illegible]
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	A	9	4	12	10	.	1	1	.	1	.	4	.	712	82	169	[illegible]
	J	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	62	8	3	[illegible]
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	297	111	3	.	.	.	2	.	36	10	2580	215	2001	[illegible]
	J	.	.	21	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	120	18	76	[illegible]
Kingston-upon-Hull. . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	478	52	30	16	.	.	2	.	1	2	27	5	691	237	122	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	11	83	[illegible]
Leeds. . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	466	54	24	9	2	.	1	.	2	.	17	4	521	139	281	[illegible]
	J	52	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	130	17	5	[illegible]
Scarborough. . Borough Gaol	A	13	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	57	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	[illegible]
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	2	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	[illegible]
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	A	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Doncaster . . . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]
Total—County of York . .	A	2146	218	591	186	9	1	4	1	3	3	134	30	5740	890	2729	[illegible]
	J	135	16	49	13	.	1	.	.	4	.	13	2	621	93	173	[illegible]
Grand Total Adult . .		22583	9006	5313	1644	38	17	73		272	54	1897	435	58305	13656	20047	[illegible]
Grand Total Juvenile .		2732	338	319	93	2	1	5		15	.	133	23	8187	1419	2078	[illegible]

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TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	13	.	31
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
11	2	.	1	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	14	.	.	.	24	2	.	.	32	2	34
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
13	2	.	1	.	.	.	9	2	6	.	21	.	.	.	37	2	.	.	45	2	47
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
6	3	3	.	1	1	.	9	1	.	.	59	3	33	1	102	6	.	.	107	6	113
2	.	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	5	.			
6	.	4	6	5	.	.	56	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	98	5	.	.	98	5	103
1	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	8	5	13
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
12	3	7	6	6	1	.	65	1	8	5	95	3	33	1	208	16	.	.	213	16	229
3	1	21	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	5	.			
8	.	.	.	1	.	.	143	9	6	2	51	6	.	.	200	18	.	.	235	23	258
.	.	26	.	.	2	.	15	.	10	1	8	4	.	.	.	.	35	5			
18	3	.	1	.	.	.	13	3	52	9	6	.	.	.	72	12	.	.	96	13	109
3	.	11	.	.	.	.	12	.	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	24	1			
26	3	.	1	1	.	.	156	12	58	11	57	6	.	.	272	30	.	.	331	36	367
3	.	37	.	.	2	.	27	.	21	2	9	4	.	.	.	.	59	6			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115	13	163	2	.	.	278	15	.	.	291	15	306
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	13	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	1	4	.	4	.	48	1	.	.	64	1	65
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	.			
.	.	1	.	.	3	.	200	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	203	4	.	.	233	4	237
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.			
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	138	18	.	.	49	6	.	.	189	24	.	.	204	27	231
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	15	3			
6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	370	3	.	.	.	.	370	3	.	.	439	3	442
1	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	193	13	.	.	680	12	.	.	873	25	.	.	1273	26	1299
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	1	.	.	340	.	.	.	.	.	400	1			
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	5	.	.	.	.	93	5	.	.	213	7	220
.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	2			
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	4	4	5	2	12	9	.	.	14	9	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	1	2	3	.	4	.	532	38	618	22	900	24	9	2	2066	86	.	.	2731	92	2823
11	.	33	.	.	.	.	97	2	209	2	358	2	1	.	.	.	665	6			
1683	210	*390	120	50	96	.	4531	745	8983	1424	36217	7779	1202	189	51101	10187	.	.	68299	11155	79:54
203	41	*1856	18	5	85	.	1627	133	2418	211	12770	581	290	38	.	.	17198	968			

* 2 Adults and 4 Juvenile prisoners whipped publicly in the prison.

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
ANGLESEY.														
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	1	4	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
BEDFORD.														
Bedford. . . . County Gaol	A	20	1	3	.	1	.	4	.	28	1	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, County House of Correction	A	69	4	24	1	10	2	36	1	139	8	.	.	
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	
Total—County of Bedford	A	89	5	27	1	11	2	40	1	167	9	.	.	
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	
BERKS.														
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	95	4	33	2	17	1	31	1	176	8	.	.	
	J	11	.	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	
Abingdon. . . County House of Correction.	A	40	5	14	4	4	.	2	.	60	9	.	.	
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	
Newbury . . . Borough Gaol	A	5	5	5	3	2	.	11	.	23	8	.	.	
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	
Windsor. . . . ,, ...	A	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	
	J	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	
,, Total—County of Berks	A	141	14	54	9	23	1	47	1	265	25	.	.	
	J	21	.	7	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	31	1	
BRECON.														
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	1	3	.	2	.	2	.	13	1	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
BUCKS.														
Aylesbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	122	11	77	3	41	3	70	2	310	19	.	.	
	J	13	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	2	
Buckingham . Borough Gaol	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Bucks	A	125	11	77	3	41	3	70	2	313	19	.	.	
	J	13	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	2	
CAMBRIDGE.														
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	65	1	26		17	.	29	1	137	2	.	.	
	J	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	43	6	16	2	8	3	15	2	82	13	.	.	
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	A	5	4	1	.	1	.	1	.	8	4	.	.	
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	10	2	2	.	2	.	2	1	16	3	.	.	
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Total—County of Cambridge	A	123	13	45	2	28	3	47	4	243	22	.	.	
	J	15	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	22	.	
CARDIGAN.														
Cardigan . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Aberystwith* . Town Gaol.	A	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Cardigan	A	6	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

* The old gaol has been taken down, and a new one is

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TABLE No. 20.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
House, coals, candles, and oil.	54	12	0	21	0	0	3	2	108	4	0	17	6	42	6	26	7	17	4
House, garden, coals, candles, and 2s. for copies of warrants.	100	0	0	40	0	0	3	2	139	6	0	.	.	.	.	38	4	31	2
House, garden, fuel, and candles.	100	0	0	40	0	0	7	2	258	4	0	49	7	75	11	110	2	71	4
	200	0	0	80	0	0	10	4	397	10	0	49	7	75	11	148	6	102	6
House	300	0	0	80	0	0	19	2	852	4	0	234	35	.	.	208	28	180	12
House, fuel, washing, and garden.	75	0	0	40	0	0	3	2	80	0	0	45	16	145	51	80	18	26	4
. .	. .			. .			.	1	3	18	0	4	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
Apartments and fuel . . .	21	0	0	10	10	0	.	1	5	5	0	8	3	24	9	16	2	9	2
	396	0	0	130	10	0	22	6	941	7	0	291	54	184	60	304	48	215	18
Residence, paddock, garden, fuel, soap and candles.	100	0	0	40	0	0	2	1	137	0	0	18	4	52	12	43	3	31	2
House and garden	200	0	0	100	0	0	17	2	761	14	11	237	17	.	.	190	18	136	8
House to live in	10	0	0	5	0	0	.	1	5	0	0	13	.	39	.	5	1	.	.
	210	0	0	105	0	0	17	3	766	14	11	250	17	39	.	195	19	136	8
Residence, coals, candles, soap, piece of ground, removal of convicts, debtors, and copies of warrants.	150	0	0	60	0	0	5	1	317	4	0	67	5	148	13	134	12	87	4
House, fuel, soap, candles, and garden.	80	0	0	30	0	0	2	1	149	0	0	40	6	59	21	54	4	35	3
House, coals, and candles .	75	0	0	50	0	0	3	1	127	13	0	36	8	50	8	67	6	36	6
House, coals, candles, and washing.	75	0	0	50	0	0	2	1	85	0	0	42	6	.	.	52	8	30	5
	380	0	0	190	0	0	12	4	678	17	0	185	25	257	42	307	30	188	18
Coals, candles, and soap . .	40	0	0	40	0	0	1	1	40	0	0	15	2	47	7	22	7	17	2
. .	. .			. .			.	.	. .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	40	0	0	40	0	0	1	1	40	0	0	15	2	47	7	22	7	17	2

n the model plan, to contain 150 prisoners in separate cells.

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders . A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CARMARTHEN.													
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	25	5	6	1	3	.	5	6	39	12	.	.
	J	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
CARNARVON.													
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	1	1	.	.	.	7	1	18	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.													
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	A	16	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	12	33	13	17	6	7	9	28	40	85	.	.
	J	2	.	4	1	3	1	1	2	.	.	10	.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . .	A	225	45	90	22	42	13	63	12	420	92	.	.
	J	30	3	5	.	5	.	10	.	.	.	50	.
Total—County of Chester	A	253	80	105	39	48	20	72	40	478	179	.	.
	J	34	3	9	1	8	1	11	2	.	.	62	.
CORNWALL.													
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	91	25	47	15	23	5	31	13	192	58	.	.
	J	11	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	17	.
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Helstone . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall	A	96	28	47	15	23	5	31	13	197	61	.	.
	J	13	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	19	.
CUMBERLAND.													
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	20	4	19	6	14	8	3	1	56	19	.	.
	J	10	8	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cockermouth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cumberland	A	20	6	19	6	14	8	3	1	56	21	.	.
	J	10	8	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1
DENBIGH.													
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	22	1	9	1	7	.	5	1	43	3	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
DERBY.													
Derby. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	112	15	43	4	20	4	40	11	215	34	.	.
	J	4	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	1

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TABLE No. 20.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
House, garden, fuel, candles, copies of warrants, and taking debtors up to court.	90	0	0	80	0	0	3	1	111	0	0	34	10	122	14	42	12	31	8
House, fuel, candles, and diet.	70	0	0	60	0	0	2	1	95	0	0	.	.	63	6	35	8	31	3
House, fuel, candles, and soap.	200	0	0	100	0	0	13	2	881	0	0	124	14	177	18	165	21	127	21
Coals, soap, and potatoes .	100	0	0	30	0	0	3	2	145	14	0	41	20	75	44	50	35	28	18
House, coals, candles, and soap.	300	0	0	160	0	0	20	4	1340	0	0	214	44	642	132	332	75	258	53
	600	0	0	290	0	0	36	8	2366	14	0	379	78	894	194	547	131	413	92
House, fuel, candles, and washing.	200	0	0	90	0	0	10	2	466	8	0	130	53	155	61	172	45	125	35
House and fuel	.	.		5	0	0	.	1	5	0	0	3	3	15	9	27	.	.	.
House, coals, and candles .	.	.		10	10	0	.	1	10	0	0	3	3	9	9	10	2	3	1
Fees as town sergeant . . .	.	.		.	.		1	.	4	17	0	1	1	2	2	1	.	.	.
No salary as gaoler, his emoluments arise from being chief constable, crier, &c.	.	.		.	.		.	.	.	.		4	4	.	.	3	.	.	.
	200	0	0	105	10	0	11	4	486	5	0	141	64	181	81	213	47	128	36
House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap, and 3s. 6d. each for copies of warrants.	125	0	0	70	0	0	5	1	275	9	0	100	20	175	44	121	30	91	22
House	.	.		.	.		.	.	.	.		2	2	4	4	.	.	.	.
. .	.	.		.	.		.	.	.	.		8	.	.	.	5	.	1	.
	125	0	0	70	0	0	5	1	275	9	0	110	23	179	48	126	30	92	23
. .	52	10	0	40	0	0	1	1	81	8	0	25	9	94	22	71	8	41	8
House, coals, candles, and washing.	150	0	0	120	0	0	20	4	1220	5	0	160	25	266	29	248	32	197	22

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four Times or more. M.	Four Times or more. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.
DEVON.											
Exeter. . . . . County Gaol	A	52	13	13	1	4	1	2	.	71	15
	J	8	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction.	A	163	37	52	24	35	6	21	14	271	81
	J	21	.	2	1	2	.	2	.	.	.
,, County Debtors' Gaol .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	8	5	9	4	3	3	5	.	25	12
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	13	5	1	.	.	3	1	2	15	10
	J	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstaple. . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tiverton. . . . ,, ...	A	4	.	2	2	1	.	2	.	9	2
	J	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bideford. . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradnench. . . ,, ...	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth. . . ,, ...	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon	A	240	60	79	32	43	13	32	16	394	121
	J	35	2	9	2	2	.	3	.	.	.
DORSET.											
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	133	10	59	7	20	3	24	12	236	32
	J	17	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol.	A	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Dorset	A	134	10	60	7	21	3	24	12	239	32
	J	17	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
DURHAM.											
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	187	49	64	24	27	11	68	53	346	137
	J	9	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.
ESSEX.											
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	191	16	57	5	36	2	55	3	339	26
	J	22	.	7	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
Colchester . . . County House of Correction	A	34	6	11	1	8	1	1	2	54	10
	J	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	A	90	11	22	3	17	3	20	1	149	18
	J	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Malden . . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romford. . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering Atte-bower .	A	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Essex	A	316	33	91	9	61	6	76	6	544	54
	J	33	1	7	.	2	.	3	.	.	.
FLINT.											
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	1	11	.	4	.	2	1	33	2
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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TABLE No. 20.

	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.		£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	House, fuel, washing, and candles.	100 0 0 / *40 0 0	50 0 0		4	306 12 6	87	53	125	71	160	22	84	15
0	House, fuel, washing, and candles.	100 0 0 / *36 0 0	50 0 0	10	4	483 12 6	88	.	264	.	198	50	158	36
2	Letting beds, and copies of warrants for debtors.	. .	. .	1	.	25 0 0	42	.	92	.	.	.	.	.
4	Gate, and acquittal fees, house, coals, candles, potatoes, and washing.	60 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	85 0 0	10	10	43	25	59	11	39	10
0	Residence, coals, and gas light.	80 0 0	40 0 0	5	2	179 4 0	37	14	43	17	44	11	19	6
0	Residence	. .	5 0 0	1	1	. .	7	7	19	15	11	7	5	3
	House, fuel, and candles. .	52 10 0	18 0 0	1	1	30 13 0	29	6	36	9	24	4	19	.
	Apartments in the prison .	. .	14 0 0	.	1	5 0 0	4	5	8	7	4	2	.	.
	. .	. .	. .	.	1	1 0 0	2	1	4	2	2	.	.	.
	. .	. .	5 19 6	.	.	. .	1	1	2	2	2	.	1	.
		468 10 0	212 19 6	26	15	1116 2 0	307	97	636	148	504	107	325	70
	House, fuel, candles, and washing.	200 0 0	50 0 0	15	2	830 10 0	138	24	208	34	225	29	151	20
	. .	. .	15 0 0	.	1	10 0 0	6	2	18	8	13	.	3	1
		200 0 0	65 0 0	15	3	840 10 0	144	26	226	42	238	29	154	21
	House, fuel, and washing .	220 0 0	100 0 0	16	6	849 4 4	113	12	328	54	260	46	222	35
	House, firing, candles, and copies of warrants.	300 0 0	100 0 0	30	3	1641 16 0	330	42	391	51	301	46	228	21
	House, garden, fuel, candles, and field.	70 0 0	25 0 0	3	1	148 8 0	34	22	50	30	40	4	23	6
	. .	20 0 0	15 0 0	1	1	16 16 0	12	.	18	.	12	2	.	.
	House, garden, fuel, and candles.	100 0 0	40 0 0	5	1	390 0 0	47	5	95	10	93	10	50	6
	. .	. .	. .	.	1	4 0 0	2	1	6	3	4	.	.	.
	. .	. .	. .	.	.	. .	3	.	9	.	2	.	.	.
		490 0 0	180 0 0	59	7	2191 0 0	428	70	569	94	452	62	301	33
	House and garden.	50 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	. .	16	4	68	11	37	3	26	3

* Assistant Chaplains' salaries.

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Y

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GLAMORGAN.													
Cardiff. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	75	25	61	9	15	6	11	4	162	44	.	.
	J	2	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	4
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction.	A	22	8	6	3	.	1	.	5	28	17	.	.
	J	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	97	33	67	12	15	7	11	9	190	61	.	.
	J	3	3	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	7
GLOUCESTER.													
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penitentiary	A	62	8	12	1	5	1	1	.	80	10	.	.
	J	12	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	3	1	2	.	1	.	10	1	.	.
	J	4	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
,, City Bridewell and Police Station	A	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.
	J	12	6	6	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	22	8
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	A	51	12	22	4	11	2	14	5	98	23	.	.
	J	9	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1
Northleach . . ,, ,,	A	75	14	38	3	13	4	30	16	156	37	.	.
	J	23	1	7	.	5	.	8	.	.	.	43	1
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	38	4	6	1	2	.	8	.	54	5	.	.
	J	2	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	5	2
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	A	18	1	5	.	6	2	9	1	38	4	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
	J	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Total—County of Gloucester	A	260	47	86	10	39	9	63	22	448	88	.	.
	J	66	7	24	3	15	2	8	.	.	.	113	12
HANTS.													
Winchester . . County Gaol	A	47	5	18	2	6	.	.	.	71	7	.	.
	J	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2
,, County House of Correction.	A	11	1	73	7	41	2	55	1	180	11	.	.
	J	3	.	6	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	17	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	38	23	13	7	5	5	10	5	66	40	.	.
	J	8	1	4	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	19	1
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	4	3	1	4	.	1	1	15	6	.	.
	J	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
,, Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Hants	A	103	33	108	19	56	8	66	7	333	67	.	.
	J	15	3	12	1	9	.	8	.	.	.	44	4
HEREFORD.													
Hereford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	28	8	10	1	3	.	2	2	43	11	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
,, City Gaol	A	15	2	4	1	3	1	1	4	23	8	.	.
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total—County of Hereford.	A	43	10	14	2	6	1	3	6	66	19	.	.
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
HERTS.													
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	114	10	50	3	31	1	50	1	245	15	.	.
	J	8	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	.
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	14	1	14	.	15	.	9	.	52	1	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total—County of Herts	A	128	11	64	3	46	1	59	1	297	16	.	.
	J	10	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	.

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TABLE No. 20.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Coals, soap, candles, copies of warrants and taking debtors to the Court . .	40	0	0	90	0	0	4	1	283	16	0	30	25	98	49	96	31	58	14
House, coals, candles, and washing.	40	0	0	90	0	0	3	1	137	0	0	34	18	103	36	80	29	52	10
	80	0	0	180	0	0	7	2	420	16	0	64	43	191	85	176	60	110	24
Residence, fuel and candles.*	200	0	0	180	0	0	20	4	1041	8	0	281	9	33	3	265	40	171	22
	150	0	0	. .			.	.	. .			.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Residence, fuel, soap and candles.	60	0	0	30	0	0	2	1	97	0	0	11	3	41	9	37	7	30	5
. .	. .			. .			.	.	. .			2	2	12	12	9	6	2	1
Apartments, fuel, candles, and washing.	100	0	0	50	0	0	3	2	160	0	0	60	10	94	26	68	14	35	5
Residence, fuel, and washing	100	0	0	50	0	0	5	2	189	0	0	52	22	78	22	77	12	50	5
Residence, fuel, soap, and candles.	100	0	0	30	0	0	3	2	112	11	3	33	9	.	.	35	2	22	1
Fuel, soap, and candles . .	100	0	0	40	0	0	5	2	176	0	0	57	9	.	.	48	6	32	4
Residence, coals, candles, and washing.	. .			17	0	0	.	1	10	0	0	8	.	17	.	11	4	.	.
	810	0	0	397	0	0	38	14	1785	19	3	504	64	275	72	550	91	342	43
House, coals, candles, and washing.	150	0	0	75	0	0	4	1	182	10	0	107	.	253	.	179	26	134	14
. .	150	0	0	75	0	0	10	2	542	6	0	23	.	90	.	123	17	84	9
Residence, coals, and washing.	100	0	0	31	10	0	2	2	201	4	0	49	22	63	22	70	21	56	12
House, coals, candles, and washing.	75	0	0	50	0	0	1	1	72	0	0	14	8	58	30	46	10	34	6
House	. .			. .			.	.	. .			5	1	9	3	4	.	1	.
Apartments in the gaol . .	20	0	0	8	3	6	.	1	5	0	0	8	.	24	.	8	6	.	.
	495	0	0	239	13	6	17	7	1003	0	0	206	31	499	55	430	80	309	41
House, coals, and candles .	150	0	0	70	0	0	10	4	572	4	0	92	22	235	47	125	15	108	16
House, fuel, washing, and candles.	30	0	0	21	1	0	2	1	99	16	0	22	8	70	24	29	10	.	.
	180	0	0	91	1	0	12	5	672	0	0	114	30	305	71	154	25	108	16
House, garden, fuel, &c.. .	200	0	0	100	0	0	13	2	655	3	11½	160	17	279	34	162	10	107	7
House	100	0	0	40	0	0	2	1	130	0	0	15	8	80	20	60	3	.	.
	300	0	0	140	0	0	15	3	785	3	11½	175	25	359	54	222	13	107	7

* Assistant Chaplain's salary.

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of t

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four Times or more. M.	Four Times or more. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.	Total Juvenile. M.
HUNTINGDON.												
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	59	5	23	1	13	1	19	.	114	7	.
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
KENT.												
Maidstone. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	227	110	106	50	47	18	103	65	483	243	.
	J	28	9	8	.	5	.	4	2	.	.	45
St. Augustine's Canterbury . ,, ,,	A	41	7	12	.	8	1	7	1	68	9	.
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	3	.	.	.	3*	.	1	.	7	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	8	1	5	2	3	.	.	.	16	3	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
Dover. . . . . ,, ...	A	19	9	16	3	10	2	22	3	67	17	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dover Castle. . Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	3	5	1	4	1	3	1	22	6	.
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Folkestone . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romney Marsh ,, ...	A	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Faversham. . . ,, ...	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hythe. . . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . . ,, ...	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent	A	313	131	144	56	75	22	136	70	668	279	.
	J	33	10	8	.	5	.	5	2	.	.	51
LANCASTER.												
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	A	14	5	5	2	1	.	.	.	20	7	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	A	134	50	50	26	18	4	66	35	268	115	.
	J	27	.	8	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	40
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	219	24	67	10	33	2	69	3	388	38	.
	J	6	2	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	676	425	366	254	247	191	962	1190	2251	2060	.
	J	147	53	97	30	62	20	92	20	.	.	398
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	A	509	156	245	113	147	79	472	314	1373	662	.
	J	77	13	51	3	35	.	63	2	.	.	226
Total—County of Lancaster	A	1552	661	733	405	446	276	1569	1542	4300	2882	.
	J	257	68	160	34	100	20	159	22	.	.	676
LEICESTER.												
Leicester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	77	5	29	1	7	.	22	.	135	6	.
	J	8	.	2	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	15
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	41	4	22	1	13	1	32	2	108	8	.
	J	10	.	6	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	25
Total—County of Leicester	A	118	9	51	2	20	1	54	2	243	14	.
	J	18	.	8	.	3	.	11	.	.	.	40

* Exclusive of a new ward to contain 60 prisoners in separate confinement.

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TABLE No. 20.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Residence, coals, and candles.	140	0	0	69	12	0	4	1	206	11	0	36*	4	19	12	92	7	57	3
Residence, fuel, and candles.	265	0	0	235	0	0	24	6	1646	8	1	373	36	466	83	506	125	404	95
Residence, fuel, and candles.	125	0	0	70	0	0	5	1	318	4	0	†33	3	99	19	66	11	43	6
House, fuel, candles, and bread.	30	0	0	20	0	0	2	1	49	0	0	13	2	42	6	19	2	9	1
2s. for each person committed.	..			..			.	.	..			5	2	11	2	8	.	2	1
House	..			..			.	1	6	0	0	8	1	8	2	6	.	.	.
Apartments, soap, candles, and fuel.	40	0	0	50	0	0	1	1	72	10	0	17	2	53	9	53	12	31	7
..	..			..			.	.	..			.	.	30	.	7	.	4	.
Residence, coals, candles, and soap.	28	7	0	35	0	0	1	1	64	16	0	14	4	52	16	24	7	16	3
Residence in the prison ..	..			..			.	.	..			3	.	6	.	4	1	.	.
Apartments and fuel....	5	0	0	..					..			4	.	8	.	2	.	.	.
House.....	..			..			.	.	..			2	1	8	2	3	1	.	.
House and fuel	..			..			.	.	..			3	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
..	..			..			.	.	..			1	2	3	3	2	.	.	.
	493	7	0	410	0	0	33	11	2156	18	1	471	53	798	142	700	159	509	113
House.....	373	12	0	100	0	0	19	4	1190	0	0	116	45	552	169	313	51	256	38
House, fuel, lighting, and medical attendance ...	350	0	0	80	0	0	22	5	1345	12	0	277	33	831	99	363	60	296	58
House, coals, candles, and soap.	300	0	0	180	0	0	24	6	1964	10	0	361	55	513	151	460	90	391	69
House, light, and fuel...	300	0	0	200	0	0	48	17	4923	12	0	253	114	730	430	752	440	608	328
House and gas	400	0	0	200	0	0	36	10	2747	11	4	433	86	525	208	633	162	528	147
	1723	12	0	760	0	0	143	42	11271	5	4	1440	333	3151	1057	2521	803	2081	640
House, garden, and fuel ..	400	0	0	197	7	0	21	4	1393	16	3	268	22	369	32	285	21	218	17
Apartments, coals, lighting, and soap.	60	0	0	60	0	0	5	1	241	4	0	46	11	66	11	67	6	37	6
	460	0	0	257	7	0	26	5	1635	0	3	314	33	375	43	352	27	255	23

† There is a new wing in progress, which will contain 40 large cells in addition to the above.

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four Times or more. M.	Four Times or more. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.	Total Juvenile. M.	Total Juvenile. F.
LINCOLN.													
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	7	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	13	3	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	74	3	33	2	.	.	13	1	120	6	.	.
	J	9	2	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	16	.
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	4	3	1	2	.	.	.	2	5	7	.	.
	J	9	.	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	17	.
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	62	3	19	1	7	.	3	.	91	4	.	.
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	A	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spalding. . . . ,, ,,	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	A	28	4	12	1	3	.	8	.	51	5	.	.
	J	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	7	.
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	9	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . ,, ,,	A	5	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Great Grimsby Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln	A	183	16	72	6	11	3	35	3	301	28	.	.
	J	27	2	9	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	45	.
MERIONETH.													
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.													
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	156	157	28	24	6	1	8	5	198	187	.	.
	J	131	2	25	1	8	.	10	.	.	.	174	.
Coldbath-fields . County House of Correction	A	935	499	384	218	172	131	304	465	1795	1313	.	.
	J	198	23	62	13	44	12	81	6	.	.	385	.
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	A	388	92	98	21	25	5	4	1	515	119	.	.
	J	62	3	23	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	94	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	230	182	137	144	40	61	46	147	453	534	.	.
	J	34	10	33	9	25	2	9	3	.	.	101	.
Whitecross street City Debtors' Gaol . . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	A	70	73	31	40	15	15	32	56	148	184	.	.
	J	22	8	6	3	1	3	3	7	.	.	32	.
Tothillfields. . County House of Correction	A	1033	432	459	260	193	158	621	969	2306	1819	.	.
	J	162	21	101	16	44	6	140	39	.	.	447	.
Total—County of Middlesex.	A	2812	1435	1137	707	451	371	1015	1643	5415	4156	.	.
	J	609	67	250	42	129	23	245	55	.	.	1213	18

* The number for which proper accommoda

† The surgeon of Newgate attends the prisoners at the Giltspur-s

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TABLE No. 20.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
House and garden	200	0	0	25	0	0	8	1	382	8	2	31	12	105	23	60	7	34	4
Residence, fuel, and candles	25	0	0	25	0	0	1	1	80	0	0	25	9	38	12	28	4	14	2
House, garden, coals, candles, soap, and washing.	120	0	0	60	0	0	3	2	195	16	0	38	11	124	10	118	10	79	8
House, coals, soap, and candles.	120	0	0	60	0	0	3	2	156	16	0	46	23	48	24	79	3	46	4
House, coals, candles, two paddocks, and a garden.	150	0	0	50	0	0	3	1	191	16	0	27	4	90	20	74	9	53	6
House, coals, candles, and paddock.	80	0	0	50	0	0	2	1	140	0	0	31	7	38	12	61	10	43	6
Apartments, coals, and candles.	125	0	0	60	0	0	3	2	212	8	0	42	6	65	15	51	5	40	6
Apartments, coals, and candles.	100	0	0	40	0	0	2	2	199	0	0	13	2	46	6	42	6	23	4
Residence	20	0	0	5	5	0	2	1	22	2	0	5	5	15	15	10	1	4	.
Residence	25	0	0	10	0	0	1	1	61	8	0	7	4	27	12	17	2	5	2
. .	. .			. .			.	.	. .			3	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
	965	0	0	385	5	0	28	14	1641	14	2	268	83	608	149	540	57	341	42
House, coals, and candles .	30	0	0	10	0	0	1	.	33	16	0	8	.	16	.	12	2	7	1
Coals, and straw.	. .			. .			.	.	. .			2	.	6	.	3	.	.	.
	30	0	0	10	0	0	1	.	33	16	0	10	.	22	.	15	2	7	1
Residence	200	0	0	100	0	0	32	24	3154	15	6	209	77	.		141	51	80	34
House	400	0	}	300	0	0	104	37	11034	4	0	403	308	*766	384*	1082	295	896	258
Assistant chaplain . .	400	0	}																
Residence and fuel	500	0	0	†450	0	0	24	6	2471	7	0	56	23	287	94	322	67	194	41
Residence and fuel	400	0	0	. .			21	5	1750	4	0	26	10	173	30	303	151	232	46
Residence and fuel	300	0	0	300	0	0	15	3	1280	12	0	.	.	450	50	225	9	184	7
House, fuel, and candles . .	125	0	0	130	0	0	6	4	644	16	0	67	29	73	33	72	30	59	23
Residence, fuel, and washing	400	0	}	250	0	0	57	28	6473	10	0	228	110	532	268	669	239	581	211
Assistant chaplain . .	200	0	}																
	2925	0	0	1530	0	0	259	107	36809	8	6	999	557	2281	859	2814	842	2226	620

[illegible]er has frequently exceeded 1,200, and reached 1,377.

[illegible]and pays 100*l.* a year for assistance and medicines to an apothecary.

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, House of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four Times or more. M.	Four Times or more. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.	Total Juvenile. M.
MONMOUTH.												
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction	A	49	20	17	12	8	5	6	5	80	42	.
	J	5	3	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	8
Total—County of Monmouth	A	54	21	17	12	8	5	6	5	85	43	.
	J	5	3	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	8
MONTGOMERY.												
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	17	7	1	1	2	1	2	.	22	9	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORFOLK.												
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	85	.	33	.	13	.	31	.	162	.	.
	J	7	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	12
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	32	5	27	5	11	1	42	2	112	13	.
	J	7	.	5	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	17
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	A	89	1	40	.	14	.	28	.	171	1	.
	J	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	27	12	5	1	6	3	5	1	43	17	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	9	.	6	.	2	.	4	.	21	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	20	1	2	1	1	1	17	.	40	3	.
	J	6	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	11
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	4	1	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	5	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	258	28	113	14	48	7	123	7	542	56	.
	J	29	.	13	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	52
NORTHAMPTON.												
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	96	16	37	4	28	2	31	2	192	24	.
	J	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	19	8	9	2	8	3	3	1	39	14	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	21	.	10	.	2	.	1	.	34	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northampton	A	126	24	56	6	38	5	35	3	265	38	.
	J	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
NORTHUMBERLAND.												
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	8	2	.
	J	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7
Tynemouth . . ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	A	1	.	.	1	.	1	5	.	6	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	55	29	26	21	13	6	52	34	146	90	.
	J	26	13	23	7	21	2	56	3	.	.	126
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol	A	6	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	8	3	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	67	31	28	22	15	9	58	35	168	97	.
	J	33	14	23	7	22	2	58	3	.	.	136

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TABLE No. 20.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Apartments, fuel, candles, and washing	120	0	0	80	0	0	4	2	238	0	0	36	1	120	12	84	14	57	4
House, garden, coals, and candles.	200	0	0	81	1	0	9	3	491	15	0	109	24	252	48	104	31	77	20
	320	0	0	161	1	0	13	5	729	15	0	145	25	372	60	188	45	134	24
. .	40	0	0	30	0	0	2	1	95	8	0	22	5	38	10	38	8	27	6
. .	300	0	0	120	0	0	13	2	669	10	0	195	.	605	.	132	.	94	.
. .	100	0	0	50	0	0	5	1	223	8	0	84	13	19	.	81	7	53	5
Fuel, candles, oil, and soap	200	0	0	60	0	0	7	1	290	11	0	69	.	158	.	101	.	70	.
House, fuel, and candles . .	200	0	0	70	0	0	7	3	330	18	0	42	11	88	24	61	17	40	10
. .	100	0	0	20	0	0	.	2	95	0	0	.	31	.	39	.	23	.	14
Residence, fuel, candles, and washing.	50	0	0	20	0	0	3	1	158	0	0	27	2	55	11	40	2	25	2
. .	70	0	0	10	0	0	1	.	46	16	0	18	6	30	18	16	5	14	.
. .	26	0	0	12	12	0	.	1	. .			10	.	25	.	9	3	3	2
	1046	0	0	362	12	0	36	11	1814	3	0	445	63	980	92	440	57	299	33
House, fuel, candles, and washing.	250	0	0	110	0	0	13	2	531	6	6	154	22	.	.	180	10	136	13
House, fuel, candles, and washing.	80	0	0	50	0	0	8	2	282	15	0	95	19	.	.	84	15	78	6
House, coals, and candles .	40	0	0	26	5	0	1	1	65	0	0	35	10	.	.	38	4	22	4
	370	0	0	186	5	0	22	5	879	1	6	284	51	.	.	302	29	236	23
House, fuel, lighting, soap, and washing.	150	0	0	84	0	0	8	2	497	16	0	67	5	130	18	85	15	72	9
. .	. .			. .			.	1	5	0	0	22	.	44	.	.	.	.	.
House and fuel	. .			20	0	0	.	1	4	0	0	5	3	20	12	11	6	1	.
House, fuel, candles, soap, and garden.	. .			5	0	0	.	1	4	0	0	5	2	12	4	17	7	2	1
House, fuel, candles, soap, and washing.	150	0	0	130	0	0	8	5	529	18	0	66	8	85	43	147	34	107	26
. .	20	0	0	23	15	0	1	1	18	0	0	4	3	12	5	17	3	6	1
	320	0	0	262	15	0	17	11	1058	14	0	169	21	303	82	277	65	188	37

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
NOTTS.													
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	A	49	1	10	.	10	.	10	.	79	1	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	27	2	22	2	4	1	13	2	66	7	.	.
	J	5	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12	.
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	A	70	1	35	.	13	.	14	.	132	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Notts	A	146	4	67	2	27	1	37	2	277	9	.	.
	J	6	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	.
OXFORD.													
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	119	7	57	6	39	7	84	.	299	20	.	.
	J	13	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	5	3	1	2	.	8	56	20	62	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Oxford	A	127	12	60	7	41	7	92	56	320	82	.	.
	J	15	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	20	.
PEMBROKE.													
Haverfordwest . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	12	1	1	.	3	.	1	.	17	1	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
RADNOR.													
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	4	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Radnor . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Radnor	A	.	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	4	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RUTLAND.													
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	18	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	27	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
SALOP.													
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	149	21	63	12	32	6	38	10	282	49	.	.
	J	12	.	4	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	23	.
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	12	1	5	.	6	1	3	.	26	2	.	.
	J	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total—County of Salop.	A	161	22	68	12	38	7	41	10	308	51	.	.
	J	14	1	6	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	27	.
SOMERSET.													
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	184	26	43	4	13	4	25	13	265	47	.	.
	J	14	.	6	1	4	.	5	.	.	.	29	.
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction	A	123	29	45	13	16	11	32	20	216	73	.	.
	J	16	1	14	.	4	.	2	2	.	.	36	.
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	52	27	35	13	13	12	84	54	184	106	.	.
	J	13	.	10	.	9	.	25	1	.	.	57	.

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TABLE No. 20.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
House and fuel	100	0	0	60	0	0	4	1	317	4	0	44	10	90	24	64	3	40	3
Apartments, coals, and candles.	100	0	0	60	0	0	5	2	345	4	0	62	18	104	28	61	10	47	8
House, garden, and coals. .	150	0	0	120	0	0	9	2	566	8	0	111	11	140	20	123	6	89	3
	350	0	0	240	0	0	18	5	1228	16	0	217	39	334	72	248	19	176	14
House, fuel, garden, and fees for taking debtors up to court.	150	0	0	90	0	0	12	2	579	6	0	100	18	202	20	198	10	126	11
Lodging, fuel, and washing	25	0	0	31	10	0	1	1	35	0	0	32	15	40	15	34	6	22	10
House, &c.	20	0	0	12	0	0	.	1	10	0	0	8	2	24	9	11	2	4	1
	195	0	0	133	10	0	13	4	624	6	0	140	35	264	44	243	18	152	22
Residence, garden, soap, fuel, and candles.	50	0	0	40	0	0	3	1	112	1	0	34	12	46	12	56	6	39	7
House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap.	26	5	0	21	0	0	1	1	36	12	0	26	4	.	.	17	2	11	1
. .	. .			. .			.	.	. .			2	1	4	2	2	2	.	.
	26	5	0	21	0	0	1	1	36	12	0	28	5	4	2	19	4	11	1
House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap.	100	0	0	25	0	0	1	1	67	0	0	27	6	87	12	32	4	16	4
House, coals, and candles .	250	0	0	80	0	0	15	2	883	4	0	156	23	186	31	188	30	136	20
. .	. .			5	0	0	.	1	5	0	0	5	.	14	.	6	2	.	.
House, fuel, and candles . .	10	0	0	5	0	0	.	.	. .			5	2	12	5	6	1	1	.
	260	0	0	90	0	0	15	3	888	4	0	166	25	212	36	200	33	136	20
House, fuel, and candles. .	200	0	0	80	5	0	16	1	691	16	0	97	10	245	55	202	37	147	31
House, fuel, candles, and washing.	200	0	0	79	10	0	17	3	742	6	2	106	49	180	28	206	41	160	24
House	80	0	0	50	0	0	4	3	280	0	0	86	.	158	.	69	18	37	10

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals of the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four Times or more. M.	Four Times or more. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.	Total Juvenile. M.	Total Juvenile. F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	Total Adult and Juvenile. F.
Bristol . . . . . Common Gaol	A	24	5	3	2	1	.	1	2	29	9	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	15	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	24	.		
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	46	10	23	4	8	4	45	13	122	31	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	12	.	8	1	5	.	13	.	.	.	38	1		
Total—County of Somerset	A	429	97	149	36	51	31	187	102	816	266	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	70	1	45	2	23	.	46	3	.	.	134	6		
STAFFORD.															
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	235	34	100	16	44	6	99	12	478	68	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	27	3	12	.	6	1	6	1	.	.	51	5		
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total—County of Stafford	A	236	34	100	17	44	6	100	12	480	69	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	27	3	12	.	6	1	6	1	.	.	51	5		
SUFFOLK.															
Bury St. Edmund's . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	95	4	52	.	39	1	71	2	257	7	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	5	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	.		
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	84	16	33	6	27	2	38	7	182	31	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.		
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.		
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	A	11	6	8	.	2	.	2	.	23	6	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Total—County of Suffolk	A	196	27	98	6	68	3	111	9	473	45	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	13	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	.		
SURREY.															
Horsemonger Lane . . . County Gaol	A	397	157	132	55	52	26	70	23	651	266	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	43	8	16	3	9	.	5	.	.	.	73	11		
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction	A	168	162	80	62	36	40	89	161	373	425	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	80	11	34	2	15	1	33	.	.	.	162	14		
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	A	62	28	21	5	13	.	18	.	114	33	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	10	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1		
Kingston-upon-Thames . . ,, ,,	A	112	103	32	46	13	11	27	76	184	236	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	23	6	7	4	1	.	2	1	.	.	33	11		
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	19	.	14	.	10	.	30	.	73	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4		
Queen's Prison Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total—County of Surrey	A	739	469	265	182	114	87	204	295	1322	1033	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	156	28	59	11	25	1	40	1	.	.	280	41		
SUSSEX.															
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	130	32	65	10	35	6	30	11	260	59	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	17	.	13	.	5	.	4	1	.	.	39	1		
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	55	4	17	2	8	.	7	.	87	6	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.		
Battle . . . . County House of Correction	A	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	A	13	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	J	3	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	2		

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TABLE No. 20.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
House, washing, and fuel .	200	0	0	100	0	0	18	5	1037	8	0	165	42	618	132	148	45	121	30
House, coals, candles, and washing.	200	0	0	125	0	0	13	3	829	4	0	93	24	303	77	104	22	83	18
	880	0	0	424	15	0	68	15	3600	14	2	547	125	1504	292	729	163	548	113
House, fuel, and candles. .	300	0	0	130	0	0	44	5	2306	8	0	553	65	973	84	577	81	503	68
Residence, and fuel	. .			. .			.	1	5	0	0	6	6	10	10	3	.	.	.
	300	0	0	130	0	0	44	6	2311	8	0	559	71	983	94	580	81	503	68
House, coals, candles, and garden.	250	0	0	100	0	0	7	1	380	4	0	85	15	145	30	168	21	125	11
Residence, coals, candles, and soap.	200	0	0	100	0	0	7	3	408	6	4	107	21	126	21	149	15	102	12
House, fuel, candles, and soap.	60	0	0	30	0	0	2	1	101	12	0	24	.	18	.	31	5	13	3
House, fuel, candles, and garden.	80	0	0	50	0	0	5	1	321	4	0	24	6	58	11	34	3	23	1
	590	0	0	280	0	0	21	6	1211	6	4	240	42	347	62	382	44	263	27
Residence, coals, candles, bread, &c.	250	0	0	100	0	0	17	4	1192	18	11	144	32	284	80	235	66	190	50
Residence, coals, candles, and bread.	250	0	0	150	0	0	24	10	2080	17	3	116	33	146	39	358	161	264	122
Residence, fuel, candles, bread, and garden.	175	0	0	80	0	0	12	3	773	1	0	77	8	89	16	178	35	160	23
Residence, fuel, candles, soap, and bread.	100	0	0	60	0	0	4	2	232	4	0	9	5	40	37	44	30	27	20
House, fuel, and candles. .	100	0	0	50	0	0	1	3	198	0	0	.	5	.	85	.	70	.	45
Residence	150	0	0	200	0	0	17	3	1976	10	0	192*	16	.	.	210	10	192	7
	1025	0	0	640	0	0	75	25	6458	11	2	538	99	559	257	1045	372	833	267
Apartments, washing, fuel, and candles.	250	0	0	160	0	0	14	4	1060	4	0	107	18	219	42	186	35	140	26
House, coals, candles, and washing.	200	0	0	100	0	0	7	2	463	12	9½	86	12	172	19	99	13	71	6
House and fuel	25	0	0	. .			.	1	2	8	0	8	.	24	.	14	4	4	.
Baking, fuel, and candles .	2	12	0	10	0	0	1	1	10	0	0	6	1	18	3	14	2	6	1

* It formerly contained upwards of 700

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TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four Times or more. M.	Four Times or more. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.	Total Juvenile. M.	Total Juvenile. F.
Winchelsea . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . ,, ...	A	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Sussex	A	205	38	89	12	46	6	37	11	377	67	.	.
	J	27	1	15	.	6	1	4	1	.	.	52	3
WARWICK.													
Warwick. . . . County Gaol.	A	152	26	53	8	18	4	5	.	228	38	.	.
	J	7	1	2	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	13	1
,, County House of Correction	A	212	42	58	10	22	2	34	18	326	72	.	.
	J	55	8	27	3	11	.	13	.	.	.	106	11
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	34	6	7	3	22	5	.	.	63	14	.	.
	J	12	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	18	2
Total—County of Warwick	A	398	74	118	21	62	11	39	18	617	124	.	.
	J	74	9	31	3	16	2	16	.	.	.	137	14
WESTMORELAND.													
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	A	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	A	10	1	6	.	4	1	5	.	25	2	.	.
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	15	1	7	.	4	1	5	.	31	2	.	.
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
WILTS.													
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury. County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	20	4	14	2	12	1	5	.	51	7	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	118	16	50	7	27	3	41	6	236	32	.	.
	J	8	2	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	13	2
Marlborough . . County Bridewell . . .	A	23	3	10	1	4	.	4	1	41	5	.	.
	J	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
Total—County of Wilts	A	161	23	74	10	43	4	50	7	328	44	.	.
	J	10	4	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	17	4
WORCESTER.													
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	156	12	58	4	25	.	22	4	261	20	.	.
	J	10	.	3	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	20	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	19	3	5	.	2	.	2	1	28	4	.	.
	J	6	2	3	.	.	.	2		.	.	11	2
Total—County of Worcester	A	175	15	63	4	27	.	24	5	289	24	.	.
	J	16	2	6	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	31	2
YORK.													
York . . . . . County Gaol.	A	37	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	38	3	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	14	4	7	4	4	4	13	23	38	35	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	3	4
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	242	19	81	14	41	7	32	9	396	49	.	.
	J	25	2	15	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	46	5
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	A	89	10	22	3	10	5	4	3	125	21	.	.
	J	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2

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TABLE No. 29.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing: In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
. .	. .			. .			.	1	. .			2	.	6	3	1	.	.	.
...use, coals, and candles .	. .			2	5	0	.	1	10	8	0	6	1	10	2	7	1	.	.
	477	12	0	272	5	0	22	10	1546	12	9¼	215	32	449	69	321	55	221	33
...use, coals, and washing .	150	0	0	70	0	0	12	2	746	0	0	136	10	423	39	325	63	173	25
...ls, and candles.	150	0	0	70	0	0	14	2	775	16	0	74	9	392	54	358	54	250	40
. .	160	0	0	50	0	0	6	1	327	10	0	69	16	156	32	113	11	87	3
	460	0	0	190	0	0	32	5	1849	6	0	279	35	971	125	796	128	510	68
...use.	52	10	0	15	0	0	1	1	66	12	0	22	4	36	9	29	5	14	1
...use, garden, coals, and gas.	52	10	0	15	0	0	2	1	63	0	0	19	6	42	7	42	5	24	3
	105	0	0	30	0	0	3	2	129	12	0	41	10	78	16	71	10	38	4
. .	127	10	0	105	0	0	4	1	204	0	0	77	13	114	16	97	22	65	11
...use and garden	200	0	0	100	0	0	7	1	333	0	0	208	18	.	.	236	20	138	16
...use, and garden	75	0	0	25	0	0	1	1	41	4	0	17	7	60	20	47	6	22	2
	402	10	0	230	0	0	12	3	578	4	0	302	38	174	36	380	48	225	29
...use, servant, coals, and washing.	300	0	0	125	0	0	24	4	1454	1	6	194	42	339	52	273	40	210	27
...use, fuel, candles, and washing.	75	0	0	30	0	0	5	1	173	16	0	44	6	56	10	42	14	30	8
	375	0	0	155	0	0	29	5	1627	17	6	238	48	395	62	315	54	240	35
...use.	300	0	0	300	0	0	12	2	844	16	0	135	14	265	36	258	33	185	17
...tments in the Prison .	75	0	0	30	0	0	3	1	119	4	0	40	10	44	26	50	11	26	9
...use, garden, fuel, and gas	105	0	0	31	10	0	15	2	619	9	10½	34	9	270	28	265	24	186	19
...use and coals.	180	0	0	100	0	0	8	2	547	12	0	105	22	.	.	118	26	89	14

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TABLE No. 19
Number of Recommittals in the c

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
YORK.—*continued.*											
Wakefield . . . County House of Correction	A	544	75	235	41	143	22	214	39	1136	1
	J	36	5	17	.	4	.	2	.	.	
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	26	6	9	9	3	2	9	10	47	
	J	9	.	3	1	6	1	7	.	.	
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	132	30	37	13	7	3	7	1	183	
	J	23	3	13	.	5	1	5	1	.	
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ripon . . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	5	
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Halifax . . . . County Court Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Sheffield . . . Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of York.	A	1091	149	395	84	210	43	279	85	1975	3
	J	97	12	52	3	23	6	14	1	.	
Grand Total Adult . .		12230	3802	5020	1828	2446	1015	5035	4136	24731	
Grand Total Juvenile .		1865	259	831	123	423	61	670	91	.	

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TABLE No. 20.

Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing. In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
House and fuel	250	0	0	250	0	0	52	10	2662	4	9	1302	60	.	.	633	70	558	63
House, garden, and fuel . .	100	0	0	80	0	0	8	2	475	15	0	76	15	190	40	153	33	114	20
House, fuel, and gas. . . .	150	0	0	100	0	0	19	4	1209	8	10	258	47	.	.	290	37	222	31
House, coals, and candles. .	.	.	.	10	0	0	.	1	20	0	0	9	3	27	9	12	4	5	1
House and garden.	20	0	0	18	18	0	1	1	6	6	0	6	3	12	5	12	1	.	.
House	5	0	0	5	0	0	.	1	2	0	0	9	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
House, garden, and fuel . .	.	.	.	5	5	0	.	1	23	0	0	100	10	.	.	28	.	.	.
. .	.	.	.	1	17	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	5	7	.	3	.
	1185	0	0	932	10	6	119	27	7731	16	54	2074	193	863	149	1830	239	1388	174
	21570	18	0	11266	11	6	1380	436	95598	11	8½	13993	2769	22163	5064	20976	4283	15300	2988

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	*
,,	,,	County House of Correction . .	*
Berks	Newbury	Borough Gaol	*
,,	Windsor	,, ...	First C Second C Third C
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Clas Second C Third Cl
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First C Second C Third C
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	*
Cardigan . . .	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction.	*
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	*
Carmarthen . .	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction.	*
Cornwall . . .	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Males . . Females
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	*
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	*
,,	Helstone	,, ...	Males . Females
Cumberland .	Whitehaven	County House of Correction. . .	*
Denbigh . . .	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard La Employ hard la emplo
Devon	Exeter	County Debtors' Gaol	
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard La Employ labour,

* After six months' imprisonment an extra ½ lb. of meat in the suet d

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
3	8	.	7	7	.	.	24 ounces of suet dumpling, and 8 ounces of onions when potatoes cannot be obtained.
...el contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
3	8	.	7	7	.	.	24 ounces of suet dumpling, and 2 ounces of onions in the summer instead of potatoes.
...el contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
...el contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
4	.	3	.	.	2½	.	28 ounces of rice with the milk, and 3 ounces with the soup.
4	.	3	.	.	2½	.	,,
2½	.	3	.	.	2½	.	,,
2½	.	3	.	.	2½	.	,,
2½	.	3	.	.	2½	.	,,
2½	.	3	.	.	2½	.	,,
7	.	.	14	.	.	.	
3½	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	

...ass diet is given to destitute debtors and criminal prisoners whose terms of imprisonment exceed 2 months;—...nd Class diet is given to prisoners whose term of imprisonment exceeds 14 days and is under 2 months;—Third ...diet is given to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment are for 14 days and under. The gruel contains 4 ounces ...meal per quart.

.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
3	.	3	14	.	.	.	
2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
7	.	3	14	.	.	.	
3½	.	3	14	.	.	.	

...ass diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term not exceeding 14 days;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners ...ed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not at hard ...for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners for trial, and destitute debtors;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners ...ed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months.

...is made of legs, shins, and heads of beef; cannot state the quantity of meat per quart. The gruel contains ...ounces of oatmeal per quart.

1	.	.	7	.	.	.	
...el contains 7 ounces of flour per quart.							
2	.	6	19½	.	.	.	7 ounces of salt.
...contains 3 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
.	.	.	†21	.	.	.	
2	.	4	19	.	.	.	
...al prisoners committed to the common gaol are allowed 2*s.* each per week, and maintain themselves. The ...contains 4 ounces of oatmeal or flour per quart. The soup contains 12 ounces of meat per quart.							
5	.	6	21	.	.	.	
...contains about 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains about 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
4½	.	2	14	.	.	.	
...without meat or vegetables. The gruel contains 5 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
...h per week is allowed for the prisoners' maintenance.							
2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
...contains 6 ounces of meat per quart, with vegetables. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart, with ...salt.							
.	2	.	14	.	.	.	
...contains about 6 ounces per quart.							
1	10½	.	14	.	.	.	
.	10½	.	14	.	.	.	
...contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per quart.							
...per week to destitute debtors.							
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 pound of uncooked bacon.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	,, ,,
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	,, ,,

† The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	U
Devon	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	.
,,	Barnstaple	,, ...	Men . . . Women an Vagrants .
,,	Tiverton	,, ...	.
,,	Bideford	,, ...	Males . . Females .
,,	Bradnench	,, ...	-
,,	Dartmouth	,, ...	-
,,	Plympton Earle	,, ...	-
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Cla Second Cla
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	.
Essex	Colchester	Borough Gaol	Hard Lab Employme hard lab ployed.
,,	Maldon	,, ...	.
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	.
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard Labo Employme hard lab ployed.
Glamorgan . .	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard Labo Not emplo Debtors co ted for f
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction . .	.
Gloucester . .	Gloucester	City Bridewell and Police Station	.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	.
,,	,,	County House of Correction . .	Men . . Women Boys . .
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	.
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	.
Hereford . . .	Hereford	City Gaol	First Class Second Cl Third Cla Fourth Cl

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
.	.	.	7	.	.	14 pints of milk broth made with oatmeal.
contains 1 ounce of oatmeal per quart.						
.	3	2	.	1¾	.	
.	3	2	.	1¾	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	
8 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.						
.	7	.	.	.	.	14 pints of coffee or tea with milk, no sugar.
.	4	14	.	.	.	
.	4	14	.	.	.	
allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	7	.	.	14	.	
9	6	17½	.	.	.	Half a pound of potatoes or other vegetables for dinner on Sundays.
6	6	14	.	.	.	
6	7	17½	.	.	.	
6	4	14	.	.	.	
given to prisoners for hard labour for periods not exceeding one month, prisoners in custody for trial, in custody for any time without hard labour.						
is given to prisoners for hard labour for periods exceeding one month. The soup contains 6 ounces of . The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.						
14	4½	10½	.	.	.	
8 ounces of meat per quart. Quantity of oatmeal or flour per quart of gruel not recorded.						
6	3	17½	.	.	.	½ ounce of butter and sometimes 1 pint of coffee, or tea, instead of gruel for supper.
.	.	.	.	.	.	,, ,,
2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.						
28	.	.	.	.	.	14 pints of coffee per week.
14	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	28	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	
3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.						
.	6	21	.	.	.	
.	.	21	.	.	.	
.	3	14	.	.	.	
.	3	14	.	.	.	
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.						
14	7*	14	.	.	.	6 ounces of salt.
4 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	7*d.* each per week.
.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	4½	22	.	.	.	
.	3	7	.	.	.	
.	4½	18	.	.	.	
of the liquor in which the meat was boiled. Quantity of oatmeal per quart of gruel not recorded.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	10½ ounces of salt.
meat is made into soup.						
are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week.						
trial are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance. Persons under summary convictions are each per week for their maintenance.						
.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	14	.	.	.	After 3 months, 6 ounces of cooked meat.
.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	

given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months, or impri- at hard labour for any term above 6 months, females nursing children, and witnesses on behalf of the Class diet is given to destitute debtors, prisoners for trial, examination, want of sureties, contempt of awaiting a route, hard labour for any term exceeding 1 month but not more than 3 months, and nced to imprisonment without hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months but not more than 6 Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 1 month; pri- to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 months; and to all prisoners to receive the prison allowance;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for the prison.—N.B. Female prisoners have but 126 ounces, and children under 15 years of age 112 per week. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

tatoes, and cheese, are given on alternate days; but all prisoners under 15 days get bread and gruel only.

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	
Herts.	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class Second Clas Third Class
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Clas Juveniles years of Second Clas Juveniles years of Third Clas Juveniles years of Fourth Clas Juveniles years of
..	St. Augustine's (Canterbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Cla Juveniles years of Second Cla Juveniles years of Third Cla Juveniles years of Fourth Cla Juveniles years of Fifth Class Sixth Class

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Mutton.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
.	.	4	7	.	.	.	
.	.	2	7	.	.	.	
.	.	2	7	.	.	.	
ntains 4 ounces of meat per quart.							
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	7 pints of vegetable soup.
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
.	.	4	14	.	.	.	3 pints of vegetable soup.
.	.	4	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
.	.	4	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	2 pints of broth and 1 pint of vegetable soup.
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	,, ,,
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	,, ,,
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	,, ,,
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	,, ,,
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	,, ,,

diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 weeks, and ns sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar nd for all other prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county, and also for prisoners or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months when not so employed;—ns diet is given to debtors, deserters awaiting a route, prisoners for trial, or examination, or for want of sureties mpt of Court, and prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 weeks and ing 6 weeks whilst so employed, prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour iod exceeding 3 calendar months and not exceeding 6 calendar months, prisoners sentenced to hard labour riod exceeding 3 calendar months whilst not so employed, debtors committed under the 8th and 9th Vic, kruptcy committed for frauds, and debtors remanded for fraud by Insolvent Debtors' Court;—Third Class en to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 6 weeks and not exceeding months whilst so employed, and prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour riod exceeding 6 calendar months and not exceeding 12 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to entenced to transportation or sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 6 calendar r sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 12 calendar r females nursing their children, and for witnesses intended to be examined on behalf of the Crown. made from ox heads in the proportion of 25 lbs. to 20 quarts, thickened with oatmeal, peas, and rice. tains 4 ounces of oatmeal to each quart.

.	.	.	14	.	.	.	7 pints of vegetable soup.
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
.	.	4	14	.	.	.	3 pints of vegetable soup.
.	.	4	14	.	.	.	
.	.	4	14	.	.	.	
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	2 pints of broth and 1 pint of vegetable soup.
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	,, ,,
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	,, ,,
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	,, ,,
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	
2	.	4	12	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	

t is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 weeks, and ns sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar nd for all other prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county, and also for prisoners or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months when not so employed;—ns diet is given to deserters awaiting a route, prisoners for trial, or examination, or for want of sureties or pt of Court, and prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 weeks and ng 6 weeks whilst so employed, prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour iod exceeding 3 calendar months and not exceeding 6 calendar months, and also prisoners sentenced to r for any period exceeding 3 calendar months whilst so employed;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 6 weeks and not exceeding 6 calendar months whilst d, and prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 6 nths and not exceeding 12 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to trans- sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 6 calendar months, or sentenced or com-

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	
Kent	St. Augustines's (Canterbury.)	County Gaol and House of Correction—	.
,,	Canterbury	City House of Correction	.
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	.
,,	Folkstone	,, ...	.
,,	Faversham	,, ...	.
,,	Hythe	,, ...	.
,,	Tenderden	,, ...	Males. . Females.
Lancaster . . .	Lancaster	County Gaol	First Cl Second Cl Third Cl
,,	Preston	County House of Correction . .	First Clas Second C Third Cl Females.
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Hard La Employ hard la *Not emp
,,	Salford	County House of Correction. . .	Males. . Females.
Lincoln	Lincoln.	City Gaol	. Vagrants
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	.
Merioneth. . .	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Cortion.	Hard an Not emp
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	.
Middlesex. . .	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Males. . Females.

* This dietary is given to prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 4 day

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Potatoes	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	

d to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 12 calendar months, for females nursing their ren, and for witnesses intended to be examined on behalf of the Crown;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners r punishment for prison offences, for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close nement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

op is made with half a pound of ox head including bone (which contains 3 ounces of meat without bone when d), and an ounce and a half of oatmeal per pint, with 1 pint of peas to 10 pints of soup, seasoned with onions or , and pepper and salt. The vegetable soup is made of the same quantities exclusive of the ox head.

el contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per pint. The broth is made of the liquor in which the beef is boiled on meat , flavoured with onions or leeks, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

1	13½	4½	.	.	.	.	10½ pints of milk porridge.
7	.	.	14	.	.	.	
7	.	.	14	.	.	.	

oners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.

ach per week laid out in bread and butter or bread and cheese.

2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
2	.	3	14	.	.	.	

op contains 6 ounces of meat, 3 ounces of potatoes, 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces atmeal per quart.

10	4	6	28	.	.	.	
2	.	3	14	.	.	.	2 ounces of onions, and 3½ ounces of salt.
5	2	8	28	.	.	.	3 ounces of salt.

op is made from cows' shins; one shin to 14 prisoners; average weight of a shin, 12 lbs. The gruel contains 3 es of oatmeal per quart.

2	2	3	14	.	.	.	
2	2	3	14	.	.	.	
4	4	6	28	.	.	.	
2	4	3	14	.	.	.	

ss diet is given to prisoners under 13 years of age;—Second Class diet to prisoners under 17 years of age;— Class diet is given to prisoners above 17 years of age. After the first 3 months' imprisonment, all above 17 f age may receive, at the discretion of the governor and surgeon, an extra allowance of bread not exceeding 10 r diem, and they may at any time, if expedient, be removed from one class to another being a higher one, re- g all such changes to the Visiting Justices.

oys and Girls 3 days and under, 12 ounces of bread per day. Men and women 3 days and under, 20 ounces of per day. Boys and girls 14 days and under, half rations of second class. Men and women 14 days and under, tions of third class. Itch patients half rations of their respective classes. 2½ ounces of meal is allowed to the quart ed, half pint of peas is allowed to the quart of soup, to which is added on Saturdays 4 ounces of meat which makes op into stew.

4½	.	8	21	.	.	.	The allowance of meat is made into scouse.
3	.	6	14	.	.	.	
3	.	6	14	.	.	.	
3	.	4	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	

is made from the bones of the meat with one ox head to 50 prisoners. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal ner.

4 lbs 6 ozs.	.	4	28	.	.	.	2 pints of stew. All prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months have 28 ozs. of bread weekly in addition, and those employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 months have an additional 4 ounces of meat weekly.
4 lbs 6 ozs.	.	4	14	.	.	.	
.	.	3	15	.	.	.	Vegetables and salt.
.	.	.	7	.	.	.	

contains about 6 ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 3½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

ual, 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week is laid out for the prisoners in meat, bread, potatoes, oatmeal, and salt.

ual, 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week is expended for their maintenance.

4½	4	4	14	.	2	.	
3	4	4	14	.	2	.	

contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

oners are allowed 3*s.* each per week for their maintenance.

2½	.	3	14	.	.	.	
2½	.	3	14	.	.	.	

contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	
Middlesex . . .	Coldbath-fields.	County House of Correction. . .	First Cla Second Cla Third Cla
,,	Whitecross-street . . .	City Debtors' Gaol	Males. . Females.
,,	Tothill-fields	County House of Correction. . .	First Cla Second Cla Third Cla
Montgomery .	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	.
Norfolk. . . .	Norwich	City Gaol and Couse of Correction.	First Class Second Cl Third Clas Fourth Cla
,,	Wymondham	County House of Correction. . .	.
,,	King's Lynn.	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	
Northumberland	Tynemouth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	.
,,	Alnwick.	,, ,,	.
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne .	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class Second Cl Third Cla Fourth Cl Fifth Clas
Notts	Nottingham.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	Males. . Females. Male pris ing I m

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

otatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
2	.	4½	7	7	.	.	
.	.	3	8	7	.	.	
1	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
.	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
1	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
.	.	1	15½	.	.	.	
s diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months;— Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed two ;—Third Class diet is given to all prisoners under sixteen years of age.							
3	.	3	7	7	.	.	
3	.	3	7	14	.	.	
2	.	4½	7	7	.	.	
.	.	3	8	7	.	.	
1	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
.	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
1	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
.	.	1	15½	.	.	.	
diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months;— ird diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed two —Third Class diet is given to all prisoners under sixteen years of age.							
ients forming the above dietary to be in the following proportions, namely:—For every hundred prisoners, cocoa, 8 lbs. of molasses, and 12½ pints of milk; gruel, 9 lbs. of oatmeal, and 1 lb. of salt; soup, for every pints 2 ox heads, with the liquor of the meat cooked the previous day, 4 lbs. of barley, 6 lbs. of peas, 6 lbs. lb. of salt, and 2 ounces of pepper, with a due proportion of vegetables; beef and mutton alternate fortnights ter months. The meat diets are issued cold.							
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	½ lb. of bacon, 7 ozs. of salt, 20 ozs. rice, 1½ lbs. of grey peas.
ontains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	Onions twice a week.
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	,,
.	.	.	.	.	7	.	,,
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	,,
iet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for 3 months and upwards;—Second Class diet is given to sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 3 months;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners for of imprisonment without hard labour;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under summary convictions ate debtors.							
.	3½*	.	14	.	.	.	4 ounces of onions.
ontains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
.	.	3	14	.	.	.	
.	.	3	14	.	.	.	
are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week for their maintenance.							
.	.	10½	.	.	.	.	7 pints of oatmeal porridge; fish twice a week.
ontains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The porridge contains 6 ounces of oatmeal per pint.							
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
lbs. 8	.	6¼	28	.	7	.	2 red herrings, 56 ounces of bread for supper in summer, instead of 10½ lbs. of potatoes.
lbs. 14	.	6¼	21	.	7	.	2 red herrings, 42 ounces of bread for supper in summer, instead of 7 lbs. 14 ozs. of potatoes.
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
iet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners erm exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to convicted prisoners at hard any term exceeding 14 days, or under sentence of transportation; destitute debtors; prisoners for examina- e trial; misdemeanants of the First Class, and prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement;—Fourth is given to prisoners under close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 64;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms ding 3 days.							
ontains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint.—The porridge and gruel are seasoned with salt, and sweetened with on alternate days. The soup is made from ox heads, and contains 6 ounces of meat without bone per quart.							
8	.	7	10½	.	10½	.	6 ounces of uncooked meat per day to the 2 cooks; 8 ozs. of cheese when potatoes cannot be obtained.
8	.	7	10½	.	10½	.	
8	.	7	7	.	7	.	
ontains 4½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.							

AR prisoners whose term of imprisonment is under one month are not allowed either meat or potatoes.

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.
Notts	Newark-upon-Trent . .	Borough Gaol	. .
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class,—Mal Fem Second Class,—Mal Fem Third Class,—Mal Fem Fourth Class,—Mal Fem
,,	Oxford	City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .
Pembroke. . .	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .
,,	New Radnor.	Borough Gaol	. .
Salop.	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class,—Mal Fem Second Class,—Mal Fem Third Class,—Mal Fem Fourth Class,—Mal Fifth Class. . . .
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Hard Labour . . . Not employed . .
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard Labour,—Mal Fem Employment not hard labour, or ployed,—Males Females
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction.	. . .

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
...oners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each for their maintenance.							
2	.	.	14	.	.	.	4 pints of meat soup, and 3 pints of pea soup.
2	.	.	14	.	.	.	
1½	.	.	14	.	.	.	3 pints of meat soup, and 3 pints of pea soup.
1½	.	.	14	.	.	.	
1½	.	.	14	.	.	.	3 pints of meat soup, and 1½ pints of pea soup.
1½	.	.	14	.	.	.	
1	.	.	10½	.	.	.	2 pints of meat soup, and 1½ pints of pea soup.
1	.	.	10½	.	.	.	
...diet is given to prisoners at hard labour;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners at employment not being ...our;—Third Class diet is given to untried prisoners and destitute debtors; untried prisoners are permitted ...e eatables from their friends, and also tea and coffee, or to send out (on Tuesdays and Fridays) and purchase ...outside.							
...of correction prisoners, whose sentences do not exceed 1 calendar month, are placed on the Fourth Class die... ...so likewise are all house of correction prisoners for the last month of their imprisonment, unless the sur... ...think additional diet requisite. Prisoners in this class work only 2 hours each day.							
...oatmeal are apportioned to 1 quart of gruel, which is seasoned with salt in the proportion of 1 ounce of salt ...of gruel. Salt is also allowed to the boiled beef and to the boiled potatoes; and the meat soup is seasoned ...and salt, and thickened in the proportion of, per quart, 1½ ounce of oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions, leeks, ...or, in the absence of onions, leeks, or barley, 3 ounces of potatoes, mashed. The pea-soup is made of split ...proportion of ½ pint of peas to 1 pint of soup, and thickened with oatmeal, in the proportion of 1 ounce ...to 1 quart of pea soup, and seasoned with pepper and salt.							
2	.	7	14	.	.	.	
...contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The soup is made from the liquor of the meat, with peas, oatmeal, ...tables.							
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	7 ounces of butter, and 14 pints of milk porridge, and 10½ pints of tea.
...contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
7	.	.	21	.	.	.	
...contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
7	.	.	21	.	.	.	Meat and potatoes occasionally.
...contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
7	.	3	11	3	.	.	
7	.	3	11	3	.	.	
7	.	3	11	3	.	.	
7	.	3	11	3	.	.	
7	.	2	10	4	.	.	
7	.	2	10	4	.	.	
.	.	.	11	3	.	.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
...diet is given to prisoners condemned or sentenced to transportation; those employed at hard labour for terms ...ing 3 months; and those whose imprisonment without hard labour exceeds 6 months;—Second Class diet is ...prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 6 weeks and not exceeding 3 months; and those im... ...without hard labour for a longer period than 3 months and not exceeding 6 months; for destitute debtors, ...prisoners for trial and re-examination;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for ...not exceeding 6 weeks, and those whose imprisonment without hard labour does not exceed 3 months;— ...Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 14 days;—Fifth Class diet is given to ...under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days.							
...contains about 2¾ ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; ¼ oz. of cocoa ...with ¼ oz. of sugar or molasses to each pint of cocoa.							
10½	.	.	21	.	.	.	
7	.	.	14	.	.	.	
...contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
3	.	2	21	.	.	.	Salt. 5 ozs. of rice.
3	.	1	14	.	.	.	,,
...3¼	.	1	21	.	.	.	,, 6¼ ozs. of rice.
3¼	.	1	14	.	.	.	,,
...is made with the liquor in which the beef was boiled. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
7	.	.	28	.	.	.	

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane . . .	County Gaol	First Class,—Men Wo Boy Second Class,—Male Fem Third Class,—Male Fem
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction . . .	First Class . . . . Second Class,—Male Fem Third Class,—Male Fem Fourth Class,—Mal Fem Fifth Class,—Mal Fem Sixth Class . . . . Seventh Class,—Mal Fem
,,	Guildford	County House of Correction . .	First Class . . . . Second Class,—Male Fem Third Class,—Male Fem Fourth Class,—Male Fem Fifth Class,—Male Fem Sixth Class . . . . Seventh Class,—Male Fem
,,	Kingston-on-Thames .	County House of Correction . .	Males . . . . . . Females . . . . .

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
1½	.	3	15	.	.	.	
1½	.	3	15	.	.	.	
1½	.	3	15	.	.	.	
.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
2	.	3	14	.	.	.	

diet is given to prisoners at employment not being hard labour, and not employed for periods exceeding 3 —Second Class diet is given to prisoners at employment not being hard labour, and not employed for not exceeding 3 months; Third Class diet is given to debtors under the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 127, and 9th Vict., c. 93.

made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of chopped beef and 2 ounces

.	.	.	2 perday.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
3	.	9	10½	7	.	.	
3	.	9	10½	7	.	.	
3	.	9	6	7	.	.	
3	.	9	6	7	.	.	
.	.	3	8	4½	.	.	
.	.	3	8	4½	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	7	4½	.	.	
.	.	.	7	4½	.	.	

diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced ment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement, for 3 calendar months or under;—Fourth class diet is prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or solitary confinement above 3 calendar months;— diet is given to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour or solitary confinement, including destitute debtors, for re-examination before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves;— diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;— Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd the Gaol Act.

made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of beef and 2 ounces of peas. ntains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	.	.	2 per day	.	.	.	
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
3	.	9	16½	.	.	.	
3	.	9	16½	.	.	.	
3	.	9	16½	.	.	.	
3	.	9	16½	.	.	.	
.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	14	.	.	.	

diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to con- risoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners d to imprisonment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement for any term exceeding 14 days and not g 3 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour litary confinement above 3 calendar months;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners not sentenced to hard r solitary confinement, including prisoners for re-examination before trial, and misdeamenants of the first who do not maintain themselves;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of beef and 2 ounces of peas. contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
.	.	3	15	.	.	.	

made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 2 ounces of barley and 1 ounce of beef. contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.
Surrey— . . .	Southwark	Queen's Prison, Debtors' Gaol .	Males . . . . . Females . . . .
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House .	.
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard labour . . . Employment na hard labour, or ployed.
,,	Petworth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class . . Second Class . Third Class . . Fourth Class . Fifth Class . . Sixth Class . . Seventh Class .
,,	Battle	County House of Correction . . .	.
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	.
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Employed . . Not Employed
,,	Winchelsea	,, ...	.
Warwick . . .	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	.
Wilts	Fisherton Anger	County Gaol and House of Correction	.
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction . .	.
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	.
York	York	County Gaol.	.
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Hard labour,—M F
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction . .	Not employed .
,,	Beverley	,, ,, ...	Hard labour,—M Fe Employment hard labour, o ployed:— M F

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

...oes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
...s.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
...	.	3	14	.	.	.	
8	.	3	14	.	.	.	
...tains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
...is allowed for each prisoner's maintenance.							
.	.	7	14	.	.	.	7 lbs of potatoes after the first 3 months.
.	.	7	7	.	.	.	
...e sentences to hard labour exceed 6 weeks have soup from the commencement of their imprisonment; ...nced to 6 weeks or under who have not been previously convicted and sentenced to hard labour, have soup ...piration of the first 14 days of their sentence; but prisoners who have previously been in this prison sen... ...rd labour, and whose sentences on the second conviction do not exceed 6 weeks to hard labour, have ...el unless ordered by the surgeon; and no prisoner under sentence of hard labour on a second ...is allowed potatoes unless ordered by the surgeon; prisoners for trial have the same diet as those ...to imprisonment without hard labour; prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by a court of justice ...lb. of bread and 2 pints of gruel per day; refractory prisoners under punishment for breaches of prison ...the first day 1 lb. of bread, the second day 1½ lb., and the third day 1½ lb.							
...ains 6 ounces of meat without bone per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of mixed meal (oatmeal and ...equal quantities) per quart.							
...	.	10½	14	.	.	.	
...	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	10½	14	.	.	.	
...	.	.	14	.	.	.	
...	.	.	14	.	.	.	
...	.	10½	14	.	.	.	
...	.	10½	14	.	.	.	
...diet is given to destitute debtors wholly supported by the county: Second Class diet is given to debtors on ...y partly support themselves;—Third Class diet is given to fraudulent debtors;—Fourth Class diet is ...oners whose sentence does not exceed 14 days;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners whose sentence ...eed 1 calendar month;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners for trial, for re-examination, and to those ...nce from and after the first calendar month of their imprisonment;—Seventh Class diet is given to all ...m and after the third calendar month of their imprisonment.							
...ade from the liquors which the meat is boiled. The First Class gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per ...other classes contain 8 ounces of flour per quart. The allowance of meat is weighed before being cooked, ...bone.							
...	.	.	.	.	.	.	
...	.	4	.	.	.	.	
...	.	.	.	.	.	.	
...is allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.							
...is allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.							
...	.	1	14	.	.	.	7 pints of beer per week to prisoners who attend the sick, and 1 pint per day to females when employed at washing; 12 ozs. of pudding.
...½	.	2	12	.	.	.	Ox heads on Sundays, about 3½ ozs.
...ade of ox heads; quantity of meat per quart not ascertained. The gruel contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal							
...	.	2	14	.	.	.	To those who work more than 8 hours per day on the treadwheel, 4 ozs. of biscuit per day.
...tains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.							
...	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 ozs of meat after the first three months, and 7 lbs. of potatoes after the first month.
...	.	6	32	.	.	.	2 pints of broth.
...ains 3½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal.							
...	.	4	.	.	7	.	
...	.	4	.	.	7	.	
...	.	4	.	.	7	.	
...	.	6	28	.	.	.	4 pints of broth.
...ains 6 ounces of meat per quart.							
...	.	3	14	.	.	.	
...	.	3	14	.	.	.	
...	.	3	14	.	.	.	
2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
...tains, per quart, 6 ounces of meat. The gruel contains, per quart, 3 ounces of oatmeal.							

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	
York—	Wakefield	County House of Correction . .	First Class Second Cl Third Clas
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull . .	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard labo Employm hard la ployed.
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	First Clas Second Cl Third Cla
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	.
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Criminal
,,	,,	,, ...	Destitute
,,	Beverley	,, ...	,,
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	,,
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gao.	,,
,,	,,	Castle Liberty, Debtors' Gaol . .	,,
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	,,

AMENDED TABLE OF DIETARIES, PER WEEK.*

CLASS.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked	Potatoes	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
First Class	112	.	.	.	.	14	.
Second Class,—Males .	168	.	.	.	.	14	.
Females	126	.	.	.	.	14	.
Third Class,—Males .	140	6	4	.	2	14	.
Females	126	6	4	.	2	14	.
Fourth Class,—Males .	168	12	2	.	3	14	.
Females	126	12	2	.	3	14	.
Fifth Class,—Males .	154	16	7	.	3	11	3
Females	126	12	3½	.	3	11	3
Sixth Class	16 per day	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seventh Class,—Males .	168	.	.	.	.	14	.
Females	126	.	.	.	.	14	.

First Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 7
be given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 7 days, and not exceeding 21
given to convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 21 days,
and convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 21 days, but
Fourth Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for ter
more than four months; and convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for te
soners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do no
destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners employed at ha
4 months;—Sixth Class diet to be given to prisoners under punishment for prison off
3 days;—Seventh Class diet to be given to prisoners in close confinement for prison
of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act. Prisoners sentenced by Courts to solitary confinement
their respective classes.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of
rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to
per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¼ ounce of molasses or sug
In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 ounces of split peas made into a puddin
tuted; but the change must not be made more than *twice* in each week. Boys under
on the same diet as females.

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TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
3	.	4	14	.	.	.	—Pints of scouse.
3	.	5	14	.	.	.	,,
3	.	5	21	.	.	.	,,

[illegible] diet is given to prisoners committed for terms of imprisonment less than three months, and females for [illegible]. Second Class diet is given to male prisoners for trial and examination, deserters awaiting a route, prisoners [illegible] for unlimited periods, all male prisoners committed for 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, and to [illegible] 3 months and upwards;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, or committed for [illegible]ger period than 6 months, to witnesses on behalf of the Crown, and to females nursing children.

[illegible] contains 5½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

[illegible] contains 3 ounces of meat, 1 pound of potatoes, and 1 ounce of carrots per pint.

3	.	11½	56	.	.	.	12 ounces of flour.
2	.	8	68	.	.	.	6 ounces of flour.

[illegible] contains 5 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

3	.	5	14	.	.	.	7 ounces of rice, and 6 ounces of peas.
3	.	6	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
3	.	6	21	.	.	.	,, ,,
12	.	3	7	.	.	.	

[illegible] contains 6 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	14	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
2	.	4	34	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 pints of broth.

[illegible] debtors receive 3s. 6d. each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.
[illegible] debtors receive 3s. 6d. each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.
[illegible] debtors receive 2s. each per week for their maintenance.

[illegible]s of Diet in the foregoing page are those contained in the Official Code of Prison Regulations, and have been adopted with trifling alterations in the following Prisons, viz.—

[illegible]marris, County Gaol and House of Correction.
[illegible] County Gaol and House of Correction; [illegible]nty House of Correction.
[illegible]mbridge County Gaol and House of Correc[illegible]dge Town Gaol and House of Correction; [illegible] of Correction—Ely House of Correction.
[illegible]arvon County Gaol and House of Correction.
[illegible] County Gaol; Chester City Gaol and House [illegible]; Knutsford House of Correction.
[illegible]in County Gaol and House of Correction.
[illegible]—Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction; [illegible]th Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.
[illegible]y County Gaol and House of Correction.
[illegible] County Gaol; Exeter County House of Cor[illegible]

[illegible]ham County Gaol and House of Correction.
[illegible]ld County Gaol and House of Correction; [illegible] County House of Correction; Colchester Borough [illegible] County House of Correction.
[illegible]ester County Gaol and Penitentiary; Glou[illegible] and House of Correction; Horsley, North[illegible] Dean, and Lawford's-Gate County House of [illegible] Tewkesbury Borough Gaol and House of Cor[illegible]

[illegible]th Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
[illegible]d County Gaol and House of Correction.
[illegible] County Gaol and House of Correction.
[illegible]ntingdon County Gaol and House of Correc[illegible]

[illegible] City Gaol; Dover Town Gaol; Sandwich [illegible] House of Correction; Romney Marsh [illegible]

[illegible]le County House of Correction.
[illegible]ter County Gaol and House of Correction; [illegible]gh Gaol and House of Correction.
[illegible] County Gaol; Louth and Spilsby County [illegible]rrection; Kirton County Bridewell; Falk[illegible] Spalding County House of Correction; Bos[illegible]gh Gaol and County House of Correction; [illegible]ough Gaol and House of Correction.

Middlesex—Newgate City and County Gaol; Giltspur-street City Gaol and House of Correction; City Bridewell, Bridge-street.

Monmouth—Monmouth County Gaol and House of Correction; Usk County House of Correction.

Norfolk—Norwich County Gaol and House of Correction; Swaffham and Walsingham County Houses of Correction; Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction; Thetford Borough Gaol.

Northampton—Northampton County Gaol and House of Correction; Northampton Borough Gaol and House of Correction; Peterborough Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

Northumberland—Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction; Hexham County Gaol and House of Correction; Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol.

Notts—Nottingham County Gaol; Southwell County House of Correction.

Oxford—Banbury Borough Gaol.

Rutland—Oakham County Gaol and House of Correction.

Salop—Bridgnorth Borough Gaol.

Somerset—Wilton County Gaol and House of Correction; Shepton Mallet County House of Correction; Bristol City Gaol and House of Correction; Bristol Common Gaol; Bath City Gaol.

Suffolk—Bury St. Edmund's County Gaol and House of Correction; Ipswich County Gaol and House of Correction; Ipswich Borough Gaol and House of Correction; Beccles County House of Correction.

Surrey—Southwark Borough Gaol.

Sussex—Rye Town Gaol.

Warwick—Warwick County Gaol; Warwick County House of Correction.

Westmoreland—Appleby County Gaol; Kendal County House of Correction.

Worcester—Worcester County Gaol and House of Correction; Worcester City Gaol and House of Correction.

York—Scarborough Borough Gaol; Richmond Borough Gaol; Halifax County Court Debtors' Prison.

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost in					
	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
ANGLESEY.						
Beaumaris . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	119 1 4	38 11 7	. .	0 14 0	33 7 8	29
BEDFORD.						
Bedford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	645 1 11	140 6 4	. .	. .	57 19 8	
BERKS.						
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1078 13 9	225 9 4½	. .	11 7 2½	613 16 0	
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction.	176 15 6½	75 4 10	. .	1 11 6	100 15 3	
Newbury . . . Borough Gaol	5 1 9	0 8 0	. .	. .	. .	0
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	108 7 8	8 16 6	. .	1 5 8	21 19 9	0
Total—County of Berks.	1368 18 8½	309 18 8½	. .	14 4 4½	736 11 0	1
BRECON.						
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	228 12 6	47 14 2	. .	0 4 0	42 11 9	0
BUCKS.						
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	771 17 5½	139 4 5	. .	3 4 4	440 18 0	1
Buckingham. . Borough Gaol	6 3 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	. .	1 5 0	
Total—County of Bucks.	778 0 5½	142 4 5	5 0 0	3 4 4	442 3 0	1
CAMBRIDGE.						
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	679 7 0½	251 0 3	40 0 0	. .	129 3 11½	
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	298 6 7	71 19 10	. .	. .	69 11 5	
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	285 17 11	103 9 7	. .	. .	86 14 2	0
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	271 13 7	35 15 0	. .	3 16 5½	74 1 3	
Total—County of Cambridge.	1535 5 1½	462 4 8	40 0 0	3 16 5½	359 10 9½	0
CARDIGAN.						
Cardigan. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	157 7 9½	26 19 6	. .	0 7 0	26 15 0½	
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Total—County of Cardigan.	157 7 9½	26 19 6	. .	0 7 0	26 15 0½	
CARMARTHEN.						
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	353 19 10	29 7 10	0 1 6	0 8 9	55 13 2	

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Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	243 16 0	..	..	..	12 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	476 17 7
7 4	992 3 0	..	..	15 5 6	10 9 2	6 18 5	47 1 11	1987 10 2
0 10	1591 4 0	..	..	97 15 11	16 10 11	422 3 7½	611 17 7½	4887 7 5
7 1	310 0 0	70 0 0	..	15 1 4	..	153 3 4½	43 12 3	1063 12 11½
.	13 18 0	..	..	27 7 6	..	..	0 18 0	49 1 3
0 0	87 15 0	..	..	..	0 11 10	6 16 6	5 7 2	232 16 1
7 11	2002 17 0	70 0 0	..	140 4 9	17 2 9	582 3 6	661 15 0½	6191 17 8½
5 2½	427 0 0	14 13 0	..	6 15 0	17 4 6	66 2 7	47 19 1½	925 6 4
3 3	1338 12 4	..	..	16 9 0	21 18 3	1224 18 11¾	490 14 5½	4530 5 10½
.	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 5 0	..	29 8 0
3 3	1348 12 4	..	..	16 9 0	21 18 3	1228 3 11¾	490 14 5½	4559 13 10½
1	649 0 0	100 0 0	..	8 15 6	15 11 11	179 2 8	145 4 0½	2249 7 10½
7	379 0 0	..	..	3 19 0	17 17 3	46 1 1	32 13 10	929 2 5
1	257 13 0	30 0 0	58 19 3	14 4 7	2 13 7	88 10 7	61 19 4	1117 1 10
0	335 0 0	90 0 0	..	6 10 6	15 3 1	16 5 7	28 0 6½	894 18 3
9	1720 13 0	220 0 0	58 19 3	33 9 7	51 7 10	323 19 11	267 17 8½	5190 10 4½
0	210 0 0	..	..	15 5 0	51 14 6	62 10 4	29 7 6½	592 9 10½
	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
0	230 0 0	..	..	15 5 0	51 14 6	62 10 4	29 7 6½	612 9 10½
9	421 0 0	50 0 0	..	4 2 0	11 0 0	12 6 5	42 1 2	989 10 9½

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.
	Total Co				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CARNARVON.					
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	218 5 4¾	36 4 9½	. .	2 10 3	72 2 3
CHESTER.					
Chester . . . . County Gaol	1049 14 11	186 18 2	. .	8 4 7	532 16 8
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	290 5 6	88 15 2	30 0 0	. .	127 9 10
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . .	2103 13 1	362 17 8	. .	1 9 6	727 6 11
Total—County of Chester.	3443 13 6	638 11 0	30 0 0	9 14 1	1387 13 5
CORNWALL.					
Bodmin . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1071 2 11½	200 11 3½	. .	25 6 11	251 2 2½
Falmouth . . Town Gaol.	62 9 5	4 15 7	. .	. .	12 0 4
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	30 3 0½	8 4 3	0 8 8	. .	9 9 7
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	0 3 0	0 1 0	. .	. .	0 1 1
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	0 18 5	. .	. .	. .	0 7 7
Total—County of Cornwall.	1164 16 10½	213 12 1½	0 8 8	25 6 11	273 0 9½
CUMBERLAND.					
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	851 12 2	230 4 6	. .	2 15 4	194 10 11
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction.	10 18 3	. .	4 8 6	. .	2 6 0½
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	3 6 3	0 9 0	. .	. .	0 16 8
Total—County of Cumberland.	865 16 8	230 13 6	4 8 6	2 15 4	197 13 7½
DENBIGH.					
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	212 2 11	58 0 6	. .	0 2 0	31 18 4
DERBY.					
Derby . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1690 14 0	360 0 7½	. .	5 14 2½	308 8 11½
DEVON.					
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	801 0 8½	181 14 0½	. .	. .	221 0 3½
,, County House of Correction.	1428 10 5½	384 12 8½	. .	. .	177 6 3
,, County Debtors' Gaol. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	269 10 10	55 1 3	. .	. .	49 8 10
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	112 19 10	51 1 0	. .	. .	33 6 4
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	52 14 11	2 14 6½	. .	. .	1 12 6½
Tiverton. . . . ,, ,,	192 12 9½	29 10 3½	. .	0 0 9	33 13 2
Bideford . . . ,, ,,	39 8 1	4 0 6	14 0 0	. .	0 15 0
Bradnench. . . ,, ,,	2 2 11	0 11 3	0 8 0	0 2 11	0 10 0
Dartmouth. . . ,, ,,	17 1 8	1 4 8	5 19 6	. .	. .
Plympton Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Devon	2916 2 2½	710 10 3½	20 7 6	0 3 8	538 12 11

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Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
15 0 0	332 5 0	. .	. .	. .	13 5 9	74 4 9½	75 17 5	856 2 11½
17 7 7½	1715 10 0	. .	. .	92 12 6	58 19 7	692 0 0	797 5 10	5263 3 1½
3 3 0	345 4 0	. .	. .	. .	10 0 0	131 8 1	. .	1026 5 7
16 17 9	2170 12 6	. .	. .	. .	81 4 1	3204 12 2	289 3 6	9136 3 5
7 8 4½	4231 6 6	. .	. .	92 12 6	150 3 8	4028 0 3	1086 9 4	15425 12 1½
1 6	1156 8 0	. .	. .	77 16 8½	111 10 2	125 8 6	175 11 8½	3298 13 7½
. .	45 0 0	. .	. .	3 0 0	. .	41 12 6	. .	172 7 10
0 8	60 10 0	. .	. .	2 17 6	. .	5 18 9½	1 13 6	139 19 7½
. .	9 14 0	. .	4 12 0	3 0 0	. .	0 5 0	. .	17 16 1
0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	8 1 10	. .	. .	12 7 10
2 2	1271 12 0	. .	4 12 0	86 14 2½	119 12 9	173 4 9½	177 5 2½	3641 5 0½
4 2	902 6 6	. .	. .	31 18 8	84 0 0	179 15 0	164 18 7	2711 12 10
. .	27 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 15 2½	49 16 0
0 0	25 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 8 4	56 1 3
4 2	954 6 6	. .	. .	31 18 8	84 0 0	179 15 0	170 2 1½	2817 10 1
4 8	288 18 0	30 0 0	. .	9 14 10	17 0 0	322 4 8	23 16 9	1048 3 8
14 3½	1941 7 10	. .	. .	28 13 8	41 10 1	475 11 2½	205 18 11½	5201 8 3½
8 0	796 12 6	. .	. .	. .	86 1 9	288 18 9	83 1 3½	2539 15 10½
12 11	869 12 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	55 4 7½	123 3 6½	3060 1 7½
. .	125 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	125 0 0
1 3	429 9 9	. .	. .	. .	57 4 0	57 1 8	10 2 11	956 12 9
. .	233 9 0	27 6 0	133 8 5	8 14 6	11 6 2	12 13 3	23 17 9	686 1 1
. .	45 0 0	. .	. .	. .	16 18 0	8 2 6	2 4 3	132 17 11
. .	143 3 0	. .	. .	. .	6 3 6	7 11 9	14 3 10½	441 1 8
0 0	15 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	12 16 9	. .	107 0 4
0	7 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 8 6	. .	14 15 11
. .	6 0 0	. .	. .	. .	7 9 0	0 12 0	. .	38 6 10
. .	*2 10 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 10 0
2	2672 16 9	27 6 0	133 8 5	8 14 6	185 2 5	444 9 9½	256 13 7½	8104 4 0½

* One shilling per day when any prisoner is under his charge.

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
DORSET.					
Dorchester . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1083 10 4	432 5 0	131 10 11	. .	286 8
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	66 13 9	6 14 0	. .	. .	14 17
Total—County of Dorset.	1150 4 1	438 19 0	131 10 11	. .	301 5
DURHAM.					
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1191 1 0	423 12 10	37 9 2	6 1 6	470 4
ESSEX.					
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1513 3 8	133 8 4	57 13 5½	40 15 10	437 13
Colchester. . . County House of Correction.	178 19 3	67 2 3	9 2 9	0 4 0	60 15
,, Borough Gaol	64 18 6	3 12 9	. .	. .	11 13
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction.	462 4 4	206 16 0	. .	. .	122 19
Malden . . . . Borough Gaol	2 14 0	. .	0 5 0	. .	0 11
Romford. . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower.	0 18 0	0 10 0	. .	. .	4 6
Total—County of Essex	2222 17 9	411 9 4	67 1 2½	40 19 10	688 1
FLINT.					
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	210 1 9	71 15 10½	. .	. .	18 0
GLAMORGAN.					
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	391 9 1½	174 4 1½	. .	. .	111 2
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction.	455 15 2½	128 8 1½	10 0 0	. .	94 1
Total—County of Glamorgan.	847 4 4½	302 12 3	10 0 0	. .	205 3
GLOUCESTER.					
Gloucester . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	1417 2 1½	350 17 11	187 12 0½	. .	288 13
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	236 7 0	83 4 6	30 0 0	0 19 0	37 14
,, City Bridewell and Police Station.	12 9 4	1 3 4	. .	. .	21 6
Horsley. . . . County House of Correction.	275 11 0½	79 4 6½	. .	. .	82 18
Northleach . . ,, ,,	366 6 7½	41 9 8	. .	0 2 0	137 11
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	167 14 6	80 11 8	. .	. .	73 9
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	266 3 9½	103 12 4	. .	. .	77 12
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	44 15 1	2 13 1	17 0 0	. .	7 1
Total—County of Gloucester.	2786 9 6	742 17 0½	234 12 0½	1 1 0	727 0

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£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
16 8 0	1094 25 4	170 0 0	. .	28 19 5	17 6 3	. .	39 10 0	3543 5 10½
. .	58 4 0	. .	. .	0 19 0	. .	11 6 2	2 12 4	161 11 7½
16 8 0	1153 0 4	170 0 0	. .	29 18 5	17 6 3	11 6 2	42 2 4	3704 17 5½
18 4	1429 4 4	. .	. .	. .	76 3 7	662 17 6	163 8 0	4700 7 4½
1 5	2483 3 3	60 1 0	. .	26 12 3	50 4 3	356 10 3	531 2 11½	5676 0 4½
2 0	393 8 0	. .	. .	10 17 6	4 14 6	55 0 8	89 1 4	878 3 6
. .	131 16 0	. .	238 0 1	8 10 0	2 8 0	17 17 2	3 0 2	483 6 4
12 6	622 0 0	. .	. .	12 10 0	. .	72 3 1	181 2 1	1797 5 7
. .	12 0 0	. .	73 15 6	16 10 0	. .	. .	0 5 0	106 8 6
2 14 0	54 12 0	. .	. .	2 17 6	. .	13 9 2	. .	84 18 4
9 11	2898 19 3	60 1 0	311 15 7	78 6 3	57 6 9	517 0 4	774 11 6½	9186 2 7½
14 0	230 0 0	. .	. .	7 14 6	. .	30 13 2	112 12 10	682 6 5
12 9½	612 16 0	. .	. .	163 18 9½	11 5 0	307 3 8½	224 8 11	2010 11 3½
4 4½	457 0 0	. .	. .	54 7 3	74 2 3	161 4 7½	68 14 9½	1571 19 0½
17 2	1070 16 0	. .	. .	188 6 0½	85 7 3	468 8 4	288 3 8½	3862 10 4
. .	1959 17 4	10 0 0	. .	109 16 11	96 13 3	89 7 6½	499 14 10	5048 0 1
11 5	202 0 0	. .	. .	. .	11 17 6	31 15 0	. .	647 7 8
10 9	75 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 3 0	4 12 0	119 7 8
. .	412 8 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	30 18 11½	36 17 6	227 10 10½
. .	439 0 0	. .	. .	1 8 0	. .	67 15 6½	88 13 3½	1088 5 9½
. .	317 11 3	20 0 0	. .	1 17 0	. .	79 19 7	47 9 11½	868 7 4½
. .	570 1 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	41 6 2	56 2 0½	921 2 10½
. .	55 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 7 10	6 1 2	134 18 8
1 5	2630 18 8	30 0 0	. .	112 1 11	108 10 9	843 13 7½	688 10 9½	9689 0 11½

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HANTS.					
Winchester . . County Gaol	892 19 5	106 18 6½	. .	. .	145 12 8
,, County House of Correction.	681 13 7½	83 11 3	. .	. .	115 3 0
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	499 3 10	86 12 0	. .	. .	101 8 0
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	241 18 10	25 5 4	. .	4 1 8	38 3 6
,, Debtors' Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 10 0
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	25 9 6	7 2 0	8 3 6	1 0 0	3 5 0
Total—County of Hants	2341 5 2½	309 9 1½	8 3 6	5 1 8	407 2 2
HEREFORD.					
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	861 13 11	190 15 6	. .	. .	189 12 0
,, City Gaol	238 16 2	27 9 10	. .	. .	77 0 8
Total—County of Hereford.	1100 10 1	218 5 4	. .	. .	266 12 8
HERTS.					
Hertford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	724 0 1	142 16 10	17 9 9	1 1 9	217 14 9
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	513 0 9	71 2 10	. .	. .	40 0 0
Total—County of Herts .	1237 0 10	213 19 8	17 9 9	1 1 9	257 14 9
HUNTINGDON.					
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	388 15 4	103 16 0	. .	. .	98 3 10
KENT.					
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2616 17 3	608 17 4	. .	27 1 7	346 6 10
St. Augustine's, Canterbury } ,, ,,	230 7 3	79 8 11	. .	1 14 10	126 18 6
Canterbury . . City Gaol	75 6 10	8 8 4½	. .	. .	30 19 9
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	18 2 6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dover . . . . ,, ...	242 15 7	39 7 7	. .	0 7 11	50 10 2
Dover Castle . . Debtors' Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	168 17 2¼	58 7 7½	. .	0 5 10	79 0 11
Folkstone . . . Town Gaol	. .	0 8 0	. .	. .	. .
Romney Marsh ,, ,,	1 14 6	0 2 0	. .	. .	3 1 6
Faversham . . ,, ,,	4 15 6	. .	. .	. .	4 0 7
Hythe . . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Tenterden . . ,, ,,	2 2 9	0 13 6	. .	. .	0 9 8
Total—County of Kent .	3360 19 4½	795 13 4	. .	29 10 2	641 7 4
LANCASTER.					
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	1435 14 6	321 15 8	22 15 7	1 10 0	273 19 2
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	1756 0 6	812 17 1	66 9 3	0 14 0	562 2 [illegible]
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	2892 0 1	715 1 0	104 3 6	6 6 9	842 18 4
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	4357 2 1	1696 0 3	96 19 3	15 6 3	651 1 [illegible]
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	3371 0 2	552 0 9	101 4 2	19 10 8	426 10 11
Total—County of Lancaster.	13811 17 4	4097 14 9	391 11 9	43 7 8	2776 19 5

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Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
8 8	707 10 0	. .	. .	26 10 0	32 9 1	10 13 2	27 17 11	1969 14
1 5	1067 6 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	13 0 0	29 2 9	2006 18
12 0	532 14 0	84 0 0	6 1 0	2 4 6	11 4 0	62 19 11	26 4 7	1486 12
4 11	297 0 0	. .	12 17 10	11 9 6	12 0 0	22 6 1	5 14 0	706 1
3 9½	35 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 5 3	0 17 0	52 3
.	40 0 0	. .	134 17 11	35 13 9	. .	214 16 8	. .	470 15
9 9½	2679 10 0	84 0 0	153 16 9	75 17 9	55 13 1	328 1 1	89 16 3	6692 5
11	1022 4 0	25 0 0	. .	. .	39 6 6	133 18 6	120 11 5	2748 18
.	180 14 0	. .	. .	. .	24 11 9	66 16 2½	29 9 9	653 18
7 11	1202 18 0	25 0 0	. .	. .	63 18 3	200 14 8½	150 1 2	3402 17
1 10	1295 3 11½	. .	. .	11 9 0	17 7 6	4819 15 11	428 1 1	7774 16
0 0	418 5 0	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0	129 8 0	60 7 9	1258 4
1 10	1713 8 11½	. .	. .	11 9 0	32 7 6	4949 3 11	488 8 10	9033 0
3 7	589 11 0	. .	. .	5 5 0	19 14 2	168 13 3	130 18 3	1542 1
2 10	2646 8 1	82 19 8	. .	10 11 3	55 18 2	505 14 3	748 19 3	7770 5
8 2	743 4 0	. .	. .	16 4 4	6 11 0	3248 3 5	86 18 11	4569 12
.	159 0 0	20 0 0	. .	. .	2 18 6	6 19 6	30 19 2½	354 5
4 0	70 0 0	. .	65 3 0	3 11 9	. .	22 6 4	. .	192 3
.	293 10 0	. .	38 5 0	3 14 6	23 13 10	113 4 6	18 6 9	891 18
.	150 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	150 0
.	248 14 6	. .	. .	. .	3 11 6	26 0 6	55 1 11	659 16
.	5 0 0	. .	. .	19 11 6	. .	. .	. .	24 19
.	10 0 0	. .	8 17 0	5 5 6	. .	1 3 2	. .	31 6
.	54 12 0	20 0 0	20 1 9	4 1 4	. .	15 15 6	9 8 2½	133 8
.	5 5 0	. .	2 19 0	. .	. .	. .	1 11 0	9 15
.	4 0 0	. .	69 8 0	12 11 0	. .	3 11 7	. .	98 2
5 0	4389 13 7	122 19 8	204 13 9	75 11 2	92 13 0	3942 18 9	951 5 3	14819 13
7	2240 0 0	15 0 0	. .	87 5 6	. .	533 15 3	20 3 4	5113 6
7	2034 13 4	13 13 0	. .	. .	. .	283 8 9	648 2 11	6409 12
6	2844 10 0	417 1 4	. .	. .	. .	3691 15 2	598 9 6	12652 1
6	4536 6 5	63 0 0	296 14 0	160 10 0	250 11 8	1353 11 7	334 0 8	14552 13
9	3527 2 6	231 5 0	. .	. .	. .	456 19 0	1159 0 2	10184 12
11	15182 12 3	739 19 4	296 14 0	247 15 6	250 11 8	6319 9 9	2759 16 7	48912 6

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap,
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
LEICESTER.					
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1739 10 1¾	401 16 1	. .	12 15 6½	363
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	301 15 3	108 19 4	. .	. .	91
Total—County of Leicester.	2041 5 4¾	510 15 5	. .	12 15 6½	434
LINCOLN.					
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol.	337 7 6½	61 19 7	25 0 0	2 15 7	264
,, City Gaol	101 16 11	29 16 9½	. .	. .	99
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction.	605 16 11	111 18 5	. .	11 19 6	118
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	340 7 5½	174 17 1	. .	5 11 0	93
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	394 14 11	64 3 5	25 0 0	0 16 10	104
Falkingham . . County House of Correction.	343 12 11½	64 5 2½	. .	. .	76
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	278 14 10	181 5 2	. .	. .	98
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	199 16 8	80 3 5	0 17 0	1 2 6	53
Grantham. . . Borough Gaol	43 3 9	12 2 0	5 5 0	. .	15
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	53 18 0	9 15 0½	. .	0 10 10	20
Great Grimsby	. .	. .	. .	. .	.
Total—County of Lincoln	2699 9 11	790 6 1½	56 2 0	22 16 3	954
MERIONETH.					
Dolgelly . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	48 17 10½	14 7 8½	. .	. .	26
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	.
Total—County of Merioneth.	48 17 10½	14 7 8½	. .	. .	26
MIDDLESEX.					
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	574 17 5	26 4 7	. .	4 19 6	487
Coldbath-fields County House of Correction.	6854 14 6	1172 15 6	. .	. .	1045
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol .	2038 7 5	301 8 8	. .	71 10 11	565
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	2131 12 0	483 5 5	. .	. .	462
Whitecross-street City Debtors' Gaol. . .	601 15 3	46 5 11	. .	. .	471
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	828 2 6	167 12 10	45 19 0	. .	255
Tothill-fields. . County House of Correction.	4778 12 8	583 14 8	. .	77 13 0	651
Total—County of Middlesex.	17808 1 9	2781 7 7	45 19 0	154 3 3	3940
MONMOUTH.					
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	31 8 9½	102 13 9	. .	. .	149
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction.	524 15 2½	78 3 0½	. .	1 8 9	188
Total—County of Monmouth.	1156 4 0½	180 16 9½	. .	1 8 9	337

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...lowing Heads:—

Total Cost of Re... Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11 5	2386 3 3	193 14 8	..	4 19 0	88 17 3	387 12 9½	191 6 0½	5741 7 1½
7 11	483 14 6	..	440 8 7	2 17 6	23 0 6	218 17 4	111 6 2	1839 18 9
19 4	2839 17 9	193 14 8	440 8 7	7 16 6	75 17 9	546 10 1½	302 12 2½	7581 5 10½
16 10	907 8 2	15 0 0	..	34 17 4	47 4 6	902 8 1½	107 1 0½	2994 7 3
..	220 0 0	..	..	..	5 7 10	68 1 1½	46 4 7	572 10 2½
14 9	525 16 0	..	..	18 1 0	17 19 1	114 5 1	57 6 10	1619 2 0
3 5	430 16 0	..	..	14 1 0	..	96 8 6	38 15 2½	1273 8 5½
9 5	432 16 0	..	..	13 2 2	5 4 4½	72 0 0	47 3 0	1243 0 10½
4 9	305 0 0	..	..	63 0 0	24 14 6	274 3 7½	38 15 3½	1298 2 0
8 1	554 18 0	..	..	..	22 1 0	741 8 4	41 13 1	1941 15 10
0 9	319 0 6	..	..	18 3 6	32 10 8	92 4 5	58 3 8	942 9 7
..	67 2 0	20 0 0	..	..	8 4 9	29 11 4	3 14 4	209 0 2
4 10	171 8 0	..	..	..	4 19 6	39 7 6	5 9 3	318 7 9
..	16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 0 0
2 10	4150 4 8	35 0 0	..	161 5 0	168 6 2½	2429 18 0½	524 6 3½	12328 4 1½
..	149 16 0	..	..	4 4 0	..	42 13 9½	7 3 2½	303 16 10½
..	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0
..	159 16 0	..	..	4 4 0	..	42 13 9½	7 3 2½	313 16 10½
8 2	3884 15 6	454 16 8	..	..	..	387 16 7	269 2 3	6293 14 10
13 4	12513 19 6	108 9 6	..	85 13 0	5 2 8	1234 17 3	2089 3 5	25366 12 5
18 6	4171 7 0	200 4 0	..	129 4 6	54 1 0	713 6 2	85 0 0	8791 2 0
19 5	2650 4 0	241 18 9	..	6 12 0	..	746 14 0	151 5 5	7034 5 8
6 10	2430 12 0	17 17 0	..	..	..	485 10 0	52 5 8	4961 6 8
14 0	1182 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	139 6 10	2649 8 1
19 2	7498 8 11	394 13 4	..	55 0 0	9 4 6	609 18 4	662 2 10	15438 14 4
7 19 5	34381 10 11	1417 19 3	..	276 9 6	68 8 2	4208 2 4	3448 6 5	69935 4 0
..	613 17 6	..	..	20 3 9	24 8 0	231 12 7½	92 16 3	1888 14 11½
4 6	843 16 0	..	..	20 12 2	34 7 6	57 11 0½	96 13 11½	1917 7 4½
4 6	1457 13 6	..	..	40 15 11	58 15 6	289 3 8	189 10 2½	3806 2 4

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MONTGOMERY.					
Montgomery . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	212 14 4	56 2 6	. .	. .	69 4 [illegible]
NORFOLK.					
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	501 19 7	72 9 10	. .	. .	136 2 [illegible]
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	270 5 8	54 13 7	. .	. .	85 1 [illegible]
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	401 12 7	68 5 2	. .	. .	74 10 [illegible]
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	315 9 9	35 4 2	. .	. .	59 11 [illegible]
Wymondham . ,, ,,	86 17 1	18 4 9	. .	. .	48 18 [illegible]
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	243 5 2	39 7 7	. .	. .	52 17 [illegible]
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	121 10 7	32 15 9	. .	. .	21 7 [illegible]
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	48 14 8	4 12 4	. .	. .	7 19 [illegible]
Total—County of Norfolk.	1989 15 1	325 12 5	. .	. .	485 19 [illegible]
NORTHAMPTON.					
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1231 18 7	240 13 4½	. .	. .	331 2 [illegible]
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	649 17 6	112 19 8½	. .	. .	218 3 [illegible]
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	260 9 2	48 8 1	7 2 7	. .	117 9 [illegible]
Total—County of Northampton.	2142 5 3	402 1 1½	7 2 7	. .	667 0 [illegible]
NORTHUMBERLAND.					
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	459 15 0	248 17 11	. .	. .	137 12 [illegible]
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	28 2 2	7 0 3	. .	. .	22 16 [illegible]
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	20 5 6	12 15 5½	. .	. .	23 16 [illegible]
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	22 10 6½	3 5 11	. .	. .	12 11 [illegible]
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction.	846 18 8	282 9 0	. .	1 14 3	171 6 [illegible]
Berwick-upon-Tweed } ,, ,,	38 9 9½	2 12 6½	7 14 6	. .	13 3 [illegible]
Total—County of Northumberland,	1416 1 8	557 1 1	7 14 6	1 14 3	383 7 [illegible]
NOTTS.					
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	253 10 5	50 18 11	. .	. .	78 3 [illegible]
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	357 16 6	45 14 0	. .	0 6 0	104 10 [illegible]
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	634 16 4	81 8 4	. .	6 18 6	169 6 [illegible]
Newark-upon-Trent. Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Notts	1246 3 3	178 1 3	. .	7 4 6	352 0 [illegible]

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following Heads:—

Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Supplies not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	265 8 0	10 0 0	..	11 13 0	19 15 4	46 15 7½	35 17 6	731 4 6½
5 3	1440 14 0	36 8 0	..	9 3 0	18 15 0	368 7 6	59 17 10	2754 12 1
29 7 2	609 11 6	26 0 0	..	17 2 0	10 13 0	267 0 2	46 11 0	1434 15 1
2 18 6	760 11 0	..	..	87 16 0	..	50 0 0	65 0 0	1514 14 3
4 1	800 18 0	..	..	47 0 1	7 7 3	107 0 10	64 19 1	1459 11 1
5 0	223 8 0	100 0 0	..	8 11 4	8 10 6	111 10 9	9 18 9	629 16 8
..	308 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	15 7 6	98 16 9	15 10 0	822 14 9
3 15 8	224 6 0	15 0 0	..	..	5 3 11	41 14 6	9 7 3	506 15 7
3 1	90 12 0	..	..	..	..	12 14 7	3 5 7	174 12 8
15 8	4458 0 6	197 8 0	..	169 12 5	65 17 2	1057 5 1	274 9 6	9297 12 2
0 4	1191 6 6	215 0 0	..	..	44 5 0	525 17 0	422 10 0½	4306 17 3½
8 10	570 5 0	50 0 0	..	2 16 0	34 12 0	388 19 8	211 4 4	2345 13 4½
..	221 5 0	..	..	..	14 0 0	181 8 2	129 10 1	1047 7 8
9 2	1982 16 6	265 0 0	..	2 16 0	92 17 0	1096 4 10	763 4 5½	7699 18 3½
37 12 0	951 16 0	66 13 4	..	48 13 10	44 19 8	257 17 4	82 4 4	2417 14 1½
0 2 6	85 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	153 5 5
0 0 6	78 0 0	..	..	4 16 0	..	55 12 2	7 17 6	212 2 6
3 5 5½	56 0 0	..	..	3 5 6	..	52 0 6	3 5 8½	160 5 11½
23 18 9	1092 7 2	22 3 6	..	..	107 6 5	343 1 6½	202 17 3	3125 1 6½
..	141 15 0	40 0 0	..	2 1 2	9 1 0	3 13 7	3 17 5	272 5 9
19 2½	2464 18 2	128 16 10	..	58 16 6	161 7 1	712 5 1½	368 2 2½	6340 15 3
8 8	593 6 0	..	..	3 3 9	27 14 5	49 3 9	18 7 4	1142 11 1½
14 2	656 4 0	..	..	2 2 0	12 7 9	122 3 5	28 1 2	1347 18 4
1 1	1036 8 0	..	..	63 11 10	..	165 19 10	115 17 1	2344 9 5
..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
16 3 11	2305 18 0	..	..	68 17 7	40 2 2	337 7 0	162 5 7	4354 18 10½

* Quit rent.

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
OXFORD.					
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	749 14 7	142 17 10½	41 1 0	19 0 6½	252 0 11
" City Gaol and House of Correction.	225 16 0	48 1 10	. .	. .	46 13 4
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	39 17 5	8 2 7½	. .	. .	32 1 3
Total—County of Oxford	1015 8 0	199 2 4	41 1 0	19 0 6½	324 15 6
PEMBROKE.					
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.	262 0 10	56 15 3	. .	. .	97 7 8
RADNOR.					
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	89 16 1½	39 0 8	0 11 0	. .	44 3 0
New Radnor. . Borough Gaol	2 10 8	3 2 9	. .	. .	1 4 6
Total—County of Radnor	92 6 9½	42 3 5	0 11 0	. .	45 7 6
RUTLAND.					
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	137 11 6½	40 1 6	. .	. .	57 2 11
SALOP.					
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1282 11 2½	277 13 8	37 10 2	82 3 4½	377 1 7½
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	24 14 4	8 16 9	. .	. .	12 4 1½
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	29 0 0	2 0 0	. .	. .	8 1 11
Total—County of Salop	1336 5 6½	288 10 5	37 10 2	82 3 4½	397 7 8
SOMERSET.					
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1311 6 6	344 17 8	. .	14 0 3	244 0 5
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	1255 0 6	246 8 11	. .	4 1 6	221 9 11
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	326 14 7	74 7 4	. .	. .	64 8 7
" . . . . Common Gaol	1082 16 9	184 9 5	26 6 4	31 2 1	154 15 3
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	676 3 0½	67 9 0½	18 12 2	. .	267 11 7½
Total—County of Somerset.	4652 1 4½	917 12 4½	94 18 6	49 3 10	952 5 9½
STAFFORD.					
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3445 5 6	597 11 9	. .	29 13 7	802 1 4
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Stafford.	3445 5 6	597 11 9	. .	29 13 7	802 1 4

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the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
12 2	1185 4 8	13 0 0	..	..	8 10 1½	288 2 0	179 11 1	2957 9 3
..	176 10 0	30 0 0	..	..	12 14 4	34 9 3	44 18 1	643 9 2
2 10 0	122 0 0	6 13 4	19 13 0	4 3 0	..	30 1 9	6 13 2	271 15 6½
2 2 3	1483 14 8	49 13 4	19 13 0	4 3 0	21 4 5½	317 13 0	231 2 4	3872 12 11½
1 10 1	229 8 0	..	..	..	39 8 0	22 5 9	88 0 1	889 19 10½
1 0 0	163 17 0	..	..	..	..	147 10 9	8 10 1	810 7 5½
..	10 10 0	..	..	..	..	3 0 7	..	20 8 6
1 0 0	174 7 0	..	..	..	..	150 11 4	8 10 1	830 15 11½
8 11½	235 15 0	..	..	..	4 2 6	100 2 4½	65 3 8	795 12 8½
10 5	1582 14 2	..	..	12 12 0	26 2 2	311 12 8	182 11 10	4305 7 5½
7 6	50 0 0	..	1 10 0	..	..	9 0 6	5 19 1	116 11 4½
..	38 0 0	..	..	14 3 0	..	2 8 6	2 14 0	99 11 11
17 11	1670 14 2	..	1 10 0	26 15 0	26 2 2	323 1 8	191 4 11	4521 10 8½
5 6	1389 1 0	..	..	210 14 3	206 14 8	155 13 8	95 19 1	4201 7 8
14 11	1237 6 2	..	..	48 7 0	..	150 15 11	188 1 8	3448 10 10
19 4	524 18 0	..	..	..	..	71 15 0	31 19 6	1128 7 1
1 0	1725 5 3	..	..	30 11 0	21 10 0	993 2 6	339 8 0	4629 3 7
4 4	1304 4 0	..	..	129 15 0	58 10 6	785 8 3	126 15 8	3628 15 2½
5 1	6180 14 5	..	..	419 7 3	286 15 2	2157 0 4	782 3 11	17036 4 4½
19 9	3186 8 0	60 0 0	..	50 6 4½	195 11 7½	250 14 4	391 0 5	9119 15 8
..	65 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 0 0
19 9	3251 8 0	60 0 0	..	50 6 4½	195 11 7½	250 14 4	391 0 5	9184 15 8

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SUFFOLK.						
Bury St. Edmunds.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	905 17 3¼	326 3 10	. .	. .	186 4 7
Ipswich	,, ,,	1430 9 6	301 0 0	. .	. .	167 9 6
,,	Borough Gaol	113 15 6	50 6 8	. .	. .	52 11 0
Beccles	County House of Correction.	123 3 7	18 14 4½	. .	. .	24 18 11
	Total—County of Suffolk.	2573 5 10¼	696 4 10½	. .	. .	431 4 1
SURREY.						
Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol.	1443 18 0½	234 19 2	. .	28 5 4	297 16 9
Brixton	County House of Correction.	2670 6 11½	349 0 2½	30 0 0	23 19 3½	256 7 11
Guildford	,, ,,	1289 11 1	144 15 8	20 0 0	41 12 1	197 7 0
Kingston-upon-Thames.	,, ,,	213 6 9	28 8 6	10 0 0	. .	110 11 8
Southwark	Borough Gaol	344 10 3	53 3 8	. .	10 6 0	82 8 3
Queen's Prison	Debtor's Gaol	. .	. .	30 16 10	. .	329 9 9
	Total—County of Surrey.	5916 13 0½	810 7 2½	90 16 10	104 2 8½	1274 1 4
SUSSEX.						
Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1052 8 0	186 18 11	160 0 0	. .	193 8 0
Petworth	,, ,,	601 14 4½	161 7 10½	. .	15 7 6½	157 10 9
Battle	County House of Correction.	26 4 9½	7 1 8½	. .	8 14 0	1 15 7
Hastings	Town Gaol	47 4 6½	1 16 2	. .	. .	13 9 1
Winchelsea	,, ,,	0 17 0	1 11 4	. .	. .	0 6 3
Rye	,, ,,	32 2 11	3 6 4	2 5 0	. .	10 0 11
	Total—County of Sussex.	1760 11 7¼	362 2 3½	162 5 0	24 1 6½	376 10 7
WARWICK.						
Warwick	County Gaol.	1848 19 9	290 0 0	. .	7 7 9	316 10 9
,,	County House of Correction.	2084 19 11	439 17 8	. .	. .	289 13 1
Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	612 8 3	192 4 0½	. .	5 7 9	155 16 3
	Total—County of Warwick.	4546 7 11	922 1 8½	. .	12 15 6	762 0 1
WESTMORELAND.						
Appleby	County Gaol.	95 11 11	12 16 6	. .	0 10 0	56 3 8
Kendal	County House of Correction.	179 5 3	45 4 0	. .	. .	52 9 0
	Total—County of Westmoreland.	274 17 2	58 0 6	. .	0 10 0	108 12 8
WILTS.						
Fisherton-Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	647 7 0½	146 18 9½	. .	61 1 0	102 7 9
Devizes	County House of Correction.	1273 9 11	429 18 0	. .	14 10 0	203 9 11
Marlborough	County Bridewell	116 15 7	41 15 4	. .	. .	32 5 4
	Total—County of Wilts.	2037 11 6½	618 12 1½	. .	75 11 0	338 3 [illegible]

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following Heads :—

Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, Removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries, not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	1115 0 0	150 0 0	..	37 8 6	33 8 0	424 0 8¼	107 15 6¼	3350 10 8¼
13 2 4	1058 6 4	100 0 0	..	53 15 0	25 0 0	399 11 5	117 8 7	3716 3 3
1 3 1	291 12 0	40 0 0	..	10 3 0	11 15 0	46 17 8	23 6 0	653 17 5
..	451 4 0	21 0 0	..	16 17 0	14 1 1	26 14 6	20 0 6¼	733 17 4¼
14 5 5	2916 2 4	311 0 0	..	118 3 6	84 4 1	897 4 3¼	268 10 8	8454 8 9¼
25 0 0	2202 18 11	..	..	121 13 2	18 3 8	1118 12 8	120 9 1	5808 11 10
15 2	2380 17 3	60 0 0	..	..	..	526 6 5	142 16 5¼	7114 14 3¼
10 1	1374 9 6	..	..	10 9 6	..	53 4 2	85 5 7	3243 6 2
10 10	562 4 0	..	..	..	..	31 17 1	76 0 10	1044 15 8
5 7	521 10 4	..	..	..	..	271 15 2	33 2 11	1372 13 1
16 0	3258 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	68 19 5	3989 18 9
17 8	10800 9 3	60 0 0	..	132 2 8	18 3 8	2001 15 6	526 14 3¼	22573 19 9¼
4 6 4	1626 0 6	133 15 0	283 3 4	18 8 6	29 10 1	129 0 9	82 14 6	3968 1 0
5 1¼	1063 12 9¼	11 14 0	..	83 8 5¼	6 14 9	93 9 11¼	58 9 8¼	2304 15 2¼
1 2	107 8 0	..	..	..	..	17 11 7	21 7 5	195 8 10¼
10 0	67 12 0	30 0 0	100 2 6	3 17 6	..	1 7 2	3 13 1	272 16 8¼
..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 8	27 19 3
..	52 0 0	..	..	..	..	12 16 0	1 3 9	116 3 11
2 7¼	2941 13 3¼	175 9 0	383 5 10	105 14 5¼	36 4 10	254 5 3¼	167 12 1¼	6885 4 11¼
15 6	1416 0 0	39 8 0	..	..	100 11 8	203 9 4	208 0 0	4543 16 11
..	1245 16 0	95 10 0	..	..	..	231 12 8	252 5 9	4097 12 1
16 3	757 10 0	..	..	9 10 6	39 8 8	237 13 2	192 11 4	2289 16 0
11 9	3419 6 0	134 18 0	..	9 10 6	140 0 4	672 15 2	652 17 1	11531 5 0
..	219 2 0	..	..	8 14 0	25 7 0	17 8 5	10 0 9	455 13 11
0 1 0	202 2 0	..	..	17 8 0	..	147 3 10	38 13 10	700 17 8
0 1 0	421 4 0	..	..	26 2 0	25 7 0	164 12 3	48 14 7	1156 11 7
2 1	761 10 0	..	..	63 9 0	69 9 9¼	230 3 5¼	163 17 4¼	2304 2 10
11 4	933 0 0	..	..	67 4 9	..	461 17 4	284 2 9	3713 10 9
5 16 8	216 4 0	..	..	31 14 0	..	50 19 9	48 0 6	566 6 10
10 1	1910 14 0	..	..	162 7 9	69 9 9¼	713 0 6¼	496 0 7¼	6584 0 5

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WORCESTER.					
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1439 19 1	313 13 0	. .	3 18 9	375 15 11
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	247 19 11	57 3 5	. .	2 11 4½	82 4 7
Total—County of Worcester.	1687 19 0	370 16 5	. .	6 10 1½	458 0 6
YORK.					
York . . . . . County Gaol	1573 6 5	434 19 9	. .	4 14 0	334 16 6
,, City House of Correction	343 12 0	56 0 4	. .	0 3 4	69 14 11
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	1219 19 4½	305 1 6½	329 2 2	37 3 0	187 4 5
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	647 13 1½	116 11 3	. .	. .	213 12 11
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	4560 11 8	1419 4 7	. .	31 19 8	1139 19 4
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	737 13 1	219 8 5	. .	3 9 6	136 6 10
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1505 15 1	351 6 8	41 4 0	. .	367 6 1
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	44 5 2	10 2 4	. .	. .	18 8 10
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	31 9 3	19 13 10	. .	. .	19 9 2
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	9 17 11	7 17 6	. .	. .	1 9 10
Doncaster . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Halifax . . . . County Court Debtors' Gaol.	91 3 7	3 7 5½	. .	. .	20 6 9
Total—County of York .	10765 6 7½	3303 13 8	350 6 2	77 9 6	2508 6 8
Grand Total . . .	£. s. d. 117,653 16 9	26,353 12 5	1,925 6 9½	864 17 10½	£. s. d. 27,992 5 9½

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2.
nder the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
22 7 8	2179 1 6	162 10 0	. .	37 12 3	87 5	225 5 6	455 2 8	5465 2 6
21 8 6	478 16 0	26 0 0	. .	. .	35 15 3	109 9 10	29 19 4½	1140 13 0
43 16 2	2657 17 6	188 10 0	. .	37 12 3	123 0 5	334 15 4	485 2 0½	6605 15 6
29 4 5	1987 4 0	26 5 0	23 8 11	162 17 7	395 15 8	481 11 1	293 1 10	5883 3 0
3 10 8	352 0 0	. .	. .	. .	1 2 0	103 5 3	121 17 1	1059 12 4
7 7 6	1365 19 10½	. .	. .	. .	4 5 8	218 10 3	86 10 6½	3705 0 4½
22 2 0	1154 1 9½	. .	. .	. .	32 16 9	217 3 4	85 3 8	2530 2 8
23 12 5	4662 4 9	20 14 2	. .	337 11 0	. .	1289 3 10	399 14 10	14234 4 7
34 6 4	815 15 0	10 0 0	. .	15 8 6	16 0 7	277 0 2	380 3 10	2670 12 6
. .	1709 8 10	. .	. .	52 19 10	. .	228 8 5	602 10 4	5323 14 8
2 5 0	80 0 0	. .	26 6 3½	6 6 6	1 14 11	10 10 3	6 1 3	207 16 1
17 15 10	102 19 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	21 3 6	6 5 0	221 0 10
. .	17 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	14 17 5	1 0 0	53 11 1
. .	100 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	100 0 0
6 6 11	105 5 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	33 4 10	1 5 4	265 4 11
206 11 1	12391 18 3	56 19 2	49 15 2½	575 3 5	451 15 7	2894 18 4	1983 13 8½	36254 3 0½
2,721 4 9½	161,610 16 1½	4,928 7 3	2,048 12 4½	3,763 4 4	3,935 19 2	47,996 17 6½	22,625 4 0½	433,701 15 10½

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TABL

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for Manufacturing or other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
ANGLESEY.				
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .
BEDFORD.				
Bedford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	2 1 6	98 10
BERKS.				
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2 15 0	. .	1 14 6	1005 1
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction.	. .	5 0 10½	0 4 6	74
Windsor. . . . Borough Gaol	2 16 5	. .	0 3 6	. .
Total—County of Berks	5 11 5	5 0 10½	2 2 6	1079 1
BRECON.				
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	20 0 0	2 19 6	. .
BUCKS.				
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 9 0	. .
CAMBRIDGE.				
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	94
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	0 19 0	2
Total—County of Cambridge.	. .	. .	0 19 0	96
CARDIGAN.				
Cardigan . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	12 1 6	. .	. .
CARMARTHEN.				
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2 10 0	. .	5 12 6	50
CARNARVON.				
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	10 15 0	. .	. .
CHESTER.				
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	56 6 0	295 11 9	1 1 0	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	46 1 4½	40 0 0	1 19 0	. .
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	526 11 1	. .	6 14 0	.
Total—County of Chester	628 18 5½	335 11 9	9 14 0	. .

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the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	12 0 0	..	..	114 15 2½	11 3 6	137 18 8½
0 13 8	5 5 10	..	..	303 10 8	..	412 3 4
..	13 3 1	1039 17 6½	..	551 2 7½	25 13 6½	2642 7 3
..	..	..	..	112 2 9½	..	192 9 3½
..	..	..	..	..	2 9 3	5 9 2
..	13 3 1	1039 17 6½	..	663 5 4½	28 2 9½	2840 5 8½
..	17 4 6	..	1 10 0	165 1 4½	..	206 15 4½
..	8 9 6	..	..	233 8 0	4 2 10	246 9 4
..	15 11 11	..	..	316 2 4	21 17 6	452 6 6
..	17 17 3	..	..	164 11 9	22 1 0	203 10 1
..	..	..	.	..	..	2 19 0
..	33 9 2	..	..	480 14 1	43 18 6	663 15 7
..	51 14 6	..	1 12 0	..	..	65 8 0
..	11 0 0	..	2 19 6	244 17 6	..	318 14 9½
..	37 16 3	..	..	305 6 8	..	379 13 11
..	58 19 7	..	..	1098 7 1½	255 15 1½	1766 0 7
3 1 6	10 0 0	..	..	79 13 10	..	297 11 11½
0 14 0	81 4 1	..	57 9 6	1480 4 4	18 12 10	2172 19 10
0 15 6	150 3 8	..	57 9 6	2638 5 3½	247 7 11½	4226 12 [illegible]

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for or Manufacturing other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the Benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CORNWALL.			
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 17 0
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Cornwall.	. .	. .	0 17 0
CUMBERLAND.			
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	1 5 0
DENBIGH.			
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	19 18 0	. .
DERBY.			
Derby. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	83 14 2¼	. .	0 17 6
DEVON.			
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	. .	. .	2 3 0
,, County House of Correction.	19 14 5	. .	58 3 6
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	9 0 5	. .	0 3 0
Tiverton . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	0 3 6
Bideford. . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Devon	18 14 10	. .	61 3 0
DORSET.			
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	64 19 6	60 0 0	1 0 0
DURHAM.			
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	170 9 2	1192 10 11	7 6 0
ESSEX.			
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 3 0	. .	4 5 0
Colchester . . . County House of Correction.	. .	50 0 0	4 4 0
,, Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction.	1 16 0	. .	11 12 0
Total—County of Essex	9 19 0	50 0 0	1 1 0

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following Heads:—

Support of Convicts, &c.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	236 16 11	..	..	749 12 8½	1 17 8	1093 11 3½
..	..	..	48 16 0	2 12 6	..	54 17 0
..	..	..	..	4 4 4	..	4 4 4
..	236 16 11	..	48 16 0	756 9 6½	1 17 8	1152 12 7½
..	84 0 0	..	..	477 5 8	..	562 10 8
..	49 2 6	..	..	211 16 0	..	280 16 6
..	41 10 1	..	..	1008 11 3	92 13 1½	2230 6 1
..	86 1 9	..	45 5 9	..	3 18 6	137 9
..	..	..	5 19 6	..	..	73 17 5
..	48 17 6	..	..	176 14 8	..	225 12 2
..	11 6 2	..	..	186 19 6	..	320 15 2
..	16 18 0	..	..	..	..	26 6 5
4 0	5 11 6	..	..	27 14 1	..	239 5 0
..	..	..	..	32 0 0	..	32 0 0
4 0	168 14 11	..	51 5 3	423 8 3	3 18 6	1055 5 2
..	..	..	..	617 12 1	59 10 7	903 0 0
..	76 3 7	..	23 12 1	785 10 10	..	2294 7 7
..	21 13 3	..	..	990 10 6½	4 2 9	1344 8 2½
..	4 14 6	..	11 16 0	101 7 6	..	348 8 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	13 8 0
..	..	..	..	220 4 2½	..	303 7 7
..	25 7 9	..	11 16 0	1322 2 3½	4 2 9	2009 11 9½

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for Manufacturing or other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£
FLINT.				
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	.
GLAMORGAN.				
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	3 0 6	.
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 14 0	.
Total—County of Glamorgan	. .	. .	3 14 6	.
GLOUCESTER.				
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	59 12 2¼	. .	. .	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	.
Horseley . . . County House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 16 3	.
Northleach . . ,, ,,	18 15 5	. .	1 17 6	.
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	. .	.
Lawferdsgate . . ,, ,,	9 0 10	. .	1 0 0	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	3 1 9	. .	. .	.
Total—County of Gloucester	90 10 2¼	. .	4 0 0	.
HANTS.				
Winchester . . County Gaol.	. .	. .	10 6	374
,, County House of Correction.	142 14 9	. .	. .	293
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	11 15 1	. .	4 0	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	3 8 6	. .	0 10 6	.
Total—County of Hants	157 18 4	. .	1 5 0	668
HEREFORD.				
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	9 3 5	. .	. .
,, . . . City Gaol	. .	54 17 1	. .	. .
Total—County of Hereford.	. .	64 0 6	. .	. .
HERTS.				
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	18 11 0	190 11 5	0 18 0	27
St. Alban's. . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Herts	18 11 0	190 11 5	0 18 0	27

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lowing Heads:—

Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	. .	. .	. .	24 0 0	24 0 0
11 4 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	24 15 6
74 2 3	. .	. .	365 1 0	. .	439 17 3
85 6 9	. .	. .	365 1 0	. .	464 12 9
96 13 3	. .	. .	1409 1 2	4 17 7	1570 4 2½
11 17 6	. .	. .	236 19 5	. .	248 16 11
. .	. .	. .	229 9 11	3 2 7½	238 11 10½
. .	. .	. .	159 14 5½	0 7 6	187 1 8½
. .	. .	. .	98 19 4½	. .	98 19 4½
. .	. .	. .	258 9 11½	. .	268 16 9½
. .	. .	. .	41 6 8	. .	44 11 11
108 10 9	. .	. .	2434 0 11½	8 7 8½	2557 2 9½
32 9 1	. .	14 0 0	543 5 10	. .	969 4 2
. .	. .	22 19 0	252 11 11½	. .	712 3 8½
11 4 0	. .	24 12 0	145 17 6	. .	300 12 7
12 0 0	. .	. .	181 4 6	. .	226 8 6
55 13 1	. .	61 11 0	1122 19 9½	. .	2208 8 11½
39 6 6	. .	. .	796 1 0	25 13 1	871 10 1
24 11 9	. .	. .	146 14 3	. .	232 8 1
63 18 3	. .	. .	942 15 3	25 13 1	1103 18 2
17 7 6	. .	. .	459 3 10½	. .	732 2 5½
15 0 0	. .	. .	146 8 0	. .	161 8 0
32 7 6	. .	. .	605 11 10½	. .	893 10

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for Manufacturing or other Work done* by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MERIONETH.			
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 17 3½	4 0 0	. .
MIDDLESEX.			
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	. .	. .	. .
Coldbath Fields County House of Correction.	1234 2 11	2320 4 7	26 18 11
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	. .	200 0 0	. .
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	67 7 6	93 3 0	2 13 6
Tothillfields . . County House of Correction.	422 4 5	1546 15 0	25 11 6
Total—County of Middlesex.	1723 14 10	4160 2 7	55 3 11
MONMOUTH.			
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction.	. .	36 2 10	4 16 6
Total—County of Monmouth.	. .	36 2 10	4 16 6
MONTGOMERY.			
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .
NORFOLK.			
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	16 8 7	. .	1 4 0
,, . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	23 0 0	. .
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	39 5 0	67 11 9	. .
Wymondham . ,, ,,	. .	83 0 0	. .
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 1 0
Total—County of Norfolk	55 13 7	173 11 9	1 5 0
NORTHAMPTON.			
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	3 5 0
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	62 4 6	60 0 0	. .
Total—County of Northampton	62 4 6	60 0 0	3 5 0

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ring Heads:—

Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	. .	. .	31 2 7	0 12 0	42 11 10½
. .	. .	. .	. .	96 5 0	96 5 0
. .	. .	. .	8448 4 0	30 5 4	12093 14 3
45 15 6	. .	. .	. .	319 10 8	1011 17 8
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	166 18 7
. .	. .	1 10 6	5028 16 8	80 15 7	7111 15 6
45 15 6	. .	1 10 6	13477 0 8	526 16 7	20490 11 0
24 8 0	. .	. .	458 17 4	. .	486 0 10
. .	. .	. .	265 1 4½	. .	306 0 8½
24 8 0	. .	. .	723 18 8½	. .	792 1 6½
. .	. .	. .	108 9 6	. .	108 9 6
18 15 0	. .	. .	267 6 5	12 5 0	316 7 0
10 13 0	. .	. .	233 4 3½	. .	271 16 3½
. .	. .	. .	255 19 6	. .	255 19 6
7 7 3	. .	. .	112 13 6	6 8 0	233 5 6
8 10 6	. .	. .	45 11 6	. .	137 2 0
15 7 6	. .	3 13 0	84 8 11	. .	110 18 7
60 13 3	. .	3 13 0	999 4 1½	18 13 0	1325 8 10½
29 5 6	. .	. .	788 5 2	15 2 5	964 0 2
34 12 0	1214 0 9	. .	288 0 7½	. .	1722 13 10½
63 17 6	1214 0 9	. .	1076 5 9½	15 2 5	2686 14 0½

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TABLE No. 23.—Recei

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for Manufacturing or other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d
NORTHUMBERLAND.					
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	37 19 3¼	97 19 9¼	6 14 0	. .	. .
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	9 3 11	. .	. .	. .	. .
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	1 14 11	. .	. .	. .	30 7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	157 10 11¼	258 2 6	28 4 1	. .	. .
Berwick-upon Tweed. Borough Gaol	9 19 2	. .	8 10 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Northumberland.	216 8 3	356 2 3¼	43 8 7	. .	30 7
NOTTS.					
Nottingham . . County Gaol	. .	. .	1 9 6	. .	. .
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	1 19 0	. .	6 0
Southwell. . . County House of Correction.	0 5 3	. .	0 5 0	204 2 0	7 4
Total—County of Notts	0 5 3	. .	3 13 6	204 2 0	13 4 1
OXFORD.					
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 0 0	. .	0 12 6	49 2 6	55 16
,, ... City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	1 14 0	. .	16 8
Banbury . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 1
Total—County of Oxford	10 0 0	. .	2 6 6	49 2 6	73 5
PEMBROKE.					
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	71 8 0	4 0 0	94 12 4	0 8
RUTLAND.					
Oakham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 12 0	. .	. .
SALOP.					
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	31 0 2¼	101 8 0	. .	. .	. .
SOMERSET.					
Wilton . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	14 2 6	129 0 0	2 2 0	223 4 0	11 8
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	. .	29 12 11	0 4 0	. .	3 16
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	22 9 0	. .	. .	. .
,, Common Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	44 18 2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Somerset	59 0 8	181 1 11	2 6 0	223 4 0	15 1

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for the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	50 9 8	..	..	..	..	193 2 9½
..	..	..	..	..	..	9 3 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	32 2 5
2 2 2½	..	..	..	..	1 6 7½	447 6 4½
..	..	..	..	..	..	18 9 8
2 2 2½	50 9 8	..	..	..	1 6 7½	700 5 1½
..	27 14 5	..	..	..	..	29 3 11
..	12 7 9	..	15 10 6	216 14 5½	4 12 3	257 3 11½
..	..	..	..	448 7 10	..	660 4 11½
..	40 2 2	..	15 10 6	665 2 3½	4 12 3	946 12 10
..	14 17 5½	..	..	447 19 4½	46 9 7	624 18 0½
6 17 2	17 10 2	..	..	260 2 9	18 15 8	361 7 9
..	..	..	..	..	3 1 6	4 2 6
6 17 2	32 7 7½	..	..	708 2 1½	68 6 9	990 8 3½
..	39 8 0	..	6 9 0	128 14 0	..	344 19 10
..	19 6 0	..	..	40 3 9	..	60 1 9
..	25 4 4	..	..	684 10 10	125 6 4½	967 9 9½
..	206 14 8	..	..	746 3 9	..	1332 11 11
..	..	..	1 1 0	874 2 8½	..	908 16 7½
10 6	..	..	..	..	..	22 19 6
..	..	..	..	1897 0 3	..	1897 0 3
..	58 10 6	..	..	385 14 0	30 7 9	519 10 5
10 6	265 5 2	..	1 1 0	3903 0 8½	30 7 9	4680 18 8½

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TABLE No. 23.—Receipts

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for Manufacturing or other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
STAFFORD.					
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	11 1 10	1089 0 2¼	. .	1083 14 1	. .
SUFFOLK.					
Bury St. Edmunds. County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	10 0 0	. .	411 19 8	. .
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Suffolk	. .	10 0 0	. .	411 19 8	. .
SURREY.					
Horsemonger-lane. County Gaol	15 0 11	. .	19 18 0	10 19 8	5 12 6
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction.	319 15 7	. .	. .	. .	. .
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	74 2 6	. .	2 7 0	48 1 0	0 19 6
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	26 8 0	. .	1 1 0	. .	. .
Total—County of Surrey	435 7 0	. .	23 6 0	59 0 8	6 12 0
SUSSEX.					
Lewes . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	37 4 0	. .	3 5 0	195 13 0	18 16 9
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	30 0 0	. .	0 4 0	620 7 0	8 5 9
Hastings . . . Town Gaol.	. .	. .	0 15 6	0 18 6	. .
Rye. . . . . ,,	1 3 6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Sussex	68 7 6	. .	4 4 6	817 3 6	27 2 6
WARWICK.					
Warwick . . . County Gaol	28 0 0	52 16 6	5 5 0	99 13 4	. .
,, County House of Correction.	75 17 3	. .	. .	. .	. .
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	2 7 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Warwick	103 17 3	52 16 6	7 12 6	99 13 4	. .
WESTMORELAND.					
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	3 13 12	. .	0 8 6	. .	. .
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction.	53 0 2	10 0 0	0 5 0	. .	4 11 0
Total—County of Westmoreland.	56 12 5	10 0 0	0 13 6	. .	4 11 0
WILTS.					
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury } County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	55 0 0	. .	. .	15 2
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	33 18 5	. .	. .	79 3 4	. .
Marlborough. . County Bridewell . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Wilts.	33 18 5	55 0 0	. .	79 3 4	15 2

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r the following Heads :—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	185 11 7	..	..	2537 2 10½	56 10 9	4963 1 4½
..	33 8 0	..	..	567 2 9	..	962 10 5
..	..	..	..	336 4 9	..	336 4 9
..	14 1 1	..	..	60 4 1	..	74 5 2
..	47 9 1	..	..	903 11 7	..	1373 0 4
..	..	..	4 1 6	494 3 7	..	459 16 2
4 18 1½	..	..	..	..	..	324 13 8½
1 8 4	..	..	2 13 0	1109 8 11	1 15 0	1240 15 3
..	..	..	38 2 0	..	..	65 11 0
6 6 5½	..	..	4 4 16 6	1513 12 6	1 15 0	2090 16 1½
..	29 10 1	..	3 0 6	1005 18 8	..	1293 13 0
..	21 7 9	..	..	358 3 0	11 17 3½	1030 4 9½
..	..	..	..	30 13 2½	..	32 7 2½
..	..	..	..	..	..	1 3 6
..	50 17 10	..	3 0 6	1394 14 10½	11 17 3½	2377 8 6
..	100 11 8	..	..	1297 5 4	28 15 1	1612 6 11
..	..	..	1 17 0	2095 14 4	12 19 4	2186 7 11
..	39 8 8	..	..	334 16 11½	0 8 0	377 1 1½
..	140 0 4	..	1 17 0	3727 16 7½	42 2 5	4175 15 11½
..	25 7 0	..	..	63 1 3	..	92 9 0
..	..	..	..	135 6 11	..	203 3 1
..	25 7 0	..	..	198 8 2	..	295 12 1
..	69 9 9½	..	..	513 8 6½	..	653 0 11
..	..	..	..	..	4 14 2	117 15 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	69 9 9½	..	..	513 8 6½	4 14 2	770 16 10

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TABLE No. 28.—Receipts

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for Manufacturing or other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsidence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
WORCESTER.					
Worcester . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	29 9 0	. .	0 9 6	. .	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	2 3 0	. .	5 5 0
Total—County of Worcester	29 9 0	. .	2 12 6	. .	5 5 0
YORK.					
York . . . . . County Gaol.	. .	. .	. .	167 10 0	2 0 0
,, City House of Correction	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	45 0 6¾	. .	0 5 6	34 19 11	11 15 0
Beverley. . . . ,, ,,	99 16 6	50 0 0	0 1 6	. .	23 2 0
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	166 5 4 6	447 9 7	64 6 0	287 14 6	101 12 3
Kingston-upon-Hull . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	125 12 6	60 0 0	13 5 0	. .	4 5 6
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	404 14 0	419 13 8	11 1 6	. .	21 17 0
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	0 8 0	. .	11 13 6
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of York . .	2340 8 0¾	1007 3 3	89 7 6	490 4 5	178 5 8
Grand Total .	£. s. d. 9,906 13 1¼	13,064 1 5	663 10 7	22,052 1 2¾	1,227 4 8¾

under the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	87 5 2	..	..	1170 1 9	198 13 1	1425 18 6
..	35 15 3	..	..	162 5 9	..	203 9 0
..	123 0 5	..	..	1332 7 6	198 13 1	1691 7 6
..	395 15 8	..	..	902 13 0	..	1467 18 0
..	1 2 0	..	..	..	..	1 2 8½
..	4 5 8	..	..	576 13 2¾	..	672 19 10
..	72 2 10	..	..	286 0 5¼	..	533 3 3¼
..	..	2406 0 0	81 11 6	2902 9 3	24 13 0	7981 0 7
..	26 14 4	..	..	688 15 2	..	918 12 6
..	..	2062 10 0	7 5 9	778 1 8	7 10 0	3743 2 7
..	1 14 11	..	..	40 3 11	..	54 0 4
..	..	..	..	15 19 10	..	15 19 10
..	501 15 5	4468 10 0	88 17 3	6190 16 6¼	32 12 0	15387 19 8
100 18 2¼	3,473 4 3¼	9,306 10 0¾	866 18 3	67,781 10 5¾	2,474 15 1½	130,711 7 5¾

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year. Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	TABLE No. 25. Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ANGLESEY.							
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	473 17 7	137 18 8½	338 18 10½	3 0 0	335 18 10½	0 10½	.
BEDFORD.							
Bedford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1930 11 9	412 3 4	1518 8 5	6 18 5	1525 6 10	0 9½	0 5
BERKS.							
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4465 3 9½	2642 7 3	1822 16 6½	422 3 7½	2245 0 2	0 7½	0 5½
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction.	850 9 6¾	192 9 3¾	658 0 3	153 3 4½	811 3 7½	1 5¾	.
Newbury . . . Borough Gaol	48 1 3	. .	48 1 3	. .	48 1 3	.	.
Windsor . . . ,, ...	245 19 7	5 9 2	240 10 5	6 16 6	247 6 11	1 2¼	.
Total—County of Berks	5609 14 2¼	2840 5 8¾	2769 8 5½	582 3 6	3351 11 11½	.	.
BRECON.							
Brecknock . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	859 3 9	206 15 4½	652 8 4½	66 2 7	718 10 11½	1 1¾	0 6½
BUCKS.							
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3305 6 10¾	246 9 4	3058 17 6¾	1224 18 11¾	4283 16 6½	1 8½	.
Buckingham . Borough Gaol	26 3 0	. .	26 3 0	3 5 0	29 8 0	.	.
Total—County of Bucks	3331 9 10¾	246 9 4	3085 0 6¾	1228 3 11¾	4313 4 6½	.	.
CAMBRIDGE.							
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2070 5 2¾	452 6 6	1617 18 8¾	179 2 8	1797 1 4¾	0 1¾	0 7
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	889 1 4	208 10 1	680 11 3	40 1 1	720 12 4	1 4	0 7
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	1028 11 3	. .	1028 11 3	88 10 7	1117 1 10	1 5	.
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	878 12 8	2 19 0	875 13 8	16 5 7	891 19 3	1 4¾	.
Total—County of Cambridge.	4866 10 5¾	663 15 7	4202 14 10¾	323 19 11	4526 14 9¾	.	.
CARDIGAN.							
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	529 19 6½	65 8 0	464 11 6½	62 10 4	527 1 10½	1 6¼	.
Aberystwith . . Town Gaol	20 0 0	. .	20 0 0	. .	20 0 0	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan.	549 19 6½	65 8 0	484 11 6½	62 10 4	547 1 10½	1 6¼	.
CARMARTHEN.							
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	977 4 4½	318 14 9½	658 9 7½	12 6 5	670 16 0½	0 11	0 9
CARNARVON.							
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	781 18 2½	379 13 11	402 4 3½	74 4 9½	476 9 0¾	0 9	0 8

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CHESTER.							
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	4571 3 1½	1766 0 7	2805 2 6½	692 0 0	3497 2 6½	1 3½	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	894 17 6	297 11 11½	597 5 6½	131 8 1	728 13 7½	0 10½	.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . .	5831 11 3	2172 19 10	3758 11 5	3204 12 2	6963 3 7	1 2½	0 5½
Total—County of Chester	11297 11 10½	4236 12 4½	7160 19 6	4028 0 3	11188 19 9	.	.
CORNWALL.							
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3173 5 1½	1093 11 3½	2079 13 10½	125 8 6	2205 2 4½	0 9	0 6½
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	130 15 4	54 17 0	75 18 4	41 12 6	117 10 10	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	134 0 10½	. .	134 0 10½	5 18 9½	139 19 7½	1 7	.
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	17 11 1	. .	17 11 1	0 5 0	17 16 1	.	.
Helstone . . . ,, ...	12 7 10	4 4 0	8 3 6	. .	8 3 6	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall.	3468 0 3	1152 12 7½	2315 7 7½	173 4 9½	2488 12 5	.	.
CUMBERLAND.							
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2531 17 10	562 10 8	1969 7 2	179 15 0	2149 2 2	1 0½	.
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction.	49 16 0	. .	49 16 0	. .	49 16 0	.	.
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	56 1 3	. .	56 1 3	. .	56 1 3	.	.
Total—County of Cumberland.	2637 15 1	562 10 8	2075 4 5	179 15 0	2254 19 5	.	.
DENBIGH.							
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	725 19 0	280 16 6	445 2 6	322 4 8	767 7 2	0 10	0 6
DERBY.							
Derby. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4725 17 1½	2230 6 1	2495 11 0½	475 11 2½	2971 2 2½	0 8½	.
DEVON.							
Exeter. . . . . County Gaol	2250 17 1½	137 9 0	2113 8 1½	288 18 9	2402 6 10½	1 4	.
,, County House of Correction.	3004 17 0	73 17 5	2930 19 7	55 4 7½	2986 4 2½	0 10	.
,, County Debtors' Gaol .	125 0 0	. .	125 0 0	. .	125 0 0	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	899 11 1	225 12 2	673 18 11	57 1 8	731 0 7	.	0 8
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	673 7 10	320 15 2	352 12 8	12 13 3	365 5 11	0 9½	0 8
Barnstaple . . . ,, ...	124 15 5	36 6 5	98 9 0	8 2 6	106 11 6	.	.
Tiverton. . . . ,, ...	433 9 11	239 5 0	194 4 11	7 11 9	201 16 8	0 6½	.
Bideford. . . . ,, ...	94 3 7	32 0 0	62 3 7	12 16 9	75 0 4	.	.
Bradninch. . . ,, ...	13 7 5	. .	13 7 5	1 8 6	14 15 11	.	.
Dartmouth . . ,, ...	37 14 10	. .	37 14 10	0 12 0	38 6 10	.	.
Plympton Earle. Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	2 10 0	. .	2 10 0	. .	2 10 0	.	.
Total—County of Devon	7659 14 2½	1055 5 2	6604 9 0½	444 9 9½	7048 18 10½	.	.

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DORSET.							
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3543 5 10	903 0 0	2640 5 10	. .	2640 5 10	.	0 6½
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol.	150 5 5	. .	150 5 5	11 6 2	161 11 7	1 9½	.
Total—County of Dorset	3693 11 3	903 0 0	2790 11 3	11 6 2	2801 17 5	.	.
DURHAM.							
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4017 9 10	2294 7 7	1723 2 3	682 17 6	2405 19 9	0 6	.
ESSEX.							
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5517 10 1½	1344 8 2½	4173 1 11½	358 10 3	4531 12 2½	1 0½	0 5½
Colchester . . . County House of Correction.	823 2 10	348 8 0	474 14 10	55 0 8	529 15 6	1 10½	0 8½
,, Borough Gaol	465 9 2	13 8 0	452 1 2	17 17 2	469 18 4	1 6½	.
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction.	1685 2 6	303 7 7	1381 14 11	72 3 1	1453 18 0	1 5	.
Maldon . . . . Borough Gaol	106 8 6	. .	106 8 6	. .	106 8 6	.	.
Romford. . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering Atte-bower.	71 9 2	. .	71 9 2	13 9 2	84 18 4	.	.
Total—County of Essex	8669 2 3½	2009 11 9½	6639 10 6½	517 0 4	7176 10 10½	.	.
FLINT.							
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	651 13 3	24 0 0	627 13 3	30 13 2	658 6 5	1 3	.
GLAMORGAN.							
Cardiff. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1703 7 7	24 15 6	1678 12 1	307 3 8½	1985 15 9½	1 8	.
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction.	1410 14 5	439 17 3	970 17 2	161 4 7½	1132 1 9½	.	.
Total—County of Glamorgan.	3114 2 0	464 12 9	2649 9 3	468 9 4	3117 17 7	.	.
GLOUCESTER.							
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	4958 12 6½	1570 4 2½	3388 8 3½	89 7 6½	3477 15 10½	1 0	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	615 12 8	248 16 11	366 15 9	31 15 0	398 10 9	.	.
,, City Bridewell and Police Cells.	119 4 8	. .	119 4 8	0 3 0	119 7 8	.	.
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction.	896 11 10½	238 11 10½	658 0 0½	30 18 11½	688 18 11½	0 11½	0 7
Northleach . . ,, ,,	1020 10 3	187 1 8½	833 8 6½	67 15 6½	901 4 0½	.	.
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	722 7 9½	98 19 4½	623 8 5½	79 19 7	703 8 0½	.	.
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	879 16 8½	268 16 9½	610 19 11	41 6 2	652 6 1	.	0 7
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	132 10 10	44 11 11	87 18 11	2 7 10	90 6 1	0 8	0 6
Total—County of Gloucester.	9345 7 4½	2657 2 9½	6688 4 6½	343 13 7½	7031 18 2	.	.

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County, City, Town, or Borough. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.			Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.			Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.			Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.			Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.			Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.		Daily rate per head charged by Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
HANTS.																			
Winchester . . County Gaol	1950	1	6	969	4	2	989	17	4	10	13	2	1000	10	6	0	5	0	5
,, County House of Correction.	1993	18	2½	712	3	8½	1281	14	6	13	0	0	1294	14	6	0	9	.	
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1423	12	11	300	12	7	1123	0	4	62	19	11	1186	0	3	.		.	
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	683	15	3	226	8	6	457	6	9	22	6	1	479	12	10	0	7½	.	
,, Debtors' Gaol	47	18	3½	. .			47	18	3½	4	5	3	52		6½	.		.	
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	255	18	8	. .			255	18	8	214	16	8	470	15	4	.		.	
Total—County of Hants	6354	4	10	2208	8	1½	4155	15	10½	328	1	1	4483	16	11½	.		.	
HEREFORD.																			
Hereford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2615	0	5	871	10	1	1743	10	4	133	18	6	1877	8	10	0	10½	0	1[illegible]
,, City Gaol	587	2	1½	232	8	1	354	14	0½	66	16	2½	421	10	3	1	0½	0	8½
Total—County of Hereford.	3202	2	6½	1103	18	2	2098	4	4½	200	14	8½	2298	19	1	.		.	
HERTS.																			
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2955	0	7½	732	2	5½	2222	18	2	4819	15	11	7042	14	1	3	4½	.	
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	1128	16	4	161	8	0	967	8	4	129	8	0	1096	16	4	.		.	
Total—County of Herts	4083	16	11½	893	10	5½	3.90	6	6	4949	3	11	8139	10	5	.		.	
HUNTINGDON.																			
Huntingdon. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1373	7	9	333	2	7	1040	5	2	168	13	3	1208	18	5	1	1	0	6
KENT.																			
Maidstone. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7264	10	9	3819	9	0	3445	1	9	505	14	3	3950	16	0	0	5½	0	5½
St. Augustine's, Canterbury } ,, ,,	1220	9	3	388	12	5	987	16	10	3248	3	5	4236	0	3	4	9	0	6½
Canterbury . . City Gaol	367	6	2½	50	4	1	297	2	1½	6	19	6	304	1	7½	1	10½	.	
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	169	17	3	. .			169	17	3	22	6	4	192	3	7	.		.	
Dover. . . . . ,, ...	718	14	1	311	15	4	406	18	9	113	4	6	520	3	3	0	9½	0	9½
Dover Castle. . Debtors' Gaol	150	0	0	. .			150	0	0	. .			150	0	0	.		.	
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	633	15	10½	192	15	0½	441	0	9½	26	0	6	467	1	3½	1	3½	0	9½
Folkestone . . Town Gaol	24	19	6	. .			24	19	6	. .			24	19	6	.		.	
Romney Marsh ,, ...	30	3	7	. .			30	3	7	1	3	2	31	6	9	.		.	
Faversham. . . ,, ...	17	12	10½	. .			117	12	10½	15	15	6	133	8	4½	.		.	
Hythe. . . . . ,, ...	9	15	0	. .			9	15	0	. .			9	15	0	.		.	
Tenterden. . . ,, ...	0	10	9	. .			89	10	9	3	11	7	93	2	4	1	3½	.	
Total—County of Kent	1087	15	1½	4706	15	10½	6169	19	3	3942	18	9	10112	18	0	.		.	
LANCASTER.																			
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	437910	11		3067	1	6	1512	9	5	533	15	3	2046	4	8	0	7	0	7
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	6126	4	1	5038	16	6½	1087	7	6½	283	8	9	1370	16	3½	0	2½	0	6
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	8960	6	5	7173	17	2	1786	9	3	3691	15	2	5478	4	5	.		.	
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	13199	1	11	1185	19	2	12013	2	9	1353	11	7	13366	14	4	0	9½	.	
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	9727	3	8	8685	2	8	1042	11	0	456	19	0	1499	10	0	0	8	.	
Total—County of Lancaster.	42392	1	0	25150	17	0½	17441	19	11½	6319	9	9	23761	9	8½	.		.	

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
LEICESTER.							
Leicester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5413 14 4	3769 8 8½	1644 5 7½	327 12 9½	1971 18 5	1 1	1 5
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1621 1 5	351 1 11½	1269 19 5½	218 17 4	1488 16 9½	1 4	.
Total—County of Leicester.	7034 15 9	4120 10 8½	2914 5 0½	546 10 1½	3460 15 2½	.	.
LINCOLN.							
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	1991 19 1½	44 12 7	1947 6 6½	902 5 1½	2849 14 8	.	.
,, City Gaol	504 9 1	15 10 5	488 18 8	68 1 1½	556 19 9½	.	.
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction.	1504 16 11	187 14 6	1317 2 5	114 5 1	1431 7 6	0 10½	0 6
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	1176 19 11½	250 18 5	926 1 6½	96 8 6	1022 10 0½	.	0 7
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	1171 0 10½	308 2 2½	862 18 8½	72 0 0	934 18 8½	0 10¾	0 5½
Falkingham . . County House of Correction.	1023 18 4½	257 3 1	766 15 3½	274 3 7½	1040 18 11	1 2	0 6½
Spalding. . . . ,, ,,	1200 7 6	532 9 8	667 17 10	74 8 4	1409 6 2	1 8	0 5½
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	850 5 2	130 10 11	719 14 3	92 4 5	811 18 8	1 7½	.
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol	179 8 10	38 0 1	141 8 9	29 11 4	171 0 1	.	.
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	279 0 3	34 7 1½	244 13 1½	39 7 6	284 0 7½	2 2½	0 7½
Great Grimsby Borough Gaol	16 0 0	. .	16 0 0	. .	16 0 0	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln.	9898 6 0½	1799 8 11½	8098 17 1	1429 18 0½	10528 15 1½	.	.
MERIONETH.							
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	261 3 1	42 11 10½	218 11 3½	42 13 9½	261 5 1	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	10 0 0	. . .	10 0 0	. .	10 0 0	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth.	271 3 1	42 11 10½	228 11 3	42 13 9½	271 5 1	.	.
MIDDLESEX.							
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	5905 18 3	96 5 0	5809 13 3	387 16 7	6197 9 10	2 11½	.
Coldbath-fields . County House of Correction.	24131 15 2	12093 14 3	12038 0 1	1234 17 3	13272 18 2	0 7½	0 8
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	8077 15 10	1011 17 8	7065 18 2	713 6 2	7779 4 4	.	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	6287 11 8	166 18 7	6120 13 1	746 14 0	6867 7 1	.	.
Whitecross-street. City Debtors' Gaol . .	3875 16 8	. .	3875 16 8	485 10 0	4361 6 8	.	.
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	2649 8 1	. .	2649 8 1	. .	2649 8 1	.	.
Tothillfields. . County House of Correction.	14798 16 0	7111 15 6	7687 6	639 18 4	8326 18 10	0 7½	0 8
Total—County of Middlesex.	65727 1 8	20480 11 0	45246 0 8	4208 2 4	49454 13 0	.	.
MONMOUTH.							
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1657 2 4	486 0 10	1171 1 6	231 12 7½	1402 14 1½	1 3	0 6
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction.	1859 16 4	306 0 8½	1553 15 7½	57 11 0½	1611 6 8	1 0½	.
Total—County of Monmouth.	3516 18 8	792 1 6½	2724 16 1½	289 3 8	3014 0 9½	.	.

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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MONTGOMERY.							
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	684 8 5	108 9 6	575 18 11	46 15 7½	622 14 6½	1 2	.
NORFOLK.							
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2386 4 7	316 7 0	2069 17 7	368 7 6	2438 5 1	1 5	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	1167 14 11	271 16 3½	895 18 7½	267 0 2	1162 18 9½	1 1	0 5½
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	1464 14 3	255 19 6	1208 14 9	50 0 0	1258 14 9	.	0 6
Walsingham . . ,, ,,	1352 10 3	233 5 6	1119 4 9	107 0 10	1226 5 7	.	.
Wymondham . ,, ,,	518 5 11	137 2 0	381 3 11	111 10 9	492 14 8	1 11	0 6
Great Yarmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	723 18 0	110 18 7	612 19 5	98 16 9	711 16 2	1 4½	0 7½
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	465 1 1	. .	465 1 1	41 14 6	506 15 7	.	.
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	161 18 1	. .	161 18 1	12 14 7	174 12 8	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk.	8240 7 1	1325 8 10½	6914 18 2½	1037 5 1	7972 3 3½	.	.
NORTHAMPTON.							
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3781 0 3½	964 0 2	2817 0 1½	525 17 0	3342 17 1½	1 2¾	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1956 13 8½	1722 13 10½	233 19 10	388 19 8	622 19 6½	0 10½	0 8½
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	865 19 6	. .	865 17 6	181 8 2	1047 7 8	2 2½	.
Total—County of Northampton.	6603 13 5½	2686 14 0½	3916 19 5½	1096 4 10	5013 4 3½	.	.
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2159 16 9½	193 2 9½	1966 14 0	257 17 4	2224 11 4	1 6	.
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	153 5 5	. .	153 5 5	. .	153 5 5	.	.
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	156 10 4	9 3 11	147 6 5	55 12 2	202 18 7	.	.
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	108 5 5½	32 2 5	76 3 0½	52 0 6	128 3 6½	2 4	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction.	2782 0 0	447 6 4½	2334 13 7½	343 1 6½	2677 15 1½	1 1½	.
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol	268 12 2	18 9 8	250 2 6	3 13 7	253 16 1	2 0½	.
Total—County of Northumberland.	5628 10 1½	700 5 1½	4928 5 0	712 5 1½	5640 10 1½	.	.
NOTTS.							
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	1093 7 4½	29 3 11	1064 3 5	49 3 9	1113 7 2	1 5	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	1225 14 11	257 3 11½	968 10 11½	122 3 5	1090 14 4½	1 1½	0 5½
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	2178 9 7	660 4 11½	1518 4 7½	165 19 10	1684 4 5½	1 0	.
Newark-upon-Trent. Borough Gaol	20 0 0	. .	20 0 0	. .	20 0 0	.	.
Total—County of Notts	4517 11 10½	946 12 10	3570 19 0	337 7 0	3918 6 0	.	.

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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
OXFORD.							
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2704 6 3	624 18 0½	2079 8 2½	258 2 0	2338 10 2½	0 11½	0 6
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	608 19 11	361 7 9	247 12 2	34 9 3	282 1 5	.	.
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	241 13 9½	4 2 6	237 11 3½	30 1 9	267 13 0½	.	.
Total—County of Oxford	3554 19 11½	990 8 3½	2564 11 7½	317 13 0	2882 4 7½	.	.
PEMBROKE.							
Haverfordwest . County Gaol and House of Correction.	877 13 1½	344 19 10	533 14 0½	22 5 9	555 19 9½	0 9	0 7
RADNOR.							
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	362 16 8½	. .	362 16 8½	147 10 9	510 7 5½	.	.
New Radnor . Borough Gaol	17 7 11	. .	17 7 11	3 0 7	20 8 6	.	.
Total—County of Radnor.	380 4 7½	. .	380 4 7½	150 11 4	530 15 11½	.	.
RUTLAND.							
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	695 10 4½	60 1 9	635 8 7½	100 2 4½	735 10 11½	2 8	0 5
SALOP.							
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3993 14 9½	967 9 9½	3026 5 0	311 12 8	3337 17 8	1 2½	0 8
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	107 10 10½	. .	107 10 10½	9 0 6	116 11 4½	.	.
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	97 3 5	. .	97 3 5	2 8 6	99 11 11	.	.
Total—County of Salop.	4198 9 0½	967 9 9½	3230 19 3½	323 1 8	3554 0 11½	.	.
SOMERSET.							
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4045 9 0	1332 11 11	2712 17 1	155 18 8	2868 15 9	0 9	0 6
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	3297 14 11	908 16 7½	2388 18 3½	150 15 11	2539 14 2½	0 9	0 6
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	1056 12 1	22 19 6	1033 12 7	71 15 0	1105 7 7	.	.
Bristol. . . . . Common Gaol	3636 1 1	1897 0 3	1739 0 10	993 2 6	2732 3 4	1 1	0 9
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	2843 6 11½	519 10 5	2323 16 6½	785 8 3	3109 4 9½	.	.
Total—County of Somerset.	14879 4 0½	4680 18 8½	10198 5 3½	2157 0 4	12355 5 7½	.	.
STAFFORD.							
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8869 1 4	4963 1 4½	3905 19 11½	250 14 4	4156 14 3½	0 5	.
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	65 0 0	. .	65 0 0	. .	65 0 0	.	.
Total—County of Stafford	8934 1 4	4963 1 4½	3970 19 11½	250 14 4	4221 14 3½	.	.

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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SUFFOLK.							
Bury St. Edmund's. County Gaol and House of Correction.	2926 10 0½	962 10 5	1263 19 7½	424 0 8½	2388 0 3½	1 1	0 7½
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	3316 11 10	336 4 9	2980 7 1	399 11 8	3379 18 6	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	696 19 9	. .	696 19 9	46 17 8	653 17 5	2 1½	.
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	707 2 10½	74 5 2	632 17 8½	26 14 6	639 12 2½	1 6	0 5½
Total—County of Suffolk	7657 4 5½	1373 0 4	6184 4 1½	897 4 3½	7081 8 5½	.	.
SURREY.							
Horsemonger Lane. County Gaol.	4669 19 2	439 16 2	4230 3 0	1118 12 8	5348 15 8	1 2½	0 5½
Brixton. . . . County House of Correction.	6586 7 10½	324 13 8½	6263 14 1½	526 6 5	6790 0 6½	0 11½	.
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	3190 2 0	1240 15 3	1949 6 9	53 4 2	2002 10 11	0 7	0 6
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	1012 18 7	65 11 0	947 7 7	31 17 1	979 4 8	.	.
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	1100 17 11	. .	1100 17 11	271 15 2	1372 13 1	1 8	.
Queen's Prison Debtors' Gaol	3969 18 9	. .	3969 18 9	. .	3969 18 9	.	.
Total—County of Surrey	20572 4 3½	2090 16 1½	18481 8 1½	2001 15 6	20483 3 7½	.	.
SUSSEX.							
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3369 0 3	1233 13 0	2545 7 3	129 0 9	2674 8 0	0 10½	0 7
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	2211 5 3	1050 4 9½	1161 0 5½	93 9 11½	1254 10 5	1 7	.
Battle . . . . County House of Correction.	177 17 3½	. .	177 17 3½	17 11 7	195 8 10½	2 3½	.
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	271 9 6½	32 7 2½	239 2 4½	1 7 2	240 9 6½	1 2	.
Winchelsea . . ,, ...	27 19 3	. .	27 19 3	. .	27 19 3	.	.
Rye . . . . ,, ...	103 7 11	1 3 6	102 4 5	12 16 0	115 0 5	.	.
Total—County of Sussex	6630 19 5½	2377 8 6	4253 10 11½	254 5 5½	4507 16 5½	.	.
WARWICK.							
Warwick. . . . County Gaol.	4340 7 7	1612 6 11	2728 0 8	203 9 4	2931 10 0	0 8	0 6½
,, County House of Correction.	4465 19 5	2186 7 11	2279 11 6	231 12 8	2511 4 2	0 10	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	2052 2 10	377 1 1½	1675 1 8½	237 13 2	1912 14 10½	1 3½	.
Total—County of Warwick.	10858 9 10	4175 15 11½	6682 13 10½	672 15 2	7355 9 0½	.	.
WESTMORELAND.							
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	438 5 6	92 9 0	345 16 6	17 8 5	363 4 11	1 7½	0 6½
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction.	553 13 10	203 3 1	350 10 9	147 3 10	497 14 7	1 0	0 6½
Total—County of Westmoreland.	991 19 4	295 12 1	696 7 3	164 12 3	860 19 6	.	.
WILTS.							
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury County Gaol and House Correction.	2073 19 4½	653 0 11	1420 18 5½	230 3 5½	1651 1 11	1 3½	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	3251 13 5	117 15 11	3133 17 6	461 17 4	3595 14 10	1 4½	.
Marlborough . . County Bridewell . . .	515 7 1	. .	515 7 1	50 19 9	566 6 10	1 4	.
Total—County of Wilts	5840 19 10½	770 16 10	5070 3 0½	3743 0 6½	5813 3 7	.	.

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Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners
	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d
WORCESTER.							
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5239 17 0	1485 18 6	3753 18 6	225 5 6	3979 4 0	0 11	0 6
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	1031 3 2	205 9 0	825 14 2	109 9 10	935 4 0	1 7¼	-
Total—County of Worcester.	6271 0 2	1691 7 6	4579 12 8	334 15 4	4914 8 0	.	-
YORK.							
York . . . . . County Gaol.	5401 11 11	1467 18 8	3933 13 3	481 11 1	4415 4 4	1 2½	0 7
,, City House of Correction	956 7 1	1 2 0	955 5 1	103 5 3	1058 10 4	1 7¾	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	3486 10 1½	672 19 10½	2813 10 3	218 10 3	3032 0 6	1 2	0 8
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	2312 19 4	533 3 3½	1779 16 0½	217 3 4	1996 19 4½	1 1½	0 6
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	12945 0 9	7981 0 7	4964 0 2	1289 3 10	6253 4 0	0 6	.
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	2293 12 4	918 12 6	1474 19 10	277 0 2	1752 0 0	0 9	.
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	5095 6 3	3743 2 7	1352 3 8	228 8 5	1580 12 1	0 4	0 5
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	197 5 10	54 0 4	143 5 6	10 10 3	153 15 9	1 4½	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	199 17 4	15 19 10	183 17 6	21 3 6	205 1 0	2 8½	.
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	38 13 8	. .	38 13 8	14 17 5	53 11 1	.	.
Doncaster . . . Town Gaol	100 0 0	. .	100 0 0	. .	100 0 0	.	.
Halifax . . . . County Court Debtors' Gaol.	232 0 1	. .	232 0 1	33 4 10	265 4 11	.	.
Total—County of York.	33359 4 8½	15387 19 8	17971 5 0½	2894 18 4	20866 3 4½	.	.
Grand Total	£. s. d. 385,704 18 4¼	130,711 7 5¼	254,993 10 11¼	47,996 17 6¼	302,990 8 5¼	.	.

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TABLE No. 26.

Average Cost per Head of each County and Borough Prisoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

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TABL

Average Cost per Head of each County and Borou

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.	Clothing, Bedding and Straw.	Medicines.	Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Washing and Cooking.	Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Furniture.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ANGLESEY.								
Beaumaris . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 13 4¾	1 16 8¼	. .	0 8	1 11 9¼	0 19 0¼	1 3¼	. .
BEDFORD.								
Bedford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 4 0¼	1 6 11¼	. .	. .	0 11 1¼	. .	3 3¼	0 6¼
BERKS.								
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 12 4¼	1 3 5¼	. .	1 2¼	3 3 11¼	. .	16 7¼	. .
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction.	5 17 10¼	2 10 2	. .	1 0¼	3 7 2	. .	18 9¼	16 7¼
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	9 17 0¼	0 16 0¼	. .	2 4	1 19 11¼	0 1 2¼	11 5¼	3 4¼
BRECON.								
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 18 6¼	1 8 10¾	. .	0 1¼	1 5 9¼	0 0 4	7 4¼	6 8
BUCKS.								
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 7 2¼	0 19 4	. .	0 5¼	3 1 2¼	0 0 3¼	9 3	. .
CAMBRIDGE.								
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 9 3¼	2 15 2	8 9¼	. .	1 8 4¾	. .	6 2¼	. .
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	7 17 0	1 17 10¼	. .	. .	1 16 7¼	. .	3 0¼	. .
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	6 16 1¼	2 9 3¼	. .	. .	2 1 3¼	0 3 0¾	7 7¼	. .
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	7 15 3	1 0 5¼	. .	2 2¼	2 2 3¾	. .	6 2¾	3 7¼
CARDIGAN.								
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 5 8	1 8 4¾	. .	0 4¼	1 8 2	0 5 2¼	2 10¼	3 9¼
CARMARTHEN.								
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 1 6¼	0 15 1	0 0¼	0 2¾	1 8 6¼	. .	2 3	. .
CARNARVON.								
Carnarvon. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 8 4¾	1 1 3¾	. .	1 5¾	2 2 5	. .	7 9½	1 10
CHESTER.								
Chester . . . . County Gaol	7 6 9¾	1 6 1¼	. .	1 2	3 14 6¼	. .	15 7¼	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 6 2¼	1 18 7	13 0¼	. .	2 15 5¼	. .	. .	. .
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	6 15 3¼	1 3 4	. .	0 1¼	2 6 9¼	. .	11 5¼	. .
CORNWALL.								
Bodmin . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 13 10¾	1 5 0¾	. .	3 2	1 11 4¾	0 6 2	4 9¼	. .
CUMBERLAND.								
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 9 4¾	2 0 4¾	. .	0 5¾	1 14 1½	. .	6 0¼	. .
DENBIGH.								
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4 4 10¼	1 3 2¼	. .	0 0¼	0 12 9¼	. .	2 5	18 4
DERBY.								
Derby . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 14 4¾	1 12 10¼	. .	0 6¼	1 8 2	. .	9 11¼	. .

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No. 26.
Prisoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Officers' Salaries.	Pensions to Retired Officers.	Support of Prisoners under Contract to other Jurisdictions.	Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.	Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	11 12 2½	..	..	.	0 11 5½	0 2 10½	0 4 9½	22 14 2	6 11 4½	16 2 9
0 0 5½	9 10 9½	..	..	0 3 0½	0 2 0	0 1 3½	0 9 0½	18 12 7	3 19 3	14 13 4
0 6 1½	8 5 9	..	..	0 10 2½	0 1 8½	2 3 11½	3 3 8½	25 9 1	13 15 2½	11 13 10
1 2 10½	10 6 8	2 6 8	..	0 10 0½	..	5 2 1½	1 9 1	33 9 1	6 8 3½	27 0 9
1 5 5½	7 19 6½	..	..	..	0 1 1	0 12 4½	0 9 9	22 19 7½	0 9 11	22 10 8
1 1 8	12 18 9½	0 8 10½	..	0 4 1	0 10 5½	2 0 1	1 9 0½	28 0 9½	6 5 3½	21 15 5
1 1 11	9 5 11	..	..	0 2 3½	0 3 0½	8 10 1½	3 8 2	31 9 2½	1 14 2½	29 14 11
0 5 2½	7 2 7½	1 1 11½	..	0 1 11	0 3 5	1 19 4½	1 11 11	24 14 4½	4 19 4½	19 14 11
0 5 2½	9 19 5½	..	..	0 2 1	0 9 4½	1 1 1	0 17 2½	24 9 0	5 9 8½	18 19 3
0 2 1½	8 10 3½	0 14 3½	1 8 1	0 6 9½	0 1 4	2 2 2	1 9 6	26 11 11½	..	26 11 11
0 0 10½	9 11 5½	2 11 5½	..	0 3 8½	0 8 7½	0 9 3½	0 16 0	25 11 4½	0 1 8	25 9 8
0 0 11½	11 1 0½	..	..	0 16 0½	2 14 5½	3 5 9½	1 10 11	31 3 8	3 8 10	27 14 10
0 2 7½	10 15 10½	1 5 7½	..	0 2 1½	0 5 7½	0 6 3½	1 1 6½	25 7 5½	8 3 5½	17 4 0
0 8 10	9 15 5½	..	..	..	0 7 10	2 3 8	2 4 7½	25 3 7½	11 3 4	14 0 3
0 2 5½	11 19 11½	..	..	0 12 11½	0 8 3	4 16 9½	5 11 6	36 16 1½	12 7 0	24 9 1
0 1 4½	7 10 1	..	..	..	0 4 4½	2 17 1½	..	22 6 2½	6 9 4½	16 1 9
0 1 1	6 19 7	..	..	..	0 5 2½	10 6 1	0 18 7½	29 7 6½	6 19 8½	22 7 9
0 2 0	7 4 6½	..	..	0 9 9	0 13 11½	0 15 8	1 1 11½	20 12 4	6 16 8½	13 15 7
0 6 2	7 18 3½	..	..	0 5 7	0 14 3½	1 11 6½	1 8 11½	23 14 10	4 18 8½	18 16 1
0 10½	8 15 6½	0 12 0	..	0 3 10½	0 6 9½	6 8 10½	0 9 6½	20 19 3½	5 12 3½	15 6 11
0 3 2	8 17 3½	..	..	0 2 7½	0 3 9½	2 3 5½	0 19 9½	23 15 0½	10 3 8	13 11 4

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TABLE

Average Cost per head of each County and Borough

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.	Clothing, Bedding, and Straw.	Medicines.	Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Washing and Cooking.	Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Furniture.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DEVON.								
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	8 1 9¾	1 16 8¼	. .	. .	2 4 7¾	. .	12 8¼	. .
,, County House of Correction.	7 7 3¾	1 19 7¾	. .	. .	0 18 3¾	. .	0 11	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	5 10 0¼	1 2 5¾	. .	. .	0 16 6	0 1 11¼	2 2	10 10
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	4 10 4¾	2 0 10	. .	. .	1 6 7¾	0 5 3	5 9¼	19 3¾
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	6 11 10¼	0 6 9¾	. .	. .	0 4 0¾	0 6 8¼	. .	2 2¼
Tiverton. . . . ,, ,,	10 2 9¼	1 11 0¾	. .	0 0¼	1 15 5¾	0 8 9¾	2 11¼	3 1¼
DORSET.								
Dorchester . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 6 8¼	2 10 6¼	15 4¾	. .	1 13 6	. .	14 4	14 0¾
DURHAM.								
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4 12 8¼	1 12 11¼	2 11	0 5¾	1 16 7	. .	9 7	0 3¾
ESSEX.								
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 1 6¼	0 10 8¾	4 7¼	3 3¼	1 19 2	. .	6 11	1 8¼
Colchester. . . County House of Correction.	6 3 5	2 6 3	6 3¾	0 1¾	2 1 10¾	. .	13 0¾	8 2¼
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction.	8 5 0¾	3 13 10¼	. .	. .	2 3 11	. .	8 10¼	18 5¼
FLINT.								
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 4 10¼	2 9 6	. .	. .	0 12 5	. .	0 5¾	. .
GLAMORGAN.								
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 8 8¾	2 8 4¾	. .	. .	1 10 10¼	0 1 6¼	5 1¼	7 7¾
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction.	7 7 0¼	2 1 5	3 2¾	. .	1 10 4	0 0 11¾	10 11¾	11 7¼
GLOUCESTER.								
Gloucester . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	7 7 7¾	1 16 6¼	19 6¼	. .	1 10 0¾	. .	3 8	0 3¾
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 15 0¾	2 7 6¾	17 1¾	0 6¼	1 1 6¾	0 0 3¼	7 1¼	. .
Horseley. . . . County House of Correction.	6 17 9¼	1 19 7¼	. .	. .	2 1 11¼	. .	3 7¾	0 1¾
Northleach . . ,, ,,	6 13 2¼	0 15 1	. .	0 0¼	2 10 0¼	. .	0 5	. .
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	7 12 5¾	3 13 3	. .	. .	3 6 9¼	. .	12 5¼	. .
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	7 7 10¼	2 17 6¾	. .	. .	2 3 1¼	0 1 8	0 8	. .
HANTS.								
Winchester . . County Gaol	6 0 8	0 14 5¼	. .	. .	0 19 8	. .	1 0¼	. .
,, County House of Correction.	7 6 7¼	0 17 11¼	. .	. .	1 4 9¼	. .	0 1¾	0 0¾
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 6 10¼	1 5 5¾	. .	. .	1 9 9¾	. .	7 6¼	0 3
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	6 0 11¾	0 12 7¼	. .	2 0¼	0 19 1¼	. .	7 7	4 5
HEREFORD.								
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 6 0¼	1 12 4	. .	. .	1 12 1¾	0 17 6¾	9 11¾	. .
HERTS.								
Hertford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 7 0¼	1 5 0¾	3 0¼	0 2¼	1 18 2¼	. .	6 10¼	5 0

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No. 26.
Prisoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Officers' Salaries.	Pensions to Retired Officers.	Support of Prisoners sent under Contract to other Jurisdictions.	Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.	Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 3 8½	8 0 11½	..	..	..	0 17 4½	2 18 4½	0 16 9½	25 13 1	1 7 9½	24 5 3
0 1 3½	4 9 7½	..	..	..	..	0 5 8½	0 12 8½	15 15 5½	0 7 7½	15 7 10
0 0 5½	8 15 3½	..	..	..	1 3 4½	1 3 3½	0 4 1½	19 10 5½	4 12 1	14 18 4
..	9 6 9½	1 1 10	5 6 9	0 6 11½	0 9 0½	0 10 1½	0 19 1½	27 8 10	12 16 2½	14 12 7
..	5 12 6	..	..	..	2 2 3	1 0 3½	0 5 6½	16 12 2½	3 5 9½	13 6 5
..	7 10 8½	..	..	..	0 6 6	0 7 11½	0 14 11½	23 4 3½	12 11 10	10 12 5
0 1 11	6 8 0½	0 19 10½	..	0 3 4½	0 2 0½	..	0 4 7½	20 14 5	5 5 7½	15 8 9
0 1 10½	5 16 8	..	..	..	0 5 11	2 13 1½	0 12 8½	18 5 9½	8 18 6½	9 7 2
0 1 11½	9 19 7½	0 4 10	..	0 2 1½	0 4 0½	1 8 9½	2 2 8	23 11 11½	5 7 11½	18 4 0
0 5 7	13 11 3½	..	..	0 7 6	0 3 3	1 17 11½	2 0 8½	30 5 7½	12 0 3½	18 5 4
0 0 2½	11 2 1½	..	..	0 4 7½	..	1 5 9½	3 4 8½	31 7 7½	5 8 4	25 19 3
0 0 5½	7 18 7½	..	..	0 5 3½	..	1 1 1½	3 17 8½	23 10 6½	0 16 6½	22 14 0
0 6 0	8 10 6	..	..	1 8 10½	0 3 1½	4 5 4	3 2 4½	27 18 5½	0 6 10½	27 11 7
0 0 1	7 7 5	..	..	0 17 6½	1 3 10½	2 12 0	1 0 6½	25 7 0½	7 1 10½	18 5 2
..	10 4 1½	0 1 0½	..	0 11 5½	0 10 0½	0 9 3½	2 12 0½	26 5 10	8 3 6½	18 2 3
0 0 3½	5 15 5	..	..	..	0 6 9½	0 18 1½	..	18 9 11½	7 1 2½	11 7 8
..	10 6 2½	..	..	..	..	0 15 5½	0 16 11½	23 3 9½	5 19 3½	17 4 5
..	7 19 7½	..	..	0 0 6	..	1 4 7½	0 12 2½	19 15 9	3 8 0½	16 7 8
..	14 8 8½	0 18 2	..	0 1 8½	..	3 12 8½	2 3 2	36 9 5	4 9 11½	31 19 5
..	10 5 7	..	..	..	..	1 2 11½	1 12 3½	25 11 8½	7 9 4½	18 2 4
0 1 6½	4 15 7½	..	..	0 3 7	0 4 4½	0 1 5½	0 3 9½	13 6 2	6 10 11½	6 15 2
0 3 5½	11 9 6½	..	..	..	..	0 2 9½	0 6 3½	21 11 7	7 13 1½	13 18 5
0 14 0	7 16 8	1 4 8½	0 1 9½	0 0 7½	0 3 3½	0 18 6½	0 7 8½	21 17 2½	4 8 4½	17 8 9
0 5 7½	7 8 6	..	0 6 5½	0 5 8½	0 6 0	0 11 1½	0 2 10½	17 13 0½	5 13 2½	11 19 9
0 0 7	8 13 3	0 4 2½	..	..	0 6 8	1 2 8½	1 0 5½	23 5 11	7 7 8½	15 18 2
0 5 7½	11 7 2½	0 2 0	0 3 0½	..	..	42 5 6½	3 15 1	68 4 0	6 8 5½	61 15 6

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TABLE
Average Cost per Head of each County and Borough

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.	Clothing, Bedding, and Straw.	Medicines.	Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Washing and Cooking.	Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Furniture.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
HUNTINGDON.								
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 14 0½	1 15 19½	. .	. .	1 13 10½	0 4 1	0 6 6½	. .
KENT.								
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 4 10	1 4 4½	. .	0 1	0 13 10½	. .	0 3 1	0 6½
St. Augustine's, ,, ,,	4 14 0½	1 12 5	. .	0 8½	2 11 9½	. .	0 4 6½	0 3
Dover . . . . Town Gaol	6 7 9½	1 0 8½	. .	0 2½	1 6 7	. .	0 2 6	1 9½
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House Correction.	8 17 9	3 1 5½	. .	0 3½	4 3 2½	0 1 2	0 19 8	. .
LANCASTER.								
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	4 17 3	1 1 10½	1 6½	0 1½	0 18 7½	. .	0 4 3½	6 2
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	4 18 7½	2 5 8	3 8½	0 0½	1 12 8½	0 2 3	0 7 5½	. .
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	6 5 9	1 11 1	4 6½	0 3½	1 16 7½	0 2 2½	0 6 7½	12 5
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	4 13 1½	1 16 3	2 1	0 4	0 13 11	0 8 5½	0 5 9½	0 9½
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	4 19 10½	0 16 4½	3 0	0 7	0 12 7½	0 3 10½	0 5 4½	. .
LEICESTER.								
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 8 0½	1 14 2½	. .	1 1	1 10 11½	. .	0 6 5½	0 1½
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 0 4½	2 10 8½	. .	. .	2 2 4½	. .	0 17 11	. .
LINCOLN.								
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol.	9 2 4½	1 13 6	13 6	1 6	7 2 8½	1 4 1½	0 10 4½	10 1
,, City Gaol	6 15 9½	1 19 9½	. .	. .	6 13 1½	. .	0 1 8½	. .
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction.	6 19 3½	1 5 8½	. .	2 9	1 7 4½	. .	0 6 11½	. .
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	6 16 1½	3 9 11½	. .	2 2½	1 17 6	. .	0 7 5½	3 7½
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	6 11 7	1 1 4½	8 4	0 3½	1 14 11	0 15 7½	0 7 4	0 8
Falkingham . . County House of Correction.	7 0 3½	1 6 2½	. .	. .	1 11 4	0 0 9½	0 1 10½	. .
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	6 1 2½	3 18 9½	. .	. .	2 2 10½	0 2 9½	0 1 10½	. .
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	7 8 0½	2 19 4½	0 7½	0 10	1 19 8½	0 5 8	0 8 4½	6 6
MIDDLESEX.								
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	5 0 10½	0 4 7½	. .	0 10½	4 5 7½	. .	0 18 0½	3 1½
Coldbath-fields County House of Correction.	5 18 9½	1 0 4	. .	. .	0 18 1½	. .	0 3 4	. .
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol .	8 13 5½	1 5 8	. .	6 1	2 8 1½	. .	1 1 0½	7 5½
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 13 10½	1 14 10½	. .	. .	1 13 4½	. .	0 2 3½	2 2
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	9 17 2	1 19 11	10 11½	. .	3 0 10½	. .	0 1 4½	. .
Tothill-fields. . County House of Correction.	6 0 8	0 14 9	. .	1 11½	0 16 5½	. .	0 1 8	. .
MONMOUTH.								
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 7 0½	1 13 8	. .	. .	2 8 10½	. .	0 7 4½	. .
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction.	5 8 2½	0 16 1½	. .	0 3½	1 18 9½	8 0½	0 6 6½	. .
MONTGOMERY.								
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 8 11	1 14 0½	. .	. .	2 1 11½	. .	0 2 0½	. .

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No. 26.
Prisoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Officers' Salaries.	Pensions to Retired Officers.	Support of Prisoners sent under Contract to other Jurisdictions.	Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.	Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 2 2	10 3 3½	..	..	0 1 9½	0 6 9½	2 18 1½	2 5 1½	26 11 8½	5 14 10½	20 16 10½
0 1 2½	5 6 1	0 3 4	..	0 0 5	0 2 3	1 0 3½	1 10 0½	15 11 5	7 13 1	7 18 4
0 7 1½	15 3 4½	..	..	0 6 7½	0 2 8	66 5 9½	1 15 5½	93 4 8½	6 15 9	86 8 11½
..	7 14 7	..	1 0 1½	0 1 11½	0 12 5½	2 19 7	0 9 7½	21 17 10½	8 4 1	13 13 9½
..	13 1 9½	..	..	..	0 3 9½	1 7 4½	2 18 0	34 14 6½	10 2 10½	24 11 7½
0 0 6½	7 12 4½	0 1 0½	..	0 5 11½	..	1 16 3½	0 1 4½	17 7 10	10 8 7½	6 19 2½
0 2 2½	5 14 3½	0 0 9½	..	..	..	0 15 11	1 16 5	18 0 1	14 3 1	3 17 0
0 2 3½	6 3 8	0 18 1½	..	..	..	3 0 6	1 6 0½	27 10 1	15 11 10½	11 18 2½
0 1 0	4 16 11½	0 1 4	0 6 1½	0 3 5	0 5 4½	1 8 11	0 7 1½	15 10 11½	1 5 4	14 5 7½
0 0 9½	5 4 6	0 6 10½	..	..	..	0 13 6½	1 14 4	15 1 9½	12 17 4	2 4 5½
0 1 8	10 0 6½	0 16 5½	..	0 0 5	0 4 6	1 7 10½	0 16 3½	24 8 7½	16 0 9½	8 7 9½
0 9 0½	11 4 11½	..	10 4 10½	0 1 4	0 10 8½	5 1 9½	2 11 9½	42 15 9½	8 3 3½	34 12 5½
0 9 1½	24 10 6	0 8 1½	..	0 18 10½	1 5 6½	24 7 9½	5 6 6½	78 4 6½	1 4 1½	77 0 4½
..	14 13 4	..	..	..	0 7 2½	4 10 9	3 1 7½	38 3 4	1 0 8½	37 2 7½
0 1 6½	6 0 10½	..	..	0 4 1½	0 4 1½	1 6 3	0 13 2½	18 12 2½	2 3 1½	16 9 0½
0 2 5½	9 12 4	..	..	0 5 7½	..	1 18 7	0 13 6	25 9 4½	5 0 4½	20 9 0
0 4 2	7 4 3½	..	..	0 4 4	0 1 9	1 4 0	0 15 8½	20 14 4½	5 2 8½	15 11 7½
4 7 7	8 1 2½	..	..	1 5 8½	0 10 1	5 11 10½	0 15 9½	26 9 10	5 4 11½	21 4 10½
0 5 4½	12 1 3½	..	..	..	0 9 7	16 2 4½	0 18 1½	42 4 3	11 11 6	30 12 9
0 3 0	14 0 9	..	..	0 13 5½	1 4 1½	3 8 4	1 19 4½	34 18 1½	4 16 8½	30 1 5½
0 14 5½	34 1 6½	3 19 9½	..	..	..	3 8 0½	2 7 2½	55 4 2	0 16 10½	54 7 3½
0 1 1½	10 16 11	0 1 10½	..	0 1 6	0 0 1	1 1 4½	1 16 2½	21 19 7½	10 9 7½	11 10 0½
0 10 8½	17 15 0	0 17 0½	..	0 11 0	0 4 7½	3 0 8½	0 7 2½	37 8 2	4 6 1½	33 2 0½
0 7 1	9 11 4½	0 17 5½	..	0 0 6	..	2 13 11	0 10 11½	25 7 10½	0 12 0½	24 15 10
0 5 10½	14 1 5½	..	..	..	..	..	1 13 2	31 10 9½	..	31 10 9½
0 0 6	9 9 4½	0 9 11½	..	0 1 4½	0 0 3	0 16 2	0 16 8½	19 9 10½	8 19 7	10 10 3½
..	10 1 3½	..	..	0 6 7½	0 8 0	3 15 11½	1 10 5½	30 19 3	7 19 4½	22 19 10½
0 0 3	8 13 11½	..	..	0 4 3	0 7 1	0 11 10½	0 19 11½	19 15 3½	3 3 1½	16 12 2
..	8 0 10½	0 6 0½	..	0 7 2½	0 11 11½	1 8 4½	1 1 8½	22 3 1½	3 5 8½	18 17 5

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TABLE

Average Cost per Head of each County and Borough

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.	Clothing, Bedding, and Straw.	Medicines.	Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Washing and Cooking.	Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Furniture.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
NORFOLK.								
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 6 9½	0 15 5	. .	. .	1 8 11¼	2 6	0 1 8¼	12 6
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 13 2½	0 18 10¼	. .	. .	1 9 4	. .	0 9 5¾	. .
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	5 14 9	0 19 6	. .	. .	1 1 3½	0 2¾	0 0 11¼	. .
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	6 6 2½	0 14 1	. .	. .	1 3 10	. .	0 7 2¼	. .
NORTHAMPTON.								
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 5 4¼	1 12 3½	. .	. .	2 4 5¼	. .	0 7 11¼	. .
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 14 8¾	1 6 10¾	. .	. .	2 12 0	. .	0 10 2½	1 3
NORTHUMBERLAND.								
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 13 6¼	3 1 5½	. .	. .	1 13 11¾	5 1	0 6 4½	8 8½
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction.	6 6 4¼	2 2 2	. .	0 3	1 5 7	. .	0 4 7¼	. .
NOTTS.								
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	5 17 11	1 3 8¼	. .	. .	1 16 4½	12 0	0 6 9½	10 9½
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	6 10 1½	0 16 7½	. .	0 1¼	1 18 0¼	. .	0 4 8½	. .
Southwell. . . County House of Correction.	6 18 0	0 17 9	. .	1 6	1 16 9½	2 5	0 10 10½	0 6¼
OXFORD.								
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 9 5½	1 0 10¼	5 11¼	2 9¼	1 16 9½	. .	0 10 10¼	2 11¼
PEMBROKE.								
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 13 11¼	1 4 8¼	. .	. .	2 2 4	0 9½	0 0 4½	. .
SALOP.								
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 4 5¼	1 15 7¼	4 9¾	10 6¼	2 8 4	. .	0 9 10¼	4 9¼
SOMERSET.								
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 7 4	1 18 9	. .	1 6¼	1 7 5	. .	0 5 6½	14 11¾
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	6 16 4¼	1 6 9¾	. .	0 5½	1 4 0¾	. .	0 3 3¼	5 5¼
Bristol . . . . Common Gaol.	7 3 5	1 4 5¼	3 5¾	4 1½	1 0 6	. .	0 3 5	. .
Bath . . . . . City Gaol.	6 13 10¼	0 13 4¼	13 7	. .	2 12 11¾	. .	0 11 4¼	14 4½
STAFFORD.								
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 0 8¼	1 0 10	. .	1 0	1 8 1	. .	0 2 5¾	0 8½
SUFFOLK.								
Bury St. Edmunds. County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 13 2½	2 7 11½	. .	. .	1 7 4½	5 0	0 4 6	. .
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	12 10 11½	2 12 9½	. .	. .	1 9 4½	2 5½	0 6 3½	. .
SURREY.								
Horsemonger-lane. County Gaol.	6 0 3¾	0 19 7	. .	2 4¼	1 4 9¾	. .	0 8 6¼	7 10¼
Brixton . . . County House of Correction.	6 18 4¼	0 18 1	1 6¾	1 2¾	0 13 3½	0 7¾	0 4 9¾	3 3¼
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	7 0 2	0 15 8¾	2 2	4 6¼	1 1 5½	0 5	0 1 2¾	. .

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No. 26.
Prisoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Officers' Salaries.	Pensions to Retired Officers.	Support of Prisoners sent under Contract to other Jurisdictions.	Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.	Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 6 10½	15 6 6½	0 7 8½	. .	0 1 11½	0 4 0	3 18 4½	0 12 9	29 6 1	3 7 3½	25 18 9½
0 7 0½	10 10 2½	0 8 11½	. .	0 5 10½	0 3 8	4 12 0½	0 16 6½	24 14 8½	4 13 8½	20 1 0
0 0 10	10 17 3½	. .	. .	1 5 1	. .	0 14 3½	0 18 6½	21 12 9½	3 13 1½	17 19 7½
0 1 7½	16 0 4½	. .	. .	0 18 9½	0 2 11½	2 2 9½	1 5 11½	29 3 9½	3½	24 6
0 6 0½	7 19 10½	1 8 10½	. .	. .	0 5 11½	3 10 7	2 16 8½	28 18 1½	6 9 4½	22 8 8½
0 13 11	6 15 9½	0 11 10½	. .	0 0 8	0 8 2½	4 12 7½	2 10 3½	27 18 5½	20 10 1½	7 8 4
0 9 3½	11 15 0	0 16 5½	. .	0 12 0½	0 11 1½	3 3 8	1 0 3½	29 16 11½	2 7 8½	27 9 3½
0 3 7	8 3 0½	0 3 3½	. .	. .	0 16 0½	2 11 2½	1 10 3½	23 6 5	3 6 9	19 19 8
0 2 0½	13 16 0	. .	. .	0 1 5½	0 12 10½	1 2 10½	0 8 6½	26 11 5	0 13 6½	25 17 10½
0 2 1	11 18 7½	. .	. .	0 0 9	0 4 6	2 4 5	0 10 2½	24 10 1½	4 13 6½	20 16 7½
0 1 3½	11 5 3½	. .	. .	0 13 11	. .	1 16 1	1 5 2½	25 9 8	7 2 6½	18 7 1½
0 2 2½	8 13 0½	0 2 0	. .	. .	0 1 2½	1 17 0	1 6 2	21 11 9	4 11 2½	17 0 7½
0 0 9½	7 3 2½	. .	. .	. .	0 17 1½	0 9 8½	1 18 3½	19 11 3½	7 9 1½	12 2 1½
0 2 4½	10 2 11	. .	. .	0 1 7½	0 3 4½	1 19 11½	1 3 5	27 11 11½	6 4 0½	21 7 11½
0 5 2½	7 16 0½	. .	. .	1 3 8	1 3 2½	0 17 6½	0 10 9½	23 12 0½	7 10 10½	16 1 2½
0 1 9½	6 14 5½	. .	. .	0 5 3	. .	0 16 4½	1 0 5½	18 14 9½	4 13 9½	13 16 0½
0 1 10½	11 8 6	. .	. .	0 4 0½	0 2 10½	6 11 6½	2 4 11½	30 13 1½	12 11 3	18 1 10½
0 2 9½	12 18 3½	. .	. .	1 5 8½	0 11 7½	7 15 6½	1 5 1½	35 18 6½	5 1 10½	30 16 8½
0 0 8½	5 11 7	0 2 1	. .	0 1 8½	0 6 10½	0 8 9½	0 13 8½	15 19 1½	8 13 7	7 5 6½
. .	8 3 11½	1 2 1	. .	0 5 6	0 4 11	3 2 4½	0 15 10½	24 12 8½	7 1 6½	17 11 2½
0 2 3½	9 5 8	0 17 6½	. .	0 9 5	0 4 4½	3 10 1½	1 0 8½	32 11 11½	2 18 11½	29 12 11½
0 2 1	9 3 6½	. .	. .	0 10 1½	0 1 6½	4 13 2½	0 10 0½	24 4 0	1 18 3½	22 5 8½
0 0 4½	7 9 3	0 3 1½	. .	. .	. .	1 7 3½	0 7 4½	18 8 7½	0 16 9½	17 11 9½
0 1 3	7 9 4½	. .	. .	0 1 2	. .	0 5 9½	0 9 3½	17 12 6½	6 14 10½	10 17 8

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TABLE

Average Cost per Head of each County and Borough

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.	Clothing, Bedding, and Straw.	Medicines.	Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Washing and Cooking.	Printing, Stationery, and Books.	Furniture.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
SUSSEX.								
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 6 9½	1 2 6¼	0 19 3¼	. .	1 3 3½	. .	0 8 2¾	. .
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	7 16 3½	2 1 11	. .	4 0	2 0 11	0 1 0½	0 5 3	3 6½
WARWICK.								
Warwick . . . County Gaol.	9 6 9	1 9 4	. .	0 9¼	1 11 11¼	. .	0 7 0½	. .
,, County House of Correction.	7 3 9½	1 10 4	. .	. .	0 19 11¼	. .	0 4 0	. .
WILTS.								
Fisherton-Anger (Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction	8 10 4¼	1 18 8	. .	16 0¼	1 6 11¼	0 3 4½	0 4 6¾	3 0½
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	8 5 4½	2 15 10	. .	1 10¾	1 6 5¼	. .	0 4 2½	. .
WORCESTER.								
Worcester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 1 6¼	1 6 5¾	. .	0 3¾	1 11 8¾	0 0 5¼	0 12 5¼	0 9¾
YORK.								
York . . . . . County Gaol.	7 15 9½	2 8 0¼	. .	0 5¼	1 13 1¾	. .	0 9 4¾	. .
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	8 8 3¼	2 2 1	2 5 4¾	5 1¼	1 5 9¾	. .	0 0 6	. .
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	6 6 11¾	1 2 10¼	. .	. .	2 1 10¾	. .	0 8 0¼	. .
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	7 6 7¼	2 5 7¼	. .	1 0¼	1 16 8	0 3 3½	0 5 8¾	. .
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	5 10 1¼	1 12 9	. .	0 6¼	1 0 4¼	. .	0 3 9	. .
Leeds. . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	5 19 0¼	1 8 6¼	0 3 3	. .	1 9 0½	0 15 5	0 5 0¼	. .

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No. 26.
Prisoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Officers' Salaries.	Pensions to Retired Officers.	Support of Prisoners under Contract to other Jurisdictions.	Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.	Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 0 6¼	9 15 10¼	0 16 1¼	1 14 1¼	0 2 2¼	0 3 6¼	0 15 6¼	0 9 11¼	23 18 0¼	7 15 10¼	16 2 2¼
0 3 5¼	13 16 3¼	0 3 0¼	. .	1 1 8	0 1 9	1 4 3¼	0 15 2¼	29 18 7¼	13 12 9¼	16 5 10
0 4 5	7 3 0¼	0 3 11¼	. .	. .	0 10 2	1 0 6	1 1 0	22 18 11¼	8 3 4¼	14 15 7¼
. .	4 5 11	0 6 7	. .	. .	. .	0 15 11¼	0 17 4¼	16 3 11¼	7 10 9¼	8 13 2¼
0 4 2¼	10 0 4¼	. .	. .	0 16 8¼	0 18 3¼	3 0 6¼	2 3 1¼	30 6 4¼	8 11 10¼	21 14 6
0 1 9	6 1 2	. .	. .	0 8 3¼	. .	2 19 11¼	1 16 11	24 2 3¼	0 15 3¼	23 7 0
0 1 10¼	9 3 10¼	0 13 8¼	. .	0 3 2	0 7 4¼	0 19 0¼	1 18 5	23 1 2¼	6 5 4¼	16 15 9¼
0 2 0	9 16 9	0 2 7¼	0 2 3¼	0 16 1¼	1 19 2¼	2 7 8¼	1 9 0	29 2 5¼	7 5 4	21 17 1¼
0 1 0¼	9 0 1¼	. .	. .	. .	0 0 7	1 10 1¼	0 11 11¼	25 11 0¼	4 12 9¼	20 18 2¼
0 4 4	11 6 3¼	. .	. .	. .	0 6 5¼	2 2 7	0 16 8¼	24 16 1¼	5 4 6¼	19 11 6¼
0 3 0	7 9 10¼	0 0 8	. .	0 10 10¼	. .	2 1 5¼	0 12 10¼	22 17 8¼	12 16 7¼	10 1 0¼
0 5 1¼	6 1 9	0 1 6	. .	0 2 3¼	0 2 4¼	2 1 3¼	2 16 9	19 18 7	6 17 1¼	13 1 5¼
0 15 6	6 15 1¼	. .	. .	0 4 2¼	. .	0 18 0¼	2 7 7¼	21 0 10¼	14 15 10¼	6 4 11¼

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE

SUMMARY of TABLES Nos. 1 and 2.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners Committed and the Result

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the Commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from Custody of other Governors for Trial in course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult.	1832	363	16684	4048	2032	539	2109	447	22657	5317	27954	15816	3642	3715	948
Total Juvenile	187	22	1886	375	222	36	28	39	2423	472	2895	1916	341	240	72
Total Adult and Juvenile . . .	2019	385	18470	4423	2254	575	2237	486	24980	5869	30849	17732	3983	3955	1020
Grand Total of both Sexes . . .	2,404		22,893		2,829		2,723		130,849			21,715		4,975	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.	
	M.	M.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult.	278	1109	3893	3	974	111	1131	1	17543	7747	3405	1394	1492	316
Total Juvenile	.	2	182	1	18	3	.	.	2259	590	540	108	465	79
Total Adult and Juvenile . . .	278	1111	4075	4	992	114	1131	1	19802	8337	3945	1502	1957	395
Grand Total of both Sexes . . .	1,389		4,079		1,106		1,132		28,139		5,447		2,352	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Total Number of

—	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total of each Sex	246	2	3018	94	4650	151
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	248		3112		4801	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 5.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or other Conviction.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult.	12073	2706	77830	23804	5869	1645	1105	.	5482	1385
Total Juvenile	1238	206	10431	1822	833	136	6	.	632	88
Total Adult and Juvenile	13311	2912	88261	25626	6702	1781	1111	.	6114	1473
Grand Total of both Sexes	16,223		113,887		8,483		1111		7587	

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FOREGOING TABLES, 1849.

for Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, or Bailed in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, of the Proceedings.

No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1055	315	244	102	21	3	9	2	7	3	37	12	81	8	23	5	1549	357	22567	5397	27954
89	18	6	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	4	.	2	.	160	31	2423	472	2895
1144	333	250	107	22	3	9	2	7	3	42	17	85	8	25	5	1709	388	24990	5869	30849
1,477		357		25		11		10		59		93		30		2,097		30,849		

under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or repeated Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2837	984	.	.	3727	1488	10335	2013	2851	1055	2879	715	9342	4148	61846	19975	81821
332	98	1544	96	415	71	500	70	73	21	1161	155	1296	174	8787	1466	10253
3169	1082	1544	96	4142	1559	10835	2083	2924	1076	4040	870	10638	4322	70633	21441	92074
4,251		1,640		5,701		12,968		4,000		4,910		14,960		92,074		

Debtors in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under the 12 & 13 Vict., c. 106.		Non-payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
128	6	3	.	135	9	75	2	8255	264
134		3		144		77		8519	

confined in the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Committed for Examination but afterwards Discharged.		Total Criminal Prisoners.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
6610	2238	108369	31778	140147	1113	37	8255	264	117737	32079	149816
1429	305	14569	2557	17126	.	.	.	.	14569	2557	17126
7439	2543	122938	34335	157273	1113	37	8255	264	132306	34636	166942
9,982		157,273			1,150		8,519		166,942		

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	.	.	.	.	.	.	5552	1452	8282	1874	7172	1714	2	.
Total Juvenile	114	25	308	49	1841	367	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Adult and Juvenile	114	25	308	49	1841	367	5552	1452	8282	1874	7172	1714	2	.
Grand Total of both Sexes	139		357		2,208		7,004		10,156		8,886		2	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 7.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	.	.	.	.	.	.	16191	5257	25004	7723	20580	6993	71	2
Total Juvenile	1141	151	2229	316	5405	999	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total Adult and Juvenile	1141	151	2229	316	5405	999	16191	5257	25004	7723	20580	6993	73	2
Grand Total of both Sexes	1,292		2,555		6,404		21,448		32,727		27,573		75	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 8.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	6177	1817	4247	1500	8624	1503	1959	218	8	3
Total Juvenile	848	195	540	143	802	94	73	9	.	.
Total Adult and Juvenile	7025	2012	4787	1643	9426	1597	2032	227	8	3
Grand Total of both Sexes	9,037		6,430		11,023		2,259		11	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 9.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	19986	9456	11953	77	26828	5045	2745	323	329	74
Total Juvenile	4063	868	1798	375	2704	214	194	8	28	1
Total Adult and Juvenile	24049	10324	13756	5452	29532	5259	2939	331	357	75
Grand Total of both Sexes	34,373		19,208		34,791		3,270		432	

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 10.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners before Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	6318	1949	4232	999	4806	1087	2558	430	835	106	150	22
Total Juvenile	884	162	474	109	524	96	183	27	59	7	11	1
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	7202	2111	4706	1108	5330	1183	2741	457	894	113	161	23
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	9,313		5,814		6,513		3,198		1,007		184	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 11.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment, &c., of the Total Number of Prisoners after Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	483	105	773	250	2063	536	1553	434	3318	935	3060	705	1539	293	251	46	17	2	3	1	185	13	9	4	5	1
Total Juvenile.	168	32	182	59	319	65	287	40	386	84	271	35	55	9	7	2	2	1	.	.	25	2	.	.	.	1
Total Adult and Juvenile. .	651	137	955	309	2382	601	1840	474	3704	1019	3331	740	1594	302	258	48	19	3	3	1	210	15	9	4	5	2
Grand Total of both Sexes .	788		1,264		2,983		2,314		4,719		4,071		1,896		306		22		4		2		13		7	

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 12.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	14301	6896	19488	7099	16097	4083	6343	1057	4431	599	630	95	115	7	6	3	244	76	191	60
Total Juvenile.	2500	526	2777	529	2078	271	769	85	630	52	25	2	2	.	.	.	2	1	4	.
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	16801	7422	21265	7628	18175	4354	7112	1142	5061	651	655	97	117	7	6	3	246	77	195	60
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	24,223		28,893		22,529		8,254		5,712		752		124		9		323		255	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 13.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	1329	210	854	88	76	6	187	11	25	. .	86	2	2557	317	2874
Total Juvenile.	145	9	55	1	6	. .	4	1	1	. .	3	. .	214	11	225
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	1474	219	909	89	82	6	191	12	26	. .	89	2	2771	328	3099
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	1,693		998		88		203		26		91		3,099		

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849.—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 14.—Showing the Total Number of Cases of Sickness, Death, and Pardons on Medical Grounds in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	32583	9006	5313	1644	48	17	73	14	272	54	1897	455
Total Juvenile.	2752	358	319	93	2	1	5	.	15	.	133	25
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	35335	9364	5632	1737	50	18	78	14	287	54	2030	480
Grand Total of both Sexes. . .	44,699		7,369		68		92		341		2,510	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 15.—Showing the Mode in which the Total Number of Prisoners, confined in the Prisons of England and Wales, have been employed in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	58505	15655	26947	10474	21851	5547	1066	102
Total Juvenile.	8687	1419	2673	574	3163	560	46	4
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	67192	17074	29620	11048	25014	6107	1112	106
Grand Total of both Sexes. . .	84,266		40,668		31,121		1,218	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 16.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	—	
	M.	F.
Total Adult	1033	210
Total Juvenile.	203	41
Total Adult and Juvenile . . .	1236	251
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	1,487	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 17.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Publicly.	Privately.
	M.	M.
Total Adult	2	388
Total Juvenile	4	1852
Total Adult and Juvenile . . .	6	2240
Grand Total of both Sexes. . .	2,246	

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 18.—Showing the Total Number of Punishments for offences within the Prisons, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	120	50	96	.	4531	745	8935	1424	36217	7779	1202	189	51101	10187	61288
Total Juvenile	18	5	85	.	1627	133	2418	211	12770	581	280	38	17198	968	18166
Total Adult and Juvenile	138	55	181	.	6158	878	11353	1635	48987	8360	1482	227	68299	11155	79454
Grand Total of both Sexes	193		181		7,036		12,988		57,347		1,709		79,454		

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 19.—Showing the Total Number of Recommitals in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	12230	3802	5020	1828	2446	1015	5035	4136	24731	10781	35512
Total Juvenile	1866	259	821	123	423	61	670	91	3780	534	4314
Total Adult and Juvenile	14096	4061	5841	1951	2869	1076	5705	4227	28511	11315	39826
Grand Total of both Sexes	18,157		7,792		3,945		9,932		39,826		

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 22.

Showing the *Total Expenditure* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	117,655	16	9
Clothing, Bedding, and Straw	26,355	12	5
Medicines	1,925	6	9½
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	864	17	10½
Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	27,992	5	9½
Washing and Cooking	1,701	2	10½
Stationery, Printing, and Books	5,528	9	2
Furniture	2,047	18	8
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	2,721	4	9½
Officers' Salaries	161,610	16	1½
Pensions to Retired Officers	4,928	7	3
Supports of Prisoners removed under Contract to other Jurisdictions	2,048	12	4½
Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment	3,763	4	4
Removing Transported Convicts	3,935	19	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prisons	47,996	17	6½
Sundry Contigencies not enumerated	22,625	4	0½
Grand Total	£433,701	15	10½
Average Total Cost per Head per Annum	23	14	3½
Average Total Cost per Head per Day	0	1	3½

ANALYSIS OF TABLE No. 22.

Showing the *Average Cost* of each Prisoner per Head per Annum, &c.; estimated on the Total Expenditure of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet, &c.	6	8	8
Clothing, Bedding, and Straw	1	8	9½
Medicines	0	2	1½
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	0	11½
Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	10	7½
Washing and Cooking	0	1	10½
Stationery, Printing, and Books	0	6	0½
Furniture	0	2	2½
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	0	2	11½
Officers' Salaries	8	16	9
Pensions to Retired Officers	0	5	4½
Support of Prisoners under Contract	0	2	2½
Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, &c.	0	4	1½
Removing Transported Convicts	0	4	3½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2	12	5½
Sundry Contigencies not enumerated	1	4	9
Total	£23	14	3½

Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.—Males	15,300
Ditto ditto Females	2,988
Total	18,288

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 23.

Showing the *Total Receipts* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Net Profit received for manufacturing or other work done by the Prisoners . . .	9,906	13	1¼
Estimated Profit of work or labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough	13,064	1	5
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	663	10	7
Amount received for support of Prisoners under contract from other Jurisdictions	22,052	1	2¾
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate	1,227	4	8¼
Amount received for the support of vagrants	102	18	2½
Amount received from Treasury for removal of Transports	3,473	4	3¼
Amount received from the Treasury for the maintenance of Transports under Contract	9,206	10	0¾
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	908	18	3
Amount received or due from Treasury for the maintenance of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions	67,731	10	5¾
Other Receipts	2,474	15	1¼
Total	£130,711	7	5¼
Average Earnings of each Prisoner per Annum	1	5	1¼

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 24.

Showing the *Total Expenses* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	385,704	18	4¼*
Total receipts of the Prisons for the Year	130,711	7	5¼
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts	254,993	10	11¼†
Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year	47,996	17	6¼
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and *excluding* Receipts	302,990	8	5¼‡
* Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	21	1	9¾
Ditto per Head per Day	0	1	1¾
† Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions and Receipts	13	18	11
Ditto per Head per Day	0	0	9¼
‡ Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *including* Repairs, Alterations, and Addition, and *excluding* Receipts	16	11	4¼
Ditto per Head per Day	0	0	10¾

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SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.—NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1851.

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II.

SIXTEENTH REPORT ON THE PRISONS IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Hampstead, February 18, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to present my Sixteenth Annual Report as Inspector of Prisons; this Report being my fourth since I had charge of an English district, and my second since the last arrangement. The present Report is for the year 1850.

Prisons visited.

I have visited during the year every prison of large, or even of considerable size, within my district, and many also of the smallest, including some of the lock-up houses. Some of the larger prisons I have visited several times.

Improvements during last year.

I am happy to be able to report that considerable improvements have been made, during the last year, in many of the prisons.

Increased provision for separation, classification, and supervision.

In the prisons at the following towns increased provision has been made either for the individual separation of the inmates, or for their better classification and supervision; in some cases for all three objects:—Beverley, Bury St. Edmunds, Cambridge (borough prison), Chester (county prison), Ely, Hull, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Northallerton, Norwich (county prison), Salford, Scarborough, Walsingham, and Wisbech.

In some instances, especially in those of the prisons at Beverley, Norwich, and Salford, the alterations have been chiefly made by the prisoners themselves; an arrangement which has caused a great saving of expense, and has, at the same time, benefited the prisoners by supplying them with useful and instructive employment.

Increased application of principle of complete separation of sexes.

In my last Report I spoke of the importance of having separate prisons for females, and referred particularly to the well-conducted prison at Wymondham, in Norfolk,

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which is appropriated solely to females, and is exclusively under female management. Although, during the last year, there has been no new instance of a prison being applied to the reception of females alone, the principle in view has been adopted by the entire withdrawal of females from the county prison at Cambridge, and from the prison at Ely, and by providing for the withdrawal in a short time of all the females from the house of correction at Preston; the females in each case being added to those in some other prison where there was room for them. Thus, the number of prisons in the district where there are prisoners of both sexes has been reduced by three; and in one instance (that of Lancaster Castle, to which the female prisoners from Preston are to be sent) arrangements have been made for having the whole body of female prisoners more completely separated from the male prisoners than was formerly the case with the smaller number of females belonging to Lancaster itself; and, in fact, for the two sexes to occupy almost two distinct prisons.

Where artificial light and early rising have been introduced.

Artificial light, together, in some cases, with the practice of early rising, has been introduced, to a greater or less extent, in the course of the year, into the prisons at Beverley, Bury St. Edmunds, Chester (city prison), Hull, Huntingdon, King's Lynn, Northallerton, Ripon, and Walsingham.

Where useful work has been introduced or extended.

Useful work has been introduced or extended in the prisons at Bury St. Edmunds, Cambridge (both the county and borough prisons), Derby, Ely, Grantham, Hull, Ipswich (both county and borough prisons), King's Lynn, Kirton-Lindsey, Lancaster, Lincoln (county prison), Nottingham (county prison), Norwich (county prison), Scarborough, Spalding, Spilsby, Wakefield, Walsingham, Wisbech, and York (county prison).

In several of the foregoing instances the quantity of useful work, or indeed of work of any kind, is still very small; nevertheless, in each case, something at least has been effected, and in some the improvement is considerable.

Twine-making.

At the prison at Wakefield twine-making has lately been introduced, and, so far as the experiment has been carried, this kind of labour appears to be very suitable

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for many prisoners. The employment is easily learnt—is carried on in the open air—furnishes a great deal of bodily exercise (superseding the necessity for walking in airing-yards), and the apparatus is inexpensive. I recommended its introduction into Wakefield prison on the suggestion of Mr. Thornton, a magistrate of Birmingham, who had been instrumental in introducing it at the borough prison of that town.

Prisons now most favourably distinguished in work department.

The prisons in my district now most favourably distinguished in the work department are those at Beverley, Chester (county prison), Derby, Knutsford, Leeds, Preston, Salford, Wakefield, Walsingham, and Wymondham.

The efforts to introduce useful labour have been in accordance with the aphorism of the great Howard, "Make men diligent, and they will be honest."

Increased provision for instruction in reading and writing.

A provision for instruction in reading and writing has been made or enlarged during the year at the prisons at Beverley, Grantham, Ipswich (county prison), King's Lynn, Kirton-Lindsey, Norwich (county prison), Stamford, Southwell, Walsingham, and Wymondham.

At the borough prison at Liverpool efficient assistance in teaching had been given by two female prisoners, acting under the superintendence of the schoolmistress. But this, as I was sorry to be obliged to point out, was contrary to law. Not only might the prison funds be often economized by permitting such assistance, but I cannot help thinking that much good might be done to the prisoners who gave it; as it brings into action one of the most improving tendencies—that arising from the feeling of being useful to others. Great care would of course be necessary in the selection of prisoners so to be employed; but with intelligent superintendence, there would be but little difficulty in that respect.

Other improvements.

At many of the prisons there have been other improvements of different kinds; sometimes in the removal of ill-qualified officers, and in others in the establishment of a more efficient medical superintendence, or of the practice of private visitation by the Chaplain, or in the general observance of the rules of the prison, or in the warming, ventilation, or drainage, or in the provision for a proper audit of the accounts. Finally, during the course of the year a new and comparatively well-conducted prison has

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been opened (at Manchester), and an old and ill-built prison (that at Boston) has been abandoned.

In many other cases than those enumerated prisons might be advantageously used for inmates of one sex alone, and in many others they might be wholly abandoned.

Prisons which, with slight modification of the law, might be appropriated to one sex alone.

The following are cases in which, with a slight modification of the law (to enlarge the power of contracting for the reception of prisoners), prisons in my district might be appropriated to one sex; a change that would be attended with the improvement of the discipline, the removal of the evils mentioned in my Fifteenth Report (page xxviii.), and in most cases with a saving of expense.

1. Chester City Prison.—This prison might be used exclusively for females, and such prisoners might be withdrawn from the county prisons at Chester and Knutsford.

2. Lincoln City Prison.—This prison also might be used for females alone, and such prisoners might be withdrawn from the county prison at Lincoln and from the prisons at Kirton-Lindsey and Falkingham.

3. Prisons at Louth and Spilsby.—Females might be withdrawn from these prisons and sent to the prison at Spalding.

4. City Prison at Norwich and County Prison at Walsingham.—Females might be withdrawn from these prisons and sent to the females' prison at Wymondham. The county might contract to send some male prisoners to the city prison at Norwich.

5. Borough Prison at Nottingham.—Females might be withdrawn from this prison and sent to the prison at Southwell, and in place of them the county might send to the borough prison at Nottingham such male prisoners as are now sent to the county prison there.

6. Ipswich Borough Prison.—This prison might be united to the county prison, of which it appears originally to have formed part. The advantages of the union in this case are noticed at page 58.

7. The county prison at York might be discontinued for criminal prisoners except at the time of the assizes. The reasons of this measure are given at page 64 of my present Report.

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If the modification already referred to were made in the law, the following prisons might, in my opinion, be at once wholly given up; to the great improvement of prison discipline and to a great saving of expense:—The borough prisons at Grantham, Great Grimsby, and Stamford, in Lincolnshire; the borough prisons at Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Thetford, in Norfolk; the county prisons at Nottingham and at Oakham; the county prison at Beccles, in Suffolk; and the prisons at Doncaster, Halifax (the debtors' prison for the manor of Wakefield), Richmond, Ripon, Scarborough, and Sheffield, in Yorkshire.

Prisons which might be wholly abandoned.

If a few well-constructed large prisons, such as I spoke of in my last Report, were built in accessible and convenient situations, many others of the existing prisons in my district might with great advantage be abandoned.

As regards employment of prisoners in agriculture and other out-door pursuits, the difficulty of guarding against escapes appears to have been greatly over-estimated. In my last Report I gave the evidence of the governor and surgeon of the prison at Kirton-Lindsey on this subject; and in my present Report I beg to refer to that of the governors of the prisons at Bury St. Edmunds and Beverley.

Difficulty of guarding against escapes of prisoners employed in agriculture over-estimated.

Although I have been able to mention several cases in which artificial light has been introduced during the last year, and some in which a practice of early rising has been established, there is still a large number of prisons which are wholly unprovided in this respect, and where, in mid-winter, the inmates pass more than fourteen hours out of the twenty-four in bed.

Many prisons still unprovided with artificial light, and where in mid-winter the inmates pass most of their time in bed.

I have more than once had occasion to remark on the insecurity of prisons where the cell-windows are guarded only by a frame of cast-iron. During the last year two men have escaped from the prison at Leeds, and one from the prison at Wakefield, in consequence of this defect.

Insecurity arising from use of cast-iron frames to cell windows.

I have sometimes recommended the use of manual labour (of which there is generally a superabundance in prisons) in effecting the ventilation, instead of depending on a draught produced by means of heat, which, besides

Ventilation.

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causing an expense, is subject to vicissitudes occasioned by variations in the wind and in the external temperature; so much so, indeed, that in summer, when the greatest supply of fresh air is required, the ventilation produced by this means is most feeble.

Ventilation by mechanical power is strongly recommended by Dr. Arnott, and also by the General Board of Health, in their late Report on the Supply of Water to the Metropolis.

Improvement in borough prisons much impeded by state of law.

Improvement in borough prisons is much impeded, as I have before observed, by the state of the law, which virtually divides the power of management between the magistrates and town council, and thereby diminishes the feeling of responsibility.

Number of prisoners last year.

Slight decrease as compared with previous year.

Increase in latter part of 1850.

I am sorry to state that the decrease in the number of prisoners in my district, which was proceeding rapidly in the latter part of the year 1849, continued only in a slight degree during the last year, the average number of prisoners in 1850 having been 6019 instead of 6254 in 1849; and the whole number of commitments 42,113 against 42,485. Indeed, although there was this decrease during the year, the number of prisoners in confinement at the end of 1850 was considerably greater than at the end of 1849; the two numbers being 6887 and 6119 respectively.

As might be anticipated under such circumstances, there was a considerably greater number of commitments in the last quarter of 1850 than in either of the other quarters. The last being a winter quarter, it might be expected that there would be more prisoners in it than in either of the summer quarters; but there were considerably more than in the first quarter of the year, which is equally a winter quarter.

Increase partly explained by causes independent of increase of crime.

An increase in the average number of prisoners, though not in the number of commitments, would be explained to some extent by the growing tendency to substitute imprisonment for death or transportation.

Amount of crime greatly affected by other causes than prison discipline.

How greatly the number of prisoners in any case is affected by other causes than prison discipline is shown by the report on the city prison at Norwich, page 156,

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where it will be seen that, at a prison conducted neither on the separate system nor silent system, where there is but little work, little instruction, and little supervision, where many of the prisoners congregate, to their general corruption, in idleness and unrestrained conversation, the number of prisoners during the last ten years has steadily decreased, and is now but little more than half what it was. Had such a result been obtained in a prison under some peculiar system, conclusions would probably have been drawn highly favourable to its effects.

Case of city prison at Norwich.

The danger of hastily adopting such conclusions, of which the above would form an example, is fully set forth in Mr. Francis Gray's able work on prison discipline in America; where it is shown that several essentially different systems of discipline have in turn been tried at different prisons, have been regarded for a time as quite successful, then found to be defective, and have ultimately been abandoned as failures.

Danger of hasty conclusions on effects of different systems of prison discipline.

As Mr. Gray justly remarks, the attention which is drawn to any great change, and the zeal of those who have originated it and who are anxious for its success, often produce good results, for a time, independently of any merit in the system itself; nay, sometimes in spite of great inherent errors.

With regard to the actual state of the discipline at Norwich city prison the chaplain states as follows:—

"I believe the prison ought to be regarded simply as a place of confinement for bad characters, but possessing little or nothing of a reformatory character. It is too frequently the school for vice. I am confident the prisoners being allowed that freedom of association which prevails in the day-rooms is most injurious to society, and, in reality, cruel towards those prisoners who are not so far advanced in crime as others. The system itself is vicious, and cannot but have an unhappy effect. I have usually observed greater recklessness of mind, and the countenance to assume an expression of hardened villany, which was not so clear upon a first interview as at subsequent periods. One man lamented that it was impossible for him to cultivate serious reflection, because his companions would immediately make him a laughing-stock; a cross which he had not faith to bear."—Page 157.

I should be sorry if by the foregoing remarks it were supposed for a moment that I undervalue the importance of prison discipline; or think it impossible, or even very difficult, to devise a good and effective system. Such a

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conclusion would not only be at variance with the truth, but with the whole tenor of my long series of annual reports. But in giving full value to good prison discipline as a means of diminishing crime, it is necessary to keep in mind other operating powers, such as education, the general condition of the country, the poor-laws, police, and the state and administration of the criminal law.

Health of prisoners last year unusually good.

I am glad to state that during the last year the prisoners in my district have been unusually healthy; the average amount of mortality (counting, as usual, two removals or liberations from illness as equivalent to one death) having been less than one and a half per cent. on the average number of prisoners.

Prisons distinguished for good health.

Among the prisons distinguished last year for a small amount of mortality are those at Cambridge, Derby, Ely, Halifax, Lincoln (city prison), Louth, Spalding, Spilsby, Walsingham, Wymondham, Wisbech, and York (city prison).

Exercise in airing-yards should be made more active.

In order to render the exercise in the airing-grounds more effective, I some time ago recommended, at Wakefield, that, instead of always walking (and that frequently at a slow pace), the prisoners should alternately walk and run; and finding the plan succeed I have suggested its adoption in other prisons. With regard to its effect at the prison at Wakefield, Mr. Milner, the zealous, painstaking, and efficient medical attendant of the convict department in that prison, states as follows:—

"The alteration in the exercise mentioned in my last Report has been continued during the year, and the men now run and walk alternately. The change has been found to answer very well; very few of the prisoners are either unable or unwilling to run, and numbers of them have expressed to me their conviction of the greater benefit they have derived from the active exercise they get here, than from the slower exercise they had in the prisons from which they have been brought."

If there were plenty of out-door work, exercise in airing-yards might to great extent be dispensed with.

While I would suggest that running be introduced wherever prisoners take exercise in airing-yards, I am of opinion that with a plentiful supply of out-of-door labour such exercise might to a great extent be dispensed with.

Machine for kneading bread.

There is a simple machine, worked by hand, in use in making bread in the prison at Southwell, in Nottingham-

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shire, which the governor said always secured that the dough should be properly kneaded.

The governor of the prison at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, reports that he finds considerable economy by having the meat which is consumed in the prison boiled in the way recommended by Baron Liebig, and that the flavour of the meat is also improved.—(p. 101.)

Mode of boiling meat recommended by Baron Liebig.

On the question how far the sudden withdrawal of stimulants is likely to injure health, Mr. Fox, the surgeon at the prison at Derby, states as follows:—

Health seldom injured by sudden withdrawal of intoxicating drinks or opium.

"I have frequently been asked whether prisoners did not suffer in health by the sudden withdrawal of intoxicating drinks on their coming to prison. In reply, I can say that in all my experience (and I have attended the gaol 27 years) I never knew a single instance of any injury of the kind. The same remark applies to the withdrawal of opium."

Similar evidence appears in several of my previous Reports.

As one means of testing the health of the prisoners I am in the habit of recommending that a record be kept of their weight; but it is sometimes objected that such a test is very delusive. As a sole criterion there can be no doubt that it is insufficient, and there are several others which may advantageously be added. Still, this index I hold to be an important one, and it is of a simple character, not liable to the errors arising from the want of a definite standard. In confirmation of the value of the test of weight, I quote the following evidence of Mr. Milner:—

Tests of health.

"All the prisoners are weighed every month, and I consider the information obtained by this measure to be very valuable. In a great proportion of the cases in which a prisoner's health has failed in this prison, it has been found that a gradual loss of weight for several months had preceded the appearance of any more direct symptoms of disease. It frequently occurs that prisoners who appear to be in good health, and have not complained either of illness or of wanting more food, have been found to have lost weight steadily for several consecutive months. In such cases I am accustomed to give more food, and I am fully satisfied that by so doing I have prevented serious failure of health, from which it might have been difficult, if not impossible, to have recovered the patient. There are, perhaps, a few cases in which a prisoner on admission may carry more flesh than is necessary for the maintenance of a state of good health, and therefore in which he may lose weight with the effect of improving rather than of deteriorating in health; but such cases would be readily distinguished from those in which a gradual loss of weight was the first symptom of incipient disease; and my ex-

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perience would lead me to say that the number of cases in which a prisoner loses weight with advantage to his health is infinitely small compared with the number of cases in which the loss of weight is associated with a lowering of the general tone of the system, which, if not checked, would result in the development of any disease to which the prisoner had a predisposition."—Page 80.

Conduct of the prisoners.

Notwithstanding the separate Reports show that there continues to be much misconduct, and that in many cases when the fact of the misconduct is not established it nevertheless probably exists, owing to the want of effectual supervision, the general conduct of the prisoners during the year appears to have been good.

Prisons distinguished for small number of punishments.

The prisons at the following towns were distinguished for the small number of punishments, concurrently with the existence of efficient discipline:—Chester (county prison), Derby, Knutsford, Leeds, Norwich (county prison), Southwell, Wakefield, Walsingham, and Wymondham.

Isolation of prisoners in chapel.

Among minor causes of misconduct I have had occasion to call attention to the attempted isolation of prisoners in chapel by means of stalls separated from each other by wooden partitions; such partitions (besides destroying the social character of the worship) impeding supervision and serving as screens for the commission of offences.

In my last Report I gave the evidence of the chaplains of the prison at Wakefield on the good effect of removing the partitions in the chapel of that large prison. The following additional evidence on the subject appears in the last annual Report of the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, chaplain of the convict department at Wakefield:—

"Another year has tested the propriety of removing the Chapel stalls, and I am thankful to be able to state that the results have been most satisfactory. It not unfrequently occurs that a month passes without a single report of misconduct in Chapel; while, on the other hand, the deep attention and reverential deportment of nearly the whole of the men at public worship, have on several occasions drawn from visitors expressions of the highest commendation."

Such partitions have been removed from the prison at Knutsford also; and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the chaplain, spoke in very favourable terms of the result of the alteration.

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I beg to call attention to the remarks at page 3 of the Rev. Mr. Appleton, chaplain of the county prison at Liverpool, on the effect of exempting Chartist prisoners from work and from other parts of the ordinary discipline.

Effects of distinction by court of justice in favour of particular prisoners.

I am glad to be able to refer (at page 6) to one striking case of exception to the general misconduct of the Chartist prisoners; and I am the more desirous of submitting this case to your notice, Sir, because the meritorious person concerned is an Irishman; one therefore whose countrymen I have unfortunately so often to speak of in relation to crime in this country. It will be seen that the person referred to, although in humble circumstances, has, since his liberation from prison, generously devoted both time and money to assisting juvenile liberated prisoners to get work and food for a time, until they should be able to procure suitable situations.

Some instances have lately occurred of prisoners convicted of frauds on Savings Banks being placed by the sentence of the court in the same favoured position as the Chartist prisoners described by Mr. Appleton.

Form of daily prayer.

The selection from the Liturgy made by the Rev. Mr. Clay, to serve as a form of daily prayer at the prison at Preston, seems to be well suited for general adoption; and it has the advantage of being printed in a large, clear type, which is of considerable service to imperfect readers, such as generally form the large majority of a prison congregation.

Want of motives to industry, self-control, and general good conduct, caused by state of the law.

I have had frequent occasion to call attention to the want of motives to industry, self-control, and general good conduct among prisoners, owing chiefly to the state of the law; and in my last Report I took occasion to contrast the position of prisoners generally in this respect with that of offenders sentenced to transportation. The following further evidence on the subject is given by the Rev. Mr. Alderson, one of the chaplains at the prison at Wakefield:—

"The conduct of the transports is decidedly better, as a general rule, than that of the best conducted class of West Riding prisoners, namely,

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those sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. This I attribute to the motives to good conduct held out to the transports, while no such motives are presented to ordinary prisoners. The transport knows that the length of the period of separate confinement, and afterwards of confinement in association, and subsequently of restraint and surveillance in the colony to which he may be sent, are dependent to a considerable extent on himself; in a word, that it rests with himself, and depends on whether he is industrious or idle, orderly or disorderly, obedient or refractory, what shall be the amount of his punishment; while the ordinary prisoners knows, that, whether he conducts himself well or ill, he cannot, under ordinary circumstances, diminish or add to his punishment by a single day's imprisonment."

Conduct of debtors in prison.

I have often had to observe on the idle and corrupting life which debtors generally pass in prison; and among other prisons which I have been obliged to particularize in this respect is the county prison at Lancaster. It affords me much pleasure, however, to be able to state that a great improvement has lately been effected in the management of the debtors in this prison; though the state of the law, which presents obstacles to almost all kinds of prison improvement in England, creates some difficulties beyond the control of the magistrates.

From no body of magistrates have I received more cordial co-operation than from the Visiting Justices of Lancaster Castle.

Few complaints from prisoners.

I have received but few complaints from prisoners during the past year. As a general rule, complaints, as might be expected, are most frequent where the discipline is most lax and the prisoners most idle.

Reduction in expense of prisons.

In some prisons there has, I am glad to say, been a reduction in expense, caused in part by making the work more productive. Still the cost is far higher, even where lowest, than appears to be necessary, if the law were so altered as to afford proper motives to industry, and if other improvements were made.

Prisons distinguished for economical management.

Among the prisons distinguished for economical management last year were the prisons at Chester (city prison), Falkingham, Knutsford, Leeds, Liverpool (both county and borough prisons), Salford, and Wakefield. Of these, the prisons at Salford and Wakefield were the most distinguished; the average cost per head at each of these prisons last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or

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repairs) having been between 13*l.* and 14*l.*, which is less than the general average by more than 8*l.*, and is less than the third part of the cost at some prisons.

As I have repeatedly mentioned, those prisons which are least expensive are, as a general rule, best regulated: they are also, generally speaking, the largest. *Least expensive prisons generally best.*

The prisons whose discontinuance I have suggested are not only ill constructed, but for the most part very expensive.

Several of the prisons continue to be attractive, to certain classes of persons, instead of repulsive; owing apparently in some instances to the better dietary of the prison as compared with that of the workhouse; in others to the good medical treatment generally provided in prisons; and in others to a practice of giving prisoners clothing on their liberation, a practice which, did the law permit, might be replaced by a rule enabling prisoners to earn clothing by extra labour. *Several prisons still attractive.*

The governor of the borough prison at Cambridge stated that many persons were reckless about committing offences, because they preferred being sent to the prison to going to the workhouse, owing chiefly (according to their statements) to their getting better food at the prison.

The chaplain of the prison at Spilsby stated as follows:—

"I am sorry to observe that the present system of discipline here does not deter people from the commission of crime. Several have said that they would rather come here than go to the union workhouse." —Page 101.

The governor of the prison at Northallerton stated that a prisoner had lately been discharged who had had both his feet amputated in the prison. He said that this man had arrived at the prison in a miserable condition, and that he believed that the magistrate who had committed him had done so from motives of charity. He stated that the man had been exposed to such severe cold by lying in the open air several nights, that mortification of the limbs had commenced, and that he believed that, if he had remained out of prison a single day longer, he

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would have lost his life; as it was, life had only been saved by the speedy amputation of both the man's feet.—Page 89.

Mr. Dunn, one of the surgeons of the prison at Wakefield, states,—

"I am convinced that many persons, especially females, get committed to the prison on purpose to be cured of attacks of syphilis. Many of them have admitted to me that it was so. A man from Bradford who went out last week told me that he had been here before, and that he had got committed again in consequence of his having a return of his disease (syphilis), and that he came to be cured. The hospitals in the West Riding do not admit syphilitic patients, and hence I suppose it is that persons so attacked often look on the prison as an hospital for their disease, and by committing an offence force their way into it. Prisoners labouring under this disease often require a costly diet, as well as medical treatment, and they can do no work. They are, therefore, among the most expensive prisoners that we have. One man who was here for a month last autumn, and who came in a very diseased state, but who left cured, required, during nearly the whole time, a pint of wine per day, besides malt liquor. It was a case of sloughing chancre, in which a very liberal diet is necessary to preserve life; and it was requisite to have a prisoner, acting as nurse, to sit up with him through the night. The cost to the West Riding of this single case, counting expenses of all kinds, could not have been less than 6*l*."—Page 79.

The governor of the city prison at York said,—

"By the acknowledgments of the prisoners themselves, I know that the practice still continues of committing offences on purpose to get committed to this prison. Four prisoners were liberated this morning who had broken a street lamp with the evident intention of being sent to this prison. They were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, and on their liberation each prisoner was supplied with a coat, waistcoat, pair of trousers, and a pair of shoes, and one of them had a shirt also! Many times last winter gas-lamps and the windows of the police-office and vagrant-office were broken, in order to get admission to the prison. Out of 18 male prisoners who were brought to trial at the last Quarter Sessions, 12 in my opinion committed their offences for the direct purpose of being sent to prison. Most of the vagrants committed to the prison still pass their time in idleness; no prisoners except those sentenced to hard labour being set to work."—Page 68.

The following is an extract from the Visiting Justices' minute-book at the same prison:—

"*Dec. 12th*, 1849.—The number of prisoners who commit offences with the object of being maintained during the winter increases yearly, and is deserving of serious consideration, as a serious expense is entailed thereby on the city. The imprisonment inflicted is not looked on as a punishment, but a reward."—Page 68.

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I wish to call your attention, Sir, to the last annual Report of the Rev. Mr. Clay, chaplain of the house of correction at Preston.* Mr. Clay's Reports.

Mr. Clay's Reports always contain much interesting and instructive matter, but his last Report does so in an unusual degree. In particular I would notice his narrative (at page 1 of the Appendix) of the lives of a family named O'Neill, and their associates, together with an estimate of their money-cost to society. By this estimate it appears that the parties in question (15 in number) have probably cost the country upwards of 26,000*l.* Multitude of offences committed by few persons.

A short account of this family will be found at page 19 of my present Report.

In the report on the prison at Walsingham, page 165, there is an account of another bad family which has probably cost the country at least 1000*l.*, besides assisting to propagate habits of crime.

In several of my previous Reports I have given similar records. In particular I may refer to my Fourth Report, on the prisons in Scotland, page 7, where an account is given of three families (the fathers being brothers), nearly all the members of which were engaged in passing base money, and where an estimate is made by which it would appear that, if these brothers had been either reformed or permanently withdrawn from society before they became fathers of families, twenty thousand distinct offences might probably have been prevented.

In conclusion, I beg permission to state that the experience of every year does but strengthen the impression produced by the facts which are daily brought under my notice, in the course of my official duties, that the common opinion of the progressive augmentation of crime is erroneous. I am convinced that, having due regard to the gradual increase of population, crime, notwithstanding occasional outbreaks like that of the late cases of burglary and highway robbery, has long been on the wane. The result of my observations, moreover, is, that the criminal class is comparatively small in number, though active in the repetition of offences; that habitual offenders are generally known to the public, and might, with certain Conclusion.

* Published by Messrs. Whittaker, London.

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alterations in our criminal jurisprudence, be effectually weeded out from society, and by reformation, or, where that is found to be impracticable, by permanent withdrawal, be deprived either of the desire or the power to propagate crime.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FREDERIC HILL.

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II.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

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II.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

LANCASHIRE.

LIVERPOOL.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection began April 1st, 1850.]

The only alteration of any importance, either in the building or discipline, since my Report in December last, has been the substitution of crank labour for a small steam-engine to pump the water used in the prison. In the propriety of this change I quite concur; for though I am strongly averse to crank labour or any other kind of labour which is turned to no account, I think that all work which the prisoners can possibly perform themselves should be done by them.

In this instance the introduction of the crank labour has, to a certain extent, superseded the necessity for the ordinary walking in the airing-yards; a kind of exercise, which, under good general arrangements (including a provision for regular employment in the open air) might, in my opinion, be nearly done away with. No ordinary working-man thinks of pacing round a yard for exercise. His work is his exercise, and is often, indeed, more than sufficient for his health.

The buildings seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending 31st March last was 440, which is the same within one as in the previous year. During the last few months, however, there has been a considerable decrease of prisoners. On the day of my visit there were 410.

As elsewhere, the decrease of prisoners is attributed chiefly to the improvement in trade and to fewer Irish coming over.

The only important exception that I found to the observance of the rules was, that the chaplain and surgeon do not see the prisoners daily in their separate cells. This rule I consider impracticable.

Some additional looms have been put up since my inspection in December, and two new officers appointed; one a weaver,

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and the other a tailor, in place of an expensive officer who has left.

The class of shoemakers mentioned in the last Report is going on very satisfactorily.

There appears to be generally a considerable number of blacksmiths at this prison, and it is desirable that a larger smithy should be put up, so as to allow of their being all employed at their own trade.

The clear annual profit per prisoner last year for work done for sale was rather more than 13*s.*, and the estimated value per prisoner of the work done for the prison was 2*l.* 7*s.*

The following are extracts from the chaplain's last annual Report:

"I wish I could congratulate the country upon any decrease in the proportion of those who owe their commitments to the debasing, demoralizing, and impoverishing habit of drunkenness. Truth compels me to state that I have every reason to fear that this scourge of our country is increasing instead of abating, and that, as in the case of burglary to which I have alluded above, boys of the tenderest age are now often found among the victims of intoxication. I have ceased for some time to add to my tables the causes, motives, and inducements which have led to the various crimes which here meet with their just punishment, because I have found, to my regret, that I cannot rely with any confidence upon the statements which are made to me on this subject by the prisoners, from whom alone, in most instances, I have the means of deriving the information. This one fearful, monstrous vice of our countrymen, however, forces itself day after day upon my notice and compassion; and I think I am not guilty of exaggeration when I state that about two thirds of those who come before me are in some way or other indebted to the public-house or the gin-shop for their appearance within these walls. I can hardly turn to a page in my journal which does not contain some melancholy case or other of the sad effects of this all-prevalent and ruinous vice. I will take a few of them at random:—

"*Jan.* 1*st.* J. T., committed for manslaughter on Sunday morning, in a fight occasioned by a quarrel at a public house, in which both had been drinking all the night before.

"*Feb.* 12*th.* A man committed for manslaughter in a drunken brawl, by pressing his knee against another man's belly.

"*March* 17*th.* J. C. and J. H., for street robbery at Manchester: both in good situations, and both receiving in court excellent characters. C. has 36*s.* a week, standing wages. They had been at a free concert room, and were fresh in liquor.

"*April* 24*th.* J. V. went out this morning after his fifteenth term of imprisonment,—reached Warrington, *got drunk* there, and was taken up dead in the streets the same evening!

"*May* 18*th.* D. L., committed for cutting his own throat in a fit of delirium, brought on by drunkenness. His wife, I have learnt from the Vicar of Ormskirk, is a most respectable person, but he has deserted her; and, at the time of his apprehension, was earning 40*s.* a week by teaching dancing.

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"*June 25th.* Two men committed for running a race in a state of nudity, in open day, *when drunk*, at Orrell.

"*July 13th.* A. P., committed to the Assizes for the murder of her child. Her story is, that she had gone into a privy *in a state of intoxication* and fallen asleep, when the child fell out of her arms into the ashpit. Her story was believed, and the woman acquitted.

"*July 13th.* An Irishwoman committed from Ormskirk for breaking windows, *having got drunk at the funeral of her own child.*

"*Aug. 9th.* R. M'C. and W. W., committed for an attempt at rape at Tyldesley. It appears that men and women slept in the same rooms in this house, as is the case in many others. These young men came in at half past one '*far advanced in liquor*,' and attempted to force her. Her cries fortunately brought the landlord, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, with his wife, children, and several other young women. Well may our gaols be filled when such a state of things exists outside!

"Such are a few of the cases which have come before me during the year, showing the various lamentable effects of this universally spread canker of our social system. Much has, I am aware, been done, during the last two years, to check this lamentable evil; but most grievous it is, to me at least, to see the ease with which spirit licences are obtained in our large towns. There appears to be no attempt to place a limit to their number, and the corner shop of almost every street will, it is to be feared from present appearances, soon become a double trap, to poison and ruin alike the bodies and the souls, to destroy the present comfort, and the future welfare and happiness, of the labouring population of our towns, whilst the country villages and hamlets are proportionably well filled with their public houses and their beer shops, and no one is exempt from constant exposure to a temptation which few, alas! prove themselves able to resist.

"This year has been marked by one circumstance which seems to call for a remark from me. At the last December Assizes, Baron Alderson sentenced a number of the Chartist prisoners to be on the first class of misdemeanants, whereby they became entitled to privileges which I cannot but think entirely at variance with the object of imprisonment as now generally acknowledged and sought to be attained, viz., the reformation of the criminal, and the cure of that peculiar moral disease against which the law he has transgressed is directed. Now I am at a loss to know what reformation can be expected from men who are placed together, as these men were, in a ward detached from the rest of the prison, without any labour, without having to keep even their own apartments in order, with such food as they prefer or can afford to purchase brought in to them, with a pint of wine or a quart of ale allowed to be procured daily, with newspapers to read, and any number of letters to write and to receive, with leave to see any friends they please at any hour of the day, and with their entire time, both day and night, at their own disposal. Moreover, the *immediate* object, if such it be, as I suppose it must be, to make these men more comfortable in their confinement, is not answered, for I am quite sure that no men in the building have been so discontented or preferred so many unreasonable complaints. Nor must we omit to notice another evil attendant upon the introduction of this class into our gaol—I mean the discontent and

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jealousy it not unnaturally causes in the minds of others, who may consider themselves, and not without reason, equally entitled to these privileges with those who are enjoying them. And indeed it would be a hard task to convince men why those who have committed the selfsame offence should be treated with such a marked distinction. I must state, and I think it my duty to state, that it is my earnest wish that the magistrates would either seek for the abolition of this class altogether, or at least would urge the desirableness of having some entire building devoted to such prisoners; for the experience of the past year has shown that such a deviation from our generally excellent system of discipline here is fraught with unmixed evil.

"I have, as usual, numbers of interesting little biographies lying before me, which have been written for me, at my request, by the inmates of our separate cells. Many of these give a painful description of the temptations which are so often thickly strewed around the path of the child from his earliest youth; nor can we feel surprised to find those fall for whom no means of grace have been provided, to whose ears no word of counsel has been addressed, but all around whom has been nothing but an atmosphere of evil. Many of these are interspersed with brighter spots of the new thoughts and feelings which their confinement here has engendered within them—of the shame and sorrow with which they can now look back upon their past career of vice and folly, of the good resolutions which they have formed for the future, and of the thankfulness with which they regard the benefits they have here received. Mr. Wright, the well-known and valued philanthropist of Manchester and prisoner's friend, has paid us several visits during the year, and has benevolently assisted several of our discharged prisoners, both with money and with employment, on their release; and most of them, I have been gratified to learn, have profited by his kindness, and done credit to his generous efforts to follow up gaol reformation by permanent respectability of character. Of others, too, we have received favourable accounts. The list, however, which I append to my tables of re-committals is one which grieves my heart; for although, when we consider the great number that have been in our cells, and the short time several of them have remained there, the proportion ought not, perhaps, to excite much surprise, still I must confess to feel a little disappointment, after all our efforts to reclaim, at so unfavourable a result. After another year's experience I still retain the same opinion which I have before expressed with respect to the separate system. In the modified form in which we have it at Kirkdale, I think it decidedly the best system yet devised for the prevention of moral corruption by contamination, without rendering those who are subject to it unfit to mingle again with the world on their release. I still, however, strenuously maintain that whilst the aspect of society continues what it is outside, we cannot look for any extensive permanent reformation of criminals; for, however much improved, they may be by their residence in our gaols, if they return to the same haunts, the same companions, and the same circumstances as those to which they owe their past misconduct, how can we venture to hope that, at least in very many instances, their virtue will not at length give way, and their newly formed principles, however excellent, become impaired, if not entirely destroyed? Every thing has now been done by a philanthropic generation *within* the prison walls;

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let us hope now that something more extensive and more substantial may be done *without* them—not only to prevent the commission of crime at all, by improving the moral habits of the people at large, but also by providing, as far as practicable, the means of procuring an honest, if it be a hard-earned livelihood, for every prisoner when he returns to the world. Benevolent individuals, like the excellent Mr. Wright of Manchester, have shown what may be done by a well-directed zeal and judicious application of private munificence to this most truly Christian cause; and why should not a public establishment be formed here as elsewhere, for receiving, if not all, at least juvenile prisoners, on their release, in which the homeless at least might be placed, secure from the temptations of our vicious towns, and encouraged to carry on to maturity those infant principles of good which have been here implanted in their minds, whilst they are taught some useful trade by which they may be enabled, when those principles are matured, to gain an honest livelihood for themselves? An institution on a small scale has been long open to the female portion of our inmates on their release, and several have from time to time availed themselves of it, and become by its means respectable servants and respected members of society; but in this county, so far from there being any encouragement to a male prisoner to put in practice the good resolutions he may have formed whilst within our walls, he is almost invariably shunned and rejected on his application for work; and in several instances which have been painfully brought to my notice, a man has been re-committed because he could not gain an honest living, having been discharged from one place after another upon the discovery being made that he had been in a gaol. Now, far be it from me to express an opinion that a manufacturer, or a merchant, or a tradesman, or a farmer, is wrong in preferring a man of uniform sobriety and honesty to one of blemished character for his service; but, without closing my eyes to the practical difficulties of the case, I do think that every man upon leaving a gaol, where so much pains has been taken to reform and reclaim him, should have a fair opportunity of having his principles tested by being able to support himself by an honest calling; and if this be impracticable amongst private individuals, I cannot but think that an institution which would supply this evident want would be one well worthy of the exercise of that benevolence which so nobly distinguishes this age and this country, and which is daily bestowing such an infinity of good upon the temporal and eternal interests of tens of thousands on every side of those who are suffering under the various other 'afflictions of mind, body, and estate' to which frail man is exposed."

"The following is an extract from a letter written by J. R., the man to whom I have alluded in my Report, as sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman at Ashton, but afterwards reprieved and transported for life. After thanking the friend to whom he addressed it for all his kind exertions in his behalf, he writes, 'I must also inform you that I have thrown aside all notions that I may have previously entertained respecting physical force; and like many other misguided men, can see, now it is too late, the folly and absurdity of such wild and visionary schemes. And I sincerely hope and trust that for the future the young men of Ashton will take warning by the unhappy

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fate of me and my unfortunate fellow-prisoners; for I can assure them, from my own short and bitter experience, that the men who are first and foremost to goad and incite men to acts of violence, have been, and always will be, the first men to desert them and leave them, like myself, to be dupes and victims for the scaffold, the convict-ship, or the gloom of a prison dungeon.' "

After hearing of the misconduct of several of the Chartist prisoners, it is gratifying to learn that there was one remarkable exception. At my request the chaplain has drawn up the following account of this case:—

"The following letter has been written to me by Mr. J. F., one of the Manchester Chartists, who, during the time that he was in the gaol, conducted himself remarkably well, and was always most industriously employed, both during the hours of labour, when he worked as a shoemaker, and during those reserved for mental improvement. He often expressed to me his regret that so many poor boys should have no occupation to follow on their leaving the gaol, and formed a resolution to endeavour to take charge of some of those so circumstanced as soon as he had established himself in his business again, and teach them his trade. From this letter it will be seen that he has begun in earnest his novel and interesting design, which I trust may eventually be in some degree successful.

'Rose Villa, Pendleton, Feb. 11, 1850.

'Reverend and Respected Sir,

'Pardon me for writing to you this note; but I wish to inform you that G. came to me about 25 days past, and I kept him for nearly three weeks. I could find nothing for him to do. I was compelled to part with him in order to avoid sinking into difficulties. He was willing to do good, if he got but the chance; and having spent about two pounds of my earnings upon the lad which I now have, I could not keep him longer.

'I intend, with the blessing of God, to take the two Js. (which I had under me when I was in prison), when they are discharged, if they be willing to come to me,—for Mr. Wright and Mr. Joseph Thomson wish that we should save them from ruin, if their mother will be willing to have them done for and placed in such a position as to be able to earn an honest living. By their sending me their mother's address, I will communicate with her before then. I will either go to receive them or they can be sent to me. You, Sir, will be so good as to speak to the governor, and tell him that I hope that he will urge those children's instructor to instruct them as far as lies in his power, as I will be able to judge by them, to a farthing, what the cost would be in reforming a criminal. You can tell the brothers J. that I will take a house of my own a fortnight before they come out, and if they will be but good they shall want for nothing.

'I have been unable since my discharge to use your French grammar, in consequence of being in lodgings; but as soon as I go into a house of my own, I shall commence to finish my knowledge of French.

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'Would you, Sir, be so kind to write me a line letting me know whether W. and J. J. would come to me, and if they would, what their mother's address is, so that either I or Mr. Wright could communicate with her. I must conclude with returning to you my thanks for your kindness to me, and I hope that you, Sir, and your family enjoy the best gift of Providence, good health, which is the earnest wish of

'Your obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) 'J. F.

'Rev. Mr. Appleton, Chaplain,
'Kirkdale Prison.'

"I wrote in reply to this, sending the address requested, and communicating the readiness of the J.s (particularly the younger) to avail themselves of F.'s kind offer. The mother has given her consent, and they are to go to him on their release, a few days hence."

The chaplain attends the prison about five hours per day on an average.

I examined some of the prisoners in their progress in reading and writing, and the examination was, on the whole, satisfactory.

There is a good practice in this prison, as in some others, for a prisoner to read aloud, from some interesting and instructive book, to the other prisoners, when they are employed at such sedentary occupations as picking wool.

The prison was very clean throughout, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The dietary is that recommended by the late Secretary of State, and I received but few complaints respecting it; nevertheless, it appeared by a return which I called for, that many more prisoners lost than gained in weight last year.

The food was of good quality. Its daily cost per head last year was about 4*d.*, which is about the usual cost in other prisons.

Except that some of the prisoners had glandular swellings on the neck, brought on apparently by their imprisonment, and that several had chilblains, the prisoners had the appearance of being in tolerably good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general state of health in the prison at present is good, and it has been so since Mr. Hill's inspection last December. There are only five prisoners at present who are not able to work, and only two of the cases are severe. The only disease that has been at all general is chilblains, and this has been confined to the male prisoners on the west side. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons out of prison. I think that upon the whole the prisoners improve in health during their confinement, even those who are committed for long periods. The food is of good quality, but I think the soup would be much improved as regards health, by having more green vegetables in it. No labouring men in the agricultural population get the quantity of animal food that is given to our prisoners. I am of

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opinion that P. M. McD. is in good health, and in quite as good health as when he came to the prison. I do not consider it necessary that any distinction should be made in his case from the generality of the prisoners with respect to exercise in the open air, though I think it desirable that all prisoners confined for long periods should have exercise, either at the crank or in walking in the open air, two hours every day. I have read the letter just received by Mr. Hill from P. M. McD. respecting the air in his cell, and in company with Mr. Hill I have since examined McD.'s cell and the two adjoining cells, and have heard the statements of the prisoners in these adjoining cells, and those of the officer in charge of the ward, all which statements are in direct contradiction to McD.'s. I am of opinion that the complaints of P. M. McD. contained in the letter referred to are groundless, and that he has no just cause for complaint of any kind. I have found McD. on all occasions to be utterly regardless of truth."

P. M. McD., the prisoner specially mentioned in the foregoing evidence, has frequently given trouble by making groundless complaints. The governor and chaplain quite confirmed the surgeon's statement as to his habitual disregard of truth; and my own observation agreed with their remarks. The chaplain said:—

"I have not the least reliance on the word of P. M. McD. He exaggerates and misrepresents every thing that takes place. On one occasion, on my remonstrating with him on a groundless and abusive statement which he had made in writing, relative to the clergy generally, he said that it was necessary to spice such things for the public."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but the number of punishments continues to be very great. Last year it was nearly 5000. It should be remarked, however, that the system of tasks is fully carried out among the male prisoners, and that the non-performance of the task is regarded as an offence, and is properly punished by the loss of food. In this way, therefore, by the governor's adherence to an important rule, his prison contrasts unfavourably, as respects the number of punishments, with a prison where there are no tasks.

Few prisoners made any complaints, and very few of the complaints were sustained.

The registers and account books were in a proper state, and the system of accounts appears to afford a tolerably good check on the disbursements.

The average net cost per prisoner last year was about 18*l.*, which is 4*l.* below the general average in England, though 2*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The general result of the inspection was creditable to Captain Gibbs the governor, to Mr. Appleton the Chaplain, to Mrs. Simpson the matron, and to the other officers.

I made the following recommendations :—

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1. All prisoners, after a confinement of six months, to have at least two hours' exercise per day, either at crank labour or in the airing yards.

2. A large smithy to be built (by the prisoners), so as to allow of more of the prisoners being employed as blacksmiths.

3. P. M. McD. never to be allowed to be in the company of any other prisoners, except in the presence of an officer; in order to prevent his exercising a bad influence over them and doing them moral injury.

The following extract, strongly illustrating the miserable effects of drunkenness, is taken from the Chaplain's Report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1850:—

"I wish I could state that habits of intemperance prevail less extensively than during previous periods embraced by my Reports, but I fear that even a greater proportion than usual have owed their commitment to this brutalizing vice. I have stated in my tables that the calendars have contained the names of no fewer than thirty-two persons charged with the crime of manslaughter. Now I will give the magistrates a little information with respect to twenty of these cases, in every one of which they will see that the death was attributable either directly or indirectly to drunkenness.

"1, 2. A man's leg broken in a drunken quarrel, which mortified and caused his death.
"3, 4, 5, 6. Man killed in a fight made up at a public-house.
"7, 8. Man killed in a quarrel about cards at a public-house.
"9. Man killed at a beer-shop.
"10. Man killed at a lodging-house with a knife, by J. P. when drunk.
"11. Wife killed by kicking her when drunk.
"12. Wife killed with a stone when drunk.
"13. Prostitute with whom he had been drinking, killed by J. G.
"14. A drunken man killed after a club-meeting, by S. M., himself also drunk.
"15. A similar case to the last, with the exception of the club.
"16. J. D., for killing a drunken man at a public-house.
"17. H. D., for killing a man when drunk.
"18. E. J., for aiding and abetting at a fight where a man was killed.
"19. R. R., for killing his wife; both drunk.
"20. T. B., for causing the death of his mother-in-law, by throwing her down on the kerbstone for interfering between him and his wife, against whom he was incensed on account of her drunken habits.

"Thus, of thirty-two persons charged with manslaughter, no fewer than twenty have owed their commitment to this fearful moral scourge of our country, intemperance. It would be tedious to examine the proportion of those committed for other crimes who owe their imprisonment to the same all-prevailing vice; but if we except a very few of the crimes contained in our calendars, we shall find that no fewer than

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three-fourths of the remainder are attributable, in some way or other, or at least have been accompanied by, habits of intemperance."

The following case, taken from the same Report, is one of those applications of the punishment of imprisonment, to be occasionally met with, that appear both unreasonable and cruel:—

"*May 17th.*—Two boys sent here: one for obstructing a footpath whilst *playing at marbles*; the other for stopping his wheelbarrow to watch him."

LIVERPOOL.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[The Inspection began April 2nd, 1850.]

There has not been any alteration of importance in the building since the last inspection (about four months ago), and the only change of any importance in the management has been the discontinuance of the dietary which was adopted at the time that cholera was prevalent in the country.

The building appeared to be in good repair. As shown in previous reports, it is badly situated and ill adapted for a good system of discipline; but a new prison is now building, in a much better place, about four miles from Liverpool.

The average number of prisoners during the year ending 31st of March, 1850, was 822; which is 180 less than the average in the previous year. At the time of the inspection the number of prisoners was 892.

The following is taken from the Governor's Report to the magistrates for the year ending Michaelmas 1849:—

"It will be observed that the past year differs from the three preceding years in not showing an increase in the number of committals, but I am sorry to say that the prison still continues notorious for the large number of its inmates, exceeding, as I believe it does, all other towns in the kingdom in proportion to the population. The facilities afforded for pilfering on the dock quays, where a large amount of merchandise is unavoidably exposed, and the practice, which exists to a great extent in this town, of tradesmen exhibiting their goods at the doors of their premises, appear to me to be prominent causes for this, otherwise, undue amount of crime.

"Although the gaol has been so crowded, there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of punishments: last year 10,500 punishments were inflicted for prison offences; this year the number amounts to 6,855, showing a diminution of 3,645.

"I have used every exertion to promote economy, and it must be a source of some gratification to the magistrates to know that the gaol for this borough is maintained at a less expense than any other in England in proportion to the number of its inmates.

"The conduct of all the subordinate officers during the year has been

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satisfactory, and the discipline of the gaol has been strictly maintained. Two of the senior wardens have received appointments as governors of other gaols, and one of the vacancies thus created will not be filled up: the services of an extra night watchman have also been dispensed with, and the establishment will be further reduced as vacancies occur, if the number of committals do not increase."

Since the period to which the foregoing extracts from the Governor's Report relate, there has been a very considerable decrease in the number of prisoners, owing no doubt to the improvement in trade.

There appears to be good reason to believe that much crime and pauperism in Liverpool are attributable to what at first sight would seem to be wholly unconnected with either—I allude to the regulation forbidding the use of fires and lights in any ship in the docks. This rule prevents the sailors in the port of Liverpool from living on board their ships, and causes many of them to fall a prey to prostitutes and other persons of bad character on land. It is stated that the effect of this on the general character and conduct of sailors frequenting this port is very injurious; that while it is a common thing for London sailors and for sailors frequenting other ports to rise through the different grades of their profession till they become captains, it is rare for any Liverpool sailor to obtain promotion; and that while, after unloading a cargo at London, a good captain may reckon on having the great majority of his crew to go another voyage with him, it is seldom that half the crew can be reassembled at Liverpool, and that of those who do return, it is often found that many have scarcely any clothing left to go to sea with. And as regards the object of the regulation, the prevention of fire, it is stated that instead of this object being really promoted, the danger of fire is increased, and that in no slight degree, owing to lights being used by stealth and without the precautions usually employed when no concealment is necessary. When at sea, it is the custom, I was informed, to have the lights with which the sailors go down into the hold in lanterns with locks to them, the keys of which are kept by an officer, so that a common sailor using it cannot take the light out; whereas the lights used in contravention to the dock rule are open candles, which can at once be extinguished when a signal is given that a police officer is coming, and lighted again by a lucifer match.

I was glad to learn that this subject is exciting public attention, and I hope it will be fully investigated.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Many cells are used to a considerable extent for the separate confinement of prisoners which have not been certified as fit for such use, and which are not in accordance with the provisions of the statute.

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2. The classification required by law is often necessarily departed from for want of room.

3. Some of the female prisoners are employed as monitors in teaching others to read and write.

4. Untried prisoners have been required to do light kinds of work and to wear the prison dress.

5. There is a deficiency in personal cleanliness; many prisoners not having washed their feet in winter oftener than once a fortnight, or, sometimes, once a month, and not having bathed so often as is desirable.

Some of the prisoners were employed in making the furniture and some of the iron-work which will be required for the new prison. I think it very desirable also that they should assist in erecting the building itself. Besides the bricklayers and carpenters among the prisoners, many of the labourers might have full employment.

At the time of my visit there were in the prison 44 carpenters, joiners, &c., 26 masons or bricklayers, and 288 labourers; and it would produce a great saving to the borough, promote the improvement of the prisoners employed, and afford great relief to the present building, if a large party of the prisoners were accommodated in sheds at the new building and set to work there.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"There has not been any change in the routine of my duties. I perform full service twice on the Sunday, and when the prison is crowded, I perform an additional full service on one of the week days for those who are excluded on the Sunday. I also read prayers daily, except Wednesday, and the last Friday in the month. I catechise the girls in the chapel on the Sunday afternoon, and superintend the instruction given in the schools. I also see in private all prisoners who apply to see me, and I endeavour by correspondence and otherwise to ascertain the real characters of prisoners in order that I may the more effectually direct my admonition and advice. The sick I see almost daily. On an average I pass from four hours and a half to five hours in the prison, each day, in the performance of my duties. The conduct of the prisoners at chapel is remarkably good; indeed, whether in or out of chapel, I never met an instance of rudeness in a prisoner."

A small organ belonging to the prison, which had been taken to pieces and was lying useless in a lumber room, has, by order of Mr. Duke, the present governor, been put together again and brought into use; and under the kind direction of Mrs. Duke, some of the prisoners have been taught to chant. This had added much to the interest and solemnity of public worship in the prison.

I examined some of the prisoners in their progress in reading and writing, but did not find it on the whole satisfactory. Several of the females had made but little advancement, and as respects many of the male prisoners no record had been made by the

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schoolmaster of the state of their education when they first came under his care, and consequently it was impossible to judge of their progress.

Efficient assistance in teaching the female prisoners has been given by two female prisoners, acting under the superintendence of the schoolmistress; and I am sorry that the law forbids such assistance being rendered.

One of the prisoners who have been thus occupied in teaching is a favourite throughout the prison on account of her uniform good conduct; and her offences when at large are evidently owing more to others than to herself. Her mother, I was informed, is dead, and her father lives with another woman, who encourages this girl to commit thefts.

The prison was clean, but, as already mentioned, there was a want of personal cleanliness, owing to the prisoners not having washed their feet and gone into the bath more frequently.

The bedding was sufficient and in good order, but some of the prisoners' clothes were out of repair.

The dietary, with the additions made occasionally by the surgeon, appeared to be sufficient; and it was of good quality. The daily cost of the food is about 3*d*. per head.

The prisoners had the appearance of being in tolerably good health, and the surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's visit in January, 1849, has been very good, and it is so at the present time. There are eleven prisoners who are unable to work, or to do more than very light work, but only four of these cases are serious. Of these latter cases only one prisoner was in a good state of health on admission. Cholera and diarrhœa appeared in the prison when they were prevalent in the country, but there were only four fatal cases. The only disease to which prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison, is a scrofulous enlargement of the glands. Up to a certain period most of the prisoners improve in health, but after four or five months the improvement generally ceases, and in some instances, though not generally, they suffer after a long imprisonment."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but owing to their being associated in the night cells (in most of which there are 3 prisoners), where efficient superintendence is impracticable, and to the long period passed in the night cells, particularly in winter, much bad and corrupting conversation must pass unobserved. Indeed both the governor and chaplain are of opinion that the present discipline of this prison, improved as it certainly has been, is still, as a general rule, neither deterring nor reformatory.

The number of punishments, though still great, is, as stated in the governor's Report, much less than it was. The chief offences for which punishments are inflicted are infractions of the silent system and bartering food.

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Few prisoners made any complaint, and only one of the complaints (that of a boy who required a change of food) had any foundation.

The registers and account books were in a proper state, and together with the other precautions taken, appear to afford a great check on improper disbursements; but I recommended that a stock book be kept of the food consumed.

The net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 12*l.*, which is but little more than half the general average in English prisons.

Considering the difficulties arising from the bad construction of the building and its crowded state, the general result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Duke, the governor, and to many of the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The prisoners to do as much as possible of the work in building a new prison.

2. Moleskin or corduroy to be gradually substituted for woollen cloth in the dress for the male prisoners; moleskin and corduroy being cheaper than woollen cloth, and preferable also on the ground of cleanliness.

LIVERPOOL.—CHIEF LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 11th, 1850.]

Since my last Report on this lock-up house, the ventilation has been much improved, and better provision has been made for lighting some parts of it, and for enabling the prisoners to wash themselves. Nothing, however, short of an entirely new building can remove the radical evils of the place, and prevent the contamination that must arise from the practice of putting many prisoners into the same room. If there be any place where it is important that the separate system should be fully carried out, that place is certainly a lock-up house, where parties are brought of the most dissimilar character and of every shade of guilt.

Considering that at the time of my visit the prisoners had just been removed to the police court for examination, the place was as clean as could be expected.

It will appear by the following tables, prepared by Mr. Parkinson, keeper of the lock-up house, that great as was the number of commitments last year, it was considerably less than in the previous year. It will also be seen how large a portion of the prisoners are Irish, and how few belong to Liverpool. It will be remarked also that the offences committed by the Irish are not by any means confined, as is sometimes supposed, to begging and petty thefts, but that more than half the charges of

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felony were against them. Indeed in the last three cases of the punishment of death in Liverpool (the only cases for a period of five years), the offenders (one of whom had deprived not fewer than four victims of life) were Irish.

Such facts as these show how great a calamity it is to a country advanced in wealth and civilization, to have near it another country in the low condition of Ireland, and how strong an interest it has in removing the causes of its neighbour's poverty and barbarism.

A Return showing the Number of Prisoners brought before the Magistrates for Felony in the Borough of Liverpool, and how disposed of, during the following Years.

YEARS.	Males.					Females.					Total of both Sexes.				
	Committed to the Assizes.	Committed to the Sessions.	Summarily Committed.	Discharged.	TOTAL.	Committed to the Assizes.	Committed to the Sessions.	Summarily Committed.	Discharged.	TOTAL.	Committed to the Assizes.	Committed to the Sessions.	Summarily Committed.	Discharged.	TOTAL.
1847 .	23	494	1,699	1,832	4,048	7	255	822	1,378	2,462	30	749	2,521	3,210	6,510
1848 .	43	575	2,268	1,964	4,850	4	291	1,172	1,367	2,864	47	894	3,440	3,333	7,714
1849 .	32	508	1,857	1,656	4,053	16	296	1,021	1,316	2,649	48	804	2,878	2,972	6,702

A Return showing the number of Prisoners brought before the Magistrates of the Borough of Liverpool, for Felony and other offences, during the following Years.

YEARS.	For Felony.			Other Offences.			Total Number of Offences.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1847 .	4,048	2,462	6,510	8,736	4,480	13,216	12,784	6,942	19,726
1848 .	4,850	2,864	7,714	9,466	4,856	14,322	14,316	7,720	22,036
1849 .	4,053	2,649	6,702	8,610	4,175	12,785	12,663	6,824	19,487

A Return showing the number of Prisoners brought before the Magistrates on charges of Felony, distinguishing the Countries to which they belong, during the Year 1849.

COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Liverpool	1,063	527	1,590
English	686	340	1,026
Irish	1,922	1,622	3,544
Scotch	126	69	195
Welsh	90	64	154
Manx	9	16	25
Foreigners	157	11	168
TOTAL	4,053	2,649	6,702

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A Return showing the number of Prisoners brought before the Magistrates, distinguishing the different Countries to which they belong, during the Years 1848 *and* 1849.

COUNTRY.	1848.			1849.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Liverpool	..	..	..	2,862	1,607	4,469
English	7,138	3,650	10,788	3,228	1,401	4,629
Irish	5,280	3,514	8,794	4,823	3,301	8,124
Scotch	644	243	887	617	207	824
Welsh	519	265	784	455	231	686
Manx	128	25	153	60	52	112
Foreigners	607	23	630	618	25	643
TOTAL	14,316	7,720	22,036	12,663	6,824	19,487

PRESTON.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection began April 5th, 1850.]

There had not been any alteration of importance, either in the building or discipline, since the inspection in December last. The recommendation in my last Report, that the prison should be discontinued for females, and that these prisoners should be sent to Lancaster Castle, is to be taken into consideration at the Quarter Sessions about to be held.*

The building appeared to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners in the half-year ending 31st March was 296, which is 52 less than the average number in the previous year. The decrease is, no doubt, owing chiefly to the improvement in trade.

The following were the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules :—

1. There is no classification of the female prisoners, and but little classification of the male prisoners, except that, among the latter prisoners, almost all the untried, and any prisoners who are likely to injure their associates, or to be injured by them, are put into separate cells. The number, however, thus placed in separation constitutes the majority of the male prisoners.

2. All untried prisoners are compelled to wear the prison clothing.

3. The chaplain and surgeon do not see every prisoner in separate confinement daily in his cell. I consider the rule to be here impracticable.

Some additional looms have been procured, and two of the officers have learnt different kinds of handicraft (one that of weaving, and the other that of shoemaking), to enable them to assist in superintending the employment of the prisoners; and two other

* At these Sessions the recommendation was adopted.

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officers are also learning these trades. The governor made their doing so a condition for their retaining their places.

The chaplain stated as follows :—

"There has not been any change in my duties since Mr. Hill's last inspection. The progress of the prisoners in religious and secular knowledge is very satisfactory. They receive instruction with great avidity. The conduct of the prisoners at chapel is exemplary, and their general conduct is very satisfactory. I continue greatly to prefer the social worship as existing in this prison to the insulation of prisoners in chapel. I consider the discipline in this prison calculated to deter people from the commission of crime, and except, perhaps, as regards the male prisoners associated in the workroom (many of whom are committed for too short a period for any system to produce much influence), to tend greatly also to the reformation of the prisoners; and the smallness of the number of recommitments confirms me in this view. In truth, I am often surprised at the moral improvement effected in prisoners whom one might, at first sight, suppose to be wholly incorrigible. As shown in my last Annual Report, I continue to receive very satisfactory accounts, through the rural police (for which I am indebted to the kind co-operation of Captain Woodford), of a large number of persons who were once in this prison for offences bespeaking habits of crime."

The following extracts are taken from the chaplain's journal:—

"*Sunday*, 16*th Dec.* 1849.—A man named B. died at 11 this morning, after about 10 days' illness. His character had been very indifferent; and even on his deathbed he showed a painful insensibility to his situation. B.'s wife has been a prisoner some time, under sentence for a robbery from the person. I have no doubt, from the general tenor of her conduct here, that her husband drove her to prostitution. She says that she married him when only 16 years old, he being about 12 years her senior,—that she was then earning 16*s.* at the power-looms—that he lived in idleness upon her earnings—that he forced her to commence a life of prostitution—'bringing men home,' and after sending her to '*offices*' to tempt the clerks or others, and then following in order to extort money. It is the current belief that this wretched man drove his first wife to the commission of suicide."

"*Thursday*, 10*th January*, 1850.—Two Irish children, only 6 and 8 years old, committed for 1 month under the 'Juvenile Offenders Act.' The elder one has both parents and three younger brothers living in Preston, all maintained by begging and pilfering. The younger, who seems to have been the *principal* in the theft, has also both parents living in idleness, and a brother who helps to maintain them by his wages. The establishing of such families in a town is the establishing of a moral sore, which will spread widely unless decided measures are used for its suppression. These are just the cases in which punishment should be inflicted on the *parents;* for crime without limit may spring from their encouragement of it."

"*Thursday, January* 31*st*, 1850.—For some days past I have made a careful examination into the state of the 'Government prisoners;' the result is *very* favourable, and adds much to the evidence in favour

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of the separate system, as carried out here. Of the entire 50 prisoners, there are *none* of whose eventual amendment I despair,—very few of whose amendment I am doubtful; while, on the other hand, the majority have experienced such a beneficial change as, I believe, would warrant their immediate or speedy removal to the colonies with '*tickets of leave.*' . . . . Most of these men have now been under our care upwards of seven months. The effect of our discipline has exceeded *my most sanguine expectations.* Looking at what these men *have been*,—drunken, ignorant, profligate, infidel,—*habituated*, in short, to vice and crime in almost every shape,—and regarding their mental and spiritual state *now;* the change is indeed great, as it is gratifying. By God's blessing, the treatment here has developed industry, docility, patience, strenuous efforts at self-improvement in every way;—and, above all, the religious spark, long smothered under gross ignorance, bad habits, and self-neglect, has been fanned into a steady flame. The unbroken regularity and comfort with which the religious services of the chapel can now be attended, have, I am convinced, much to do with bringing about the present satisfactory state of things,—especially as, having for some weeks practised *class* instruction, the schoolmaster's lessons have a connexion with those delivered in the chapel."

In a belief in the good effect of moderate periods of separation I quite agree with Mr. Clay: but I do not, in the first place, think it possible, by *any* system of discipline, to cause in so short a period as seven or eight months so great and general a change in old habits as that which Mr. Clay hoped had been produced in the foregoing cases; and, secondly, I should attribute much of the effect that had been really been produced to the knowledge that these men's terms of imprisonment, and their future position in the colony to which they might be sent, depended very much on their own exertions and conduct while in the prison at Preston. Persons sentenced to considerable periods of imprisonment at Preston, but who are not transports, are subjected to the same discipline as "Government prisoners;" but they know that they cannot by any effort diminish their term of confinement by a single day, and their prospects on liberation are often melancholy. Hence they have comparatively little hope or motive to exertion, and it will be observed that Mr. Clay's remarks do not extend to them.

Another observation that arises is, that in several of the particulars enumerated by Mr. Clay, such as drunkenness, there can have been no practical evidence of improvement; inasmuch as the prisoners had not been in a position in which they were dependent on any effort of their own for avoiding the evil.

"*Friday, 22nd March*, 1850.—Several clergymen and others, who are interested in the important question of education for the poor, have lately applied to me for information as to the *religious profession* of our prisoners. This point is always noted in my character-book; but for many years I have abstained from giving a summary of the professions

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in my Reports, from a wish to avoid furnishing matter for useless and groundless argument. The religious professions of prisoners are, in almost all cases, merely nominal. Certainly with regard to those who call themselves members of the English or Romish Church the profession is nominal to a *very* great extent; the parties having no connexion with the former, except that they have parents or other relatives interred in the churchyard; and with respect to the latter, it is only from *parentage* that they claim to be Roman Catholics. With regard to dissenters, it generally happens that there is something more of actual identification with the body to which the parties state themselves to belong,—the religious persuasion, in such cases, having been a matter of personal choice. With these preliminary observations I give the following statement, the result of an examination of 600 committals:

" Prisoners professing	the Church of England .	53·9	per cent.
,,	to be Roman Catholics .	32·0	,,
,,	Methodists . . .	4·2	,,
,,	Presbyterians . .	3·5	,,
,,	Independents . .	0·8	,,
,,	Baptists . . .	0·5	,,
,,	Church of Scotland .	0·3	,,
,,	Swedenborgians . .	0·3	,,
,,	Unitarians . . .	0·2	,,
,,	Nothing . . .	4·3	,,

" *Wednesday, 27th March*, 1850.—At the last Sessions a gang of Manchester pickpockets was sentenced to transportation for a robbery committed in Preston. The gang consisted of a young man of 21, J. O'N.; his wife E., aged 17; *her* brother R. C., aged 19; and an accomplice, O'G., aged 19. O'N. and C. had been in very many other jails for pocket-picking under sentences of a few months' imprisonment. O'G. had also been in most of the jails in England under similar circumstances. E. O'N., likewise, had been imprisoned four or five times, and two *other* brothers, the eldest J. C., and the youngest E., had long led lives of crime, and had been frequently imprisoned.

" To-day the convicts C. and O'N. were visited by their father and the brother E. The father was a decent, well-clothed man, of about 55, and the brother E. a sharp, dark-eyed lad of 14, exhibiting the peculiar and not to be concealed manner of a practised thief. After the first salutations were over, the father said to his son and daughter, 'Now don't fret; sure, you'll not be kept in prison more than about five months from this; I've sent a letter to General W., and, sure, he'll soon get you off.' He was here interrupted, and all the parties told that their sentences would certainly be enforced to the full extent. Old C. seemed unwilling to credit this; having served in the —th Regt. under General W. (he has now a pension of 1*s.* a day), it was difficult to persuade him that the General would not interfere with the course of justice. The whole scene was very melancholy, chiefly from the evident insensibility of the older people to the crimes of their children; crimes which, I have too much reason to believe, were encouraged by the parents. R. C. had for some time given good evidence of better feelings; and his whole demeanour at this interview tended to strengthen that evidence. O'N., on the other hand, appears yet hardened, though there

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are some indications that he is giving way. The entire batch belongs to that pre-eminently 'CLASSE DANGEREUSE'—Irish immigrants, and *Lancashire-born children of Irish parents.*"

"*Good Friday, March 29th*, 1850.—The altar-piece, representing our Lord's crucifixion, having been put into its proper situation yesterday, was seen (for the first time) by the prisoners to-day. It appeared to me that there was a more complete hush and solemnity pervading the chapel than usual, and in this opinion the Governor and officers generally concur."

The whole of the prison was quite clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

There has not been any change in the diet. I found the food of good quality.

The great majority of the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and the surgeon stated that the general health of the prisoners had been good since the last inspection, and that there had not been any prevailing disease since that time.

The general conduct of the prisoners was also reported to have been good, though the number of punishments continues to be great; very few of them, however, fall on prisoners in separate confinement, and comparatively few on females.

Only two prisoners made any complaints, and their complaints were not sustained.

The registers and accounts were all in neat order.

The average cost per prisoner last year, as stated in my last Report, was about 16*l.*, which is 6*l.* below the general average in England.

The general result of the inspection was again very creditable to Colonel Martin the governor, to Mr. Clay the chaplain, and to several of the other officers.

It is very desirable that the land adjoining, and belonging to, the prison (about two acres in extent) should be taken in, and cultivated by the prisoners. It is also desirable that a large room, to serve as a smithy and general workshop, should be built, which might readily be done (by the prisoners) if this land were taken in.

LANCASTER.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection began 16th September, 1850.]

In accordance with one of the suggestions in my Report last December the prison has been declared a house of correction as well as a gaol, with a view to all the female prisoners who are now sent to Preston being committed here; but the following recommendations have not yet been acted upon, though the visiting justices have expressed their approval of most of them:—

1. As soon as practicable, after the withdrawal of the prisoners

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from Manchester, the prison to be discontinued for male criminal prisoners.

2. The debtors to be classified, as far as practicable, according to character, conduct, the circumstances under which they are committed, and the question whether or not they maintain themselves; and all the male debtors, except the best class, to occupy the northern part of the Crown side of the prison; the best class to be put in a portion of the southern side.

3. The debtors who are maintained by the county to have a regular and moderate dietary of cooked food, and no cooking to be permitted in the rooms of these debtors. The rule also which forbids such debtors from having any additional supplies from without to be strictly enforced.

4. In order to prevent the introduction of spirits, tobacco, and other forbidden articles, visitors to the lower classes of debtors to be placed under the same restrictions as visitors to criminal prisoners.

5. The hours for visiting debtors to be reduced to three per day.

6. A time and place to be appointed for drinking fermented liquor, and no fermented liquor to be allowed to go into any other part of the prison. An officer to be present, but no debtor who has not purchased any liquor to be permitted to be there; the time not to extend beyond a quarter of an hour.

7. No debtor to be allowed to have any part of the county bedding if he brings in any bedding of his own. Bolsters to be added to the bedding provided for debtors.

8. The debtors, like other prisoners, to be prohibited from whistling, singing, or otherwise disturbing the order of the prison; and no such games as skittles to be allowed among them.

9. Some of the cells on the females' side to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners, according to the provisions of the 2 and 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 4; and as a general rule every female criminal prisoner to be either in a separate cell or in a class under immediate and constant superintendence.

10. The hammocks, which are inconveniently high, to be lowered. (The work could be done by prisoners.)

11. The females' side of the prison to be lighted with gas; and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year around, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine at night.

12. As far as practicable each prisoner to be required to perform a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour.

13. The officers to wear a uniform; among other reasons, in order that they may be at once distinguished from prisoners.

Owing to the number of female prisoners having been much increased before the removal of the male criminal prisoners, the females' division has been much crowded, and, probably in consequence of this, there has been much sickness, as will subsequently appear.

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A new matron, assistant matron, and schoolmistress, have been recently appointed.

The buildings appeared to be in good repair.

The number of prisoners at the time of the inspection was 227, namely, 79 debtors (78 males and 1 female) and 148 criminals (73 males and 75 females). I do not give the average number in the last year, because as a change is going forward in the classes of prisoners received, no inference could be drawn from such a statement.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The debtors' wards, the kitchen on the criminals' side, and some other parts of the prison, were not in that high state of cleanliness required by the rules; indeed, in several cases they were very far from being so. The rule also respecting personal cleanliness had not been fully carried out.

2. In some of the rooms there was again a strong smell of tobacco smoke; showing that the rule forbidding smoking was still very imperfectly observed.

3. The chaplain is still not in the habit of assembling the prisoners in classes for religious instruction, or of seeing the prisoners periodically in private. Some of the prisoners had been many months without having any private conversation with the chaplain.

4. Very little hard labour is provided.

5. The debtors who get the county allowance are still permitted to procure additional food for themselves; indeed, so long as they are permitted to mingle with prisoners who provide their own food, it would be nearly impossible to prevent this breach of the rules.

6. Some of the locks of the females' division are opened by the same keys as those used on the males' side.

The work department remains in much the same state as at the last inspection.

The prisoners continue to pass a great deal of time in bed; the criminal prisoners about 11 hours in summer, and 14 hours in winter.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"The routine of my duty remains the same as at Mr. Hill's last inspection. With reference, however, to what I stated, respecting seeing the prisoners separately, and which appears in Mr. Hill's last Report, I should wish to explain, that although I do not see them periodically, I see every prisoner in private on his admission and discharge; and that with regard to not assembling the prisoners in classes for religious instruction, I expound to them daily the portion of the New Testament appointed to be read by the Rubric of the Church. The duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress remain the same, except that a little arithmetic has been introduced into the instruction given to the females. The conduct of the prisoners at chapel is generally exemplary."

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Many of the Bibles and other books were in a state unfit for use.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient, but some of the bedding was out of repair.

It will appear by the surgeon's statement, that he thinks the present dietary too great for some prisoners, and too little for others; but he said that he had the subject under consideration, with a view of submitting another dietary to the visiting justices.

The following extract relating to the food is taken from the Governor's journal:—

"September 11, 1850.—I have stated to the surgeon that a great deal of the bread sent to the Penitentiary is not consumed; and I have suggested the propriety of withholding a portion of bread from those persons who cannot use it, giving, if necessary, other food as an equivalent. I have also suggested the substitution of some other kind of food for the rice and pea soups, which now, and so long as I have known the gaol, have been rejected by a great part of the female prisoners, so that on those soup days, many are left almost dinnerless; yesterday, for example, Mrs. MacMillan tells me that '50 noggins of rice were left untasted.' Mr. Harrison has kindly promised me to exercise his power, as our medical officer, in remedying this evil."

I tasted the food, and found it of good quality. Its average daily cost last year was 4¼*d.* per head.

Most of the male prisoners had a healthy appearance, but as already mentioned, there was much sickness among the females; the sickness having apparently been brought on chiefly in consequence of their part of the prison having been much crowded, and no additional accommodation having been provided for them. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The male prisoners and the debtors are, with only three exceptions, in very good health, and their general health has been remarkably good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. Of the three that I have excepted, only one case is serious, and in that case (one of bronchitis) there is no immediate danger. Till lately the health of the female prisoners has also been remarkably good, but about three weeks ago fever and disorder of the bowels appeared as an epidemic among them, and they have continued ever since, though now many of the prisoners are convalescent, and I hope the attack is gradually disappearing. One of the first persons attacked, was the assistant matron, and her attack proved fatal. Two prisoners also died. On one single morning I was obliged to send 30 females to the hospital. At present there are 23 on the sick list, but of this number only four or five are at all seriously indisposed. It is difficult to say how the fever was brought into the prison, but its propagation, when once there, was chiefly owing to the female prison being much crowded, and to the mixture of the female prisoners. It is very desirable that freshly-arrived prisoners, especially those of the vagrant class, should be kept apart from the other prisoners, until it is fully ascertained that they have no infectious disease lurking in their system. The clothing, too, of the sick, and of

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vagrants, should be washed separately from that of other prisoners. With respect to the debtors, also, an extra room is wanted for cases of infectious disease, and of insanity. The prisoners are more liable to dyspepsia and scrofula, than persons in the same class of life out of prison, which I attribute to their confinement and want of more active employment. The prisoners generally increase in fatness during their imprisonment, but fail in muscular strength. Considering the want of active employment among the men, I think their present allowance of food more than sufficient; but that of the females is not at all too much, indeed, I have been lately obliged to increase and otherwise alter their dietary.

"There is no objection on the ground of health to debtors occupying the Crown side of the prison, and sleeping singly in the night cells now occupied by criminal prisoners; indeed I am of opinion that the change would be for the better in every respect."

There appeared again to have been much misconduct among the prisoners, though the number of punishments last year (313) was small. Many of the criminal prisoners had been punished for fighting; and four of the debtors, since the beginning of the year, for being found drunk. Of these four, three were at the time receiving the county allowance of food, on the plea that they were unable to maintain themselves.

Only two prisoners made any complaint. One was a man who made an unfounded complaint at my last visit, and his complaints on this occasion, appeared also to be without foundation. The other complainant was a debtor who said that there were too many debtors in one bedroom, and who expressed a wish that the debtors might have the use of the bath. The first evil will be remedied, if the magistrates adopt the arrangement respecting the debtors which is suggested in my recommendations; and it will be seen that I have suggested that the debtors should be permitted to bathe.

The system of accounts remains much the same as heretofore.

The following are extracts from the governor's journal. Many of them, it will be observed, afford additional evidence to that already given (though no such addition can be required), showing the absolute necessity of much more stringent regulations than those now existing for preventing drinking, smoking, and gambling among the debtors:—

"October 22, 1849.—Found a party playing at cards in third-class debtors. Seized cards and cribbage board, the latter belonging to Mr. N.

"December 13.—A washerwoman to the debtors, detected in an attempt to convey about three pints of rum into the debtors' ward. Taken into custody, and case heard by E. D. Salisbury, Esq., Visiting Justice, who adjudged Mrs. A. to pay a penalty of 10*l.*, or in default to be imprisoned two months. Penalty paid.

"December 15.—Having discovered that the debtors of the third class, by an ingenious contrivance, got spirits in at the outer window of the Albion, and that they might do so by that of Belle Vue, I have,

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with the consent of Mr. Bolden, Visiting Justice, ordered those windows to be stoned up.

"January 10, 1850.—Debtor E. B., found smoking, and a party playing at cards in third-class debtors. Cards, pipe, &c., seized.

"January 31.—The wife of debtor J. W., having stated that G. D. T., lately clerk to an attorney, had attempted to bribe her to bring spirits into the gaol, and having reason to believe her statement, I have directed that T. be no longer permitted to enter the castle.

"February 12.—Debtor W. A. locked up at 9 P.M. for being drunk and disorderly. The case was reported to the turnkeys by his fellow-debtors.

"February 15.—The same person locked up at 11½ A.M., for smoking.

"March 1.—I learn that debtor R.B. has broken his leg by 'larking' with another debtor on the stairs of the well tower. He has been taken to hospital, and the leg set by Mr. Langshaw; neither party was in liquor.

"April 4.—Ann, the wife of debtor H. H., detected in an attempt to bring spirituous liquor into the gaol. Case heard by John Bond, Esq., Visiting Justice, who adjudged the offender to pay penalty 10*l.*, or in default to be imprisoned two months. Penalty paid.

"April 10.—Martha, wife of debtor W. L., similarly detected, and imprisoned three months in default of payment of penalty.

"April 15.—Debtor H. H. locked up at 2 P.M., for being drunk. This is the husband of Ann H., lately convicted of attempting to smuggle spirits into gaol. He was brought to gaol drunk on 10th November last, but has never, until to-day, been seen in liquor here.

"May 11.—S. G., a debtor, brought into custody this evening, much in liquor. He denied his name. The officer who brought him, says he is scarcely ever sober out of doors.

"May 18.—V. A. H., aged about seven years, daughter of H. H., a debtor, and of A. H., (lately convicted of bringing spirits into gaol,) was detected this evening going into the castle with a tin of whiskey, and another of rum, under her dress. I procured the attendance of Mr. Satterthwaite, Visiting Justice, to whom the child stated that the spirits were concealed about her person by a spirit-dealer in Lancaster, in presence of her unprincipled mother. The justice declined convicting the child as being *non capax doli*, ordered her to be discharged and conveyed to the mother.

"The spirit-dealer afterwards satisfactorily disproved the child's statement as regarded him.

"May 26.—Debtor P. B. locked up at 6 P.M. This person was yesterday remanded by the Insolvent Court. He has been a soldier, and stated he had received a good-service medal. I regret to learn that the court was not made acquainted with the improper use he probably makes of his pension, so that some portion of it might be given to his creditors.

"May 28.—The surgeon notices, that on visiting the second-class debtors' rooms last night, he found some persons smoking and playing at cards. I caused that class to be visited this evening, when a party was found playing at cards, which were seized. I have ordered these domiciliary visits to be continued and extended.

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"June 3.—We have in the debtors' hospital, a person named J. W., brought into custody in a state of insanity, the result I hear, of excessive drinking. The surgeon and I are taking steps with a view to his discharge under the Insolvent Act.

"*Note.*—He was discharged on the 20th September following, under the clause of the Act applicable to insane persons. The means of obtaining the discharge, were supplied from the Gaol Charity Fund.

"June 10.—Found Mr. E., clerk to an attorney, smoking in second-class debtors. Ordered him to be excluded the gaol in future.

"June 29.—Debtor R. H., was brought to gaol this evening, very drunk. The officer who arrested him, said he found him drunk.

"July 5.—Debtor C. C. (once an attorney in most respectable practice) came before me this afternoon, evidently the worse for liquor, and asked to be locked up in the strong room, lest he should get into mischief! I complied with his request.

"July 10.—A female has been in the habit of visiting debtor W. M., who admits that she is not his wife or relation. I have excluded her the gaol. She has never yet entered any of the rooms; but if she had, no improper intimacy could take place under our present visiting rules.

"July 10.—Debtor S. G. locked up at 3 P.M., for being drunk. He came drunk to gaol, and is, I fear, an incurable sot. His period of remand by the Insolvent Court, expires 15th instant, until which time he remains in the strong room.

"July 15.—Discharged out of custody. The unhappy man looked perfectly idiotic. I talked to him on the subject of the suicide by inches he was committing. His reply was 'I am a fool.'

"July 24.—The assistant matron reports to me that J. C., a female debtor, brought into custody this evening, under County Court process, is in liquor. A bottle of gin was found on her person, and taken from her. Directed her to be put into a sleeping-room apart from the other female debtors, who very properly decline associating with her.

"July 31.—Debtor P. K. was brought into custody this evening, very drunk. Put into the strong room.

"August 14.—Debtor C. N., locked up 10½ A.M., drunk.

"9. P.M.—Understanding that this man is subject to fits of despondency after the effects of drink, I have transferred him to hospital until the surgeon sees him."

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 20*l.*, which is less by 2*l.*, than the general average in other prisons in England. This sum, however, does not of course include the cost of food and bedding provided by a portion of the debtors.

I made the following recommendations:*—

1. The convicted male prisoners belonging to the borough of Manchester to be removed without delay to the prison there, if the

* I am glad to be able to state that much has now been done towards carrying these recommendations into effect.—March, 1851.

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magistrates of Manchester will consent to receive them; if not, negociations to be entered into, and authority applied for, for the removal of these prisoners to the prison at Salford, or to some other prison in the county; and similar arrangements to be made for the removal of all other male convicted prisoners.

2. With a view of carrying out one of the recommendations in my last Report, and in order to prevent the contamination which must at present take place among the untried male prisoners, such prisoners from this district to be in future committed to Preston, where there are separate cells for their reception (which there are not at Lancaster); there to remain until they are required at Lancaster for trial.

3. A rule to be framed directing that the male debtors shall be divided into four classes; viz.: 1st. Fraudulent debtors and County Court debtors who maintain themselves. 2nd. Fraudulent debtors and County Court debtors who do not maintain themselves. 3rd. Other debtors who do not maintain themselves. 4th. Other debtors who do maintain themselves. The Governor, however, subject to the control of the visiting justices, to be empowered to transfer a prisoner in any special case from any one class to any other class, and also to subdivide any of the classes.

4. All the male debtors, except those in the 4th class, to be placed in such of the wards on the Crown side as will be vacated on the removal of the convicted criminal male prisoners. The windows, however, of the galleries in the tower to be glazed.

5. The debtors in the 4th class to occupy the rooms to the west of the "Penitentiary," including, if they be found requisite, the room hitherto used as a school-room for male criminals, and the two rooms beneath. The room opening into the piazza to be fitted up as a kitchen for these debtors.

6. Such of the female prisoners as cannot be accommodated in the separate cells in the penitentiary (when these cells have been prepared and certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners), to be placed in the large rooms in John of Gaunt's tower, now occupied by male prisoners. All the female prisoners to have the use of the airing-yard into which the chapel opens.

7. A wall about 8 feet high to be thrown across the main yard of the castle, to run from the western side of the entrance to the penitentiary to the western side of the clock tower; and no male debtors to be henceforth permitted to come beyond this wall.

8. An entrance to be made for female prisoners, from the clock tower to the rooms in John of Gaunt's tower.

9. An opening to be made between the Penitentiary and the adjoining tower; and this tower to be added to the accommodation for female prisoners.

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10. The false windows in the northern large room (which it is proposed to use as a work-room) to be opened in order to increase the light; and a small room for a female warder to be formed at the entrance of one of the large rooms which is intended to serve as a dormitory.

11. The locks and keys of the females' division of the prison to be different from those of the males; as required by law.

12. The following to be the classification of female prisoners to be put in separate cells:—

1. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as wish to be in separate cells.
2. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as in the opinion of the matron, are likely to exercise a bad influence over other prisoners.
3. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as are not in the foregoing classes, and are in prison for the first time.
4. If these three classes do not fill all the cells, then such other prisoners as, in the opinion of the matron, will be most benefited by the separate system.

13. In order to admit of the clothes of vagrants and of sick prisoners being washed separately from the clothing of the other prisoners, as recommended by the surgeon, and for the general improvement of the wash-house and laundry, the alterations in these room suggested by the matron, or any other alterations which may be deemed more suitable, to be made.

14. All the food to be cooked by female prisoners under the direction of a female officer; an arrangement which, among other advantages, will avoid the necessity of having two kitchens as at present.

15. Three more female warders to be appointed, making the complement of these warders five.

16. Such of the debtors as may desire it to be allowed to go into the bath once a month like other prisoners.

LANCASTER.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 18th September 1850.]

There has not been any alteration since my Report last December.

The place was clean, but there was some writing on the walls.

The number of prisoners in the year ending November 8, 1850, was 371, which is about the same as in the previous year.

At the time of my visit there was one prisoner.

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MANCHESTER.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[The Inspection began 13th September 1850.]

This is a new prison, which has been brought into use since the date of my last Annual Report.

The prison is about two miles from Manchester on the eastern side. The neighbourhood is flat, but it appears to be as high as the upper parts of the town. The soil, too, is clayey, but in that respect, also, the prison is not worse off than a great part of Manchester and its neighbourhood.

The situation is at present open, but considering the rapid extension of the town in all directions, it will probably, at no great distance of time, be surrounded by buildings. The quantity of land secured, however, about 18 acres, will be sufficient to prevent any great inconvenience therefrom.

The building has been constructed with a view to the exclusive use of the separate system, and is so similar in its arrangements to the prison at Pentonville, and several other prisons built on that model, and which have been fully described, that it is unnecessary to give a minute description of it. It may suffice to state that there are four wings radiating from a central hall; that these wings, one of which is appropriated to females, contain together 432 cells of the ordinary size, and warmed, ventilated, lighted, and fitted up in the usual manner; that there is a chapel and a number of airing-yards, the chapel being divided into separate stalls, and the airing-yards into separate compartments; that there is the usual supply of baths, kitchens, store-rooms, and other offices on the basement floor; that there are the ordinary rooms for the governor, clerk, and visiting justices near the central hall; and that there are houses for the governor, chaplain, and matron.

All the cells have been certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

Except some parts of the basement floor, and a few other places which are at present damp, but which probably will gradually cease to be so, the building was dry and in good general condition, but I do not consider it secure. Only a few of the windows have other than cast-iron frames, which could easily be broken, and there are no grated yard-doors to the entrances to the corridor, which is the more important, since owing to the corridor windows not having been made to open, the doors are frequently kept open for the sake of ventilation. About two months ago a prisoner nearly made his escape in consequence.

For several months the water-closets in the cells were very offensive, owing to a faulty construction; but the evil seems now to have been quite removed. During the continuance of the nuisance, sickness was warded off, probably to a considerable extent, by the governor having the cells frequently lime-washed; still among the females there was much illness.

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The cost of the prison (including about 5000*l.*, the price of the land) but exclusive of the furniture, clothing, &c., was about 81,000*l.* which is at the rate of nearly 188*l.* per prisoner—a very great expense, but not so great as in some other instances.

The number of prisoners at the time of the inspection was 312 (215 males and 97 females), but the prison had not yet its complement, as there were still about 50 prisoners at Lancaster Castle, who belong to Manchester, and who would have been sent here had the prison been finished at the time of their trial.

The question of the removal of these prisoners from Lancaster is now under consideration, and I hope the removal will be effected without more delay. At Lancaster the prisoners are under circumstances in which they must become worse instead of better, and they are at the same time costing the borough much more than they would in their own prison.*

With a few slight modifications, the rules adopted are those recommended by the Secretary of State. The chief exceptions to their observance appeared to be, that hitherto the chaplain had not been able to give the prisoners religious instruction in classes, or to administer the sacrament.

Artificial light is provided throughout the prison, and the prisoners rise in winter and summer at half-past 5, and do not go to bed till 9. I should be glad if it could be arranged for them to rise yet earlier; but the present hours are very much better than in the generality of English prisons.

The chaplain, who appears to take a strong interest in his duties, stated as follows:—

"I enter the prison every morning at 8 o'clock, and at a quarter past 8 the prisoners assemble for daily prayers. The daily service lasts about half an hour. At its conclusion I commence visiting the prisoners from cell to cell, and to this latter duty I devote the chief part of my time. Owing to the large number of prisoners, however, and to my not having any assistance, I am not able to see each prisoner separately more frequently than once in about three weeks on an average. In performing this duty I have suffered much from the closeness of the cells. Even since the water-closets were made to act properly this closeness has continued. It is generally nearly 2 o'clock, and sometimes later, before I complete my round and leave the prison. Part of my time is occupied in superintending the duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. I also, when there is a prospect of good arising from it, communicate either personally or by letter with the friends or former employers of prisoners, with a view of obtaining work for the prisoners on their release; but this duty is generally discharged after I have left the prison. On Sunday there are two full services, including a sermon. On an average I am in the prison about five hours daily in the performance of my duties, exclusive of the time

* Shortly after the date of this Report these prisons were removed, as suggested, from Lancaster to Manchester.

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engaged in preparing my sermons, to which I devote the greater part of Saturday. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress give about eight hours a-day to the instruction of the prisoners. They teach reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, and also give a little religious instruction. The instruction in reading and arithmetic is given in the chapel, but owing to the construction of the chapel not admitting of ready access to the prisoners individually, it is difficult to give effective instruction in arithmetic, and no instruction can be given in the chapel in writing: this is taught in the separate cells. The prisoners would, in my opinion, make much greater progress in their school instruction if they were taught in classes, as in an ordinary school-room. Till the present high inspection boxes were provided, the conduct of some of the prisoners during divine service was often very bad. There was constant talking, frequent coughing, and occasional knocking; but a great improvement has taken place since there was more effective inspection. If the prisoners, however, were allowed to kneel, as it is very desirable they should, they would be out of sight of the officers even under the present arrangements, and the disturbances would probably be resumed."

The governor concurred in the foregoing statement of the chaplain regarding the conduct of the prisoners in chapel.

On this same matter the matron stated as follows:—

"The general conduct of the female prisoners has been good except at chapel, where, till lately, some of them have behaved very ill, often talking so loud as to interrupt the service. The prisoners can easily converse between the divisions of the stalls in the chapel, and until the raised inspection seats, which have lately been put up, were provided, it was impossible to find out who were doing so; but now such prisoners can be generally detected and punished, and the evil has been greatly reduced. If, however, the prisoners were to kneel in any part of the service, it would, I think, be still impossible to prevent, or scarcely to check, the talking. Having been an officer in Wakefield Prison, where, for a time, the prisoners were in separate stalls in chapel, but where the divisions were afterwards removed, I have had an opportunity of comparing the conduct of the prisoners in chapel under both arrangements, and I have found it to be much better where there are no divisions than where divisions exist: where there are no divisions the inspection is much better than where there are divisions."

Of the whole number of punishments that have been awarded (464), not fewer than 141 have been for misconduct in chapel.

All the prisoners have work of some kind; but it will appear by the following return that there is room for much improvement in this department. It will be remarked that the majority of the male prisoners, instead of being engaged in useful, active, and laborious work, are employed in picking cotton, &c.

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Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners when at Large, with their Employment in Prison, on the Day of Inspection.

Ordinary Occupation when at large.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners. Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Convicted Prisoners. Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	Debtors.	Total.	Blacksmiths' and other Iron Work.	Carpenters' Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular Employment and occupying the Prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Crank Labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Gardening, Field Labour, &c.	Knitting.	Mat-making.	Nursing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe-making, Clog-making, &c.	Shirt-making, &c.	Tailors' Work, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Weaving.	Miscellaneous.	Not at Work. In Reception Cells.	Not at Work. In Cells for the Refractory.	Not at Work. Unable to Work from Illness.	Not at Work. Debtors Idle from choice.
Males.																									
Bakers	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blacksmiths, & other Workers in Iron	5	1	11	.	17*	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Butchers	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	2	.	7	.	9	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clerks, &c.	2	.	4	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Hawkers and Pedlars	2	.	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ditto (other)	5	6	30	.	41	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	29	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	2	.
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	1	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miners	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Painters	1	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	2	1	4	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Soldiers	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, &c.	1	4	21	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Tailors	1	1	4	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Weavers	2	1	10	.	13†	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.
Miscellaneous	21	8	26	.	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	46	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	1	.
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	1	5	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Males	45	26	141	3	215	1	4	3	3	1	2	.	9	.	142	14	.	10	.	3	4	8	3	5	3
Females.																									
Married Women	5	6	20	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	4	.	2	.	5	.	.	1	.	5	.
Servants (Unmarried)	4	1	9	.	14	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	1	.	1	.
Miscellaneous (Unmarried)	6	7	32	.	45	.	.	6	.	.	.	14	.	1	6	.	10	.	8	.	.	2	.	.	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	1	5	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total of Females	16	19	62	.	97	.	.	7	.	.	.	28	.	1	12	.	20	.	17	.	.	4	.	8	.

* Of these 17—5 are merely strikers, 2 are plumbers, 2 millwrights and engineers, and the remainder have been merely labourers and jobbers about works, or brought up to no trade whatever.

† Of these 13—4 are steam-loom weavers who have never worked by hand, 3 are steam-loom weavers who have worked also by hand, 2 are hand-loom weavers and are employed, the remainder are silk weavers, and such as have had no regular employments.

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I examined some of the prisoners in their progress under the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, but owing to the want of more precise entries in many cases of the state of the prisoners' education on admission, I had much difficulty in judging of their progress. In arithmetic, however, the male prisoners appeared to have improved very satisfactorily.

The library is very small at present, but the books were in a good state.

The building was clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons; but, owing apparently to the cinders which are in the airing-yards and elsewhere, the prisoners' linen soon becomes dirty. Owing in part probably to the same cause also, and to the want of pillow slips, part of the bedding was dirty.

As the prison stands on clay, it is desirable that a great quantity of dry material, such as cinders, should be laid down; but, perhaps, a firm and clean surface may ultimately be obtained for the airing-yards and the roads leading to them.

The matron stated as follows:—

"The linen of the prisoners becomes dirty much more rapidly than was the case at Wakefield, owing, in part, to their being as a class less cleanly in their habits than the prisoners we received at Wakefield; but in part, also, to the floors of the cells being made of a dark-coloured asphalte. In order, apparently, to keep the colour as black as possible, the prisoners bring in cinders from the airing-yards and rub the floors with them, thereby causing a great quantity of black dust."

The clothing and bedding were sufficient in quantity.

The dietary is that lately recommended by the Secretary of State. The food was of good quality; but it appeared that the majority of the male prisoners (the female prisoners have not hitherto been weighed) on either of the first three rates, especially those on the third, lost flesh, and that it was only those on the highest rate (few in number) who in a majority of cases gained flesh.

The following is a return on the subject:—

A Return showing how many Male Prisoners who have been Discharged, or who are now in the Prison Three Months, classed according to the rates of Diet, have Increased or Lost in Weight since the opening of the Prison, with the Average of Increase and Decrease in each Class.

Diet Class.	Total Number on each Class.	Increase.			Decrease.			Number who remained without change.	Whole Average.	
		Numbers.	Aggregate Increase.	Average.	Number.	Aggregate Number.	Average.		Increase.	Decrease.
			lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Class 1	76	21	48½	2·31	27	76½	2·83	28	. .	·37
Class 2	106	32	78¼	2·44	48	176¼	3·67	26	. .	·92
Class 3	202	51	131	2·57	98	470¼	4·8	53	. .	1·68
Class 4	110	42	170½	4·06	42	227½	5·41	26	. .	·51
Class 5	51	30	249¾	8·32	15	128	8·53	6	2·39	. .

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It will be seen by the surgeon's evidence that he does not consider the two lower rates sufficient to maintain health and strength, but that, owing to the shortness of the periods during which prisoners are kept on these rates, they produce no material or permanent injury.

With regard to the female prisoners, the matron was of opinion that the allowance of food was sufficient, except to those who were employed at washing, but that their allowance was insufficient.

Most of the male prisoners had the appearance of being in good health, but there were many sick among the females. The matron stated as follows:—

"The general health of the female prisoners has been bad, and I and the two female warders who have been longest in the prison have also suffered in health. The prevailing disorder has been a disordered stomach, accompanied with some fever. There has, however, been only one death, and in that case the prisoner had a broken constitution, caused by eating opium. The chief causes of sickness, in my opinion, have been the state of the soil-pans in the cells, the want of better ventilation in the corridors, and the want of better means of carrying off the steam and water in the wash-house and the heated air in the laundry. The state of the soil-pans, however, has now been remedied, and I believe measures are about to be taken for improving the state of the wash-house. The infirmary and the punishment cells are damp; but the infirmary is not now used in consequence of its dampness."

The medical attendant stated as follows:—

"The male prisoners are generally in good health at present; but there is an excess of sickness among the females. The state of health, indeed, among the female prisoners has not been satisfactory from the time the prison was first opened; but the health of the male prisoners has been generally good. I have heard the statement read which the matron has made respecting the health of the female prisoners, and the probable causes of sickness among them; and I consider that statement correct. In addition, however, to the causes mentioned by the matron, I am of opinion that the females have suffered in health from the insufficient exercise which they have had in the airing-yards. I have often noticed them while in these yards, and I have frequently seen them creeping along in a way that must almost neutralize any good effect to be obtained by the exercise. There are at present six female prisoners and four males who are too unwell to work, all of them, indeed, except one, being confined to bed; one of the female cases, however, is a case of pregnancy. Of these ten cases I consider three only to be serious. In one of these the party was ill on admission; but in two they were in good health. The female infirmary, the female punishment cells, and some of the male punishment cells are at present damp; but the female infirmary and such of the male punishment cells as are damp are not used. Probably after a time all will become dry. The building is still new. The prisoners who are committed for long periods, and who, in consequence, receive the higher rates of food, generally improve, I think, in health and strength; but most of those who are sent for short terms fall off, but not to an extent

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materially or permanently to impair their health. I do not consider the allowance of food more than sufficient to maintain health and strength in any cases; and as respects prisoners in the three lower rates, I think it insufficient; but as I have already stated, the injury done in these cases is not, in my opinion, material or permanent.

"I have not seen any evidence of the insufficiency of the allowance of food to the washerwomen. I think the sickness among these women is caused by the wash-house being unhealthy, owing to there not being a proper escape for the steam."

The general conduct of the prisoners (except, till lately, in chapel) was reported to have been tolerably good. There have, however, been five cases of corporal punishment since the prison was opened—a punishment seldom resorted to now, especially where the separate system is in use.

The prison was not constructed with a view to the admission of debtors; but some have been committed under a local Act, the provisions in which for sending debtors from a certain Court to the borough gaol, if such a prison should be built, seem to have been overlooked. At the time of the inspection there were three debtors from this Court.

It is desirable that a contract should be entered into for transferring such prisoners to Salford.

No rules have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the regulation of debtors here.

There were two prisoners who, on their trial, were found to be insane. One of them, however, is not now so considered by the medical attendant. The other is regarded as imbecile, and it is desirable that he should be removed to an asylum.

Two prisoners complained that they had not food enough, one apparently with reason (for he had lost 15 pounds); and the debtors complained that their visitors were not allowed to remain more than a quarter of an hour. I called the attention of the surgeon to the first case; and, with regard to the latter, I pointed out to the governor that there was at present no rule authorizing this restriction, and he immediately gave orders for its discontinuance.

The registers and accounts were in a very satisfactory state, and such as to reflect credit on Mr. Longmore, the clerk, who had had the arrangement of several of the forms used.

All the chief articles of food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

It will have been seen that the work department is not yet in an efficient state (indeed, where, as in this prison, the separate system is exclusively used, it can never, in my opinion, be made very satisfactory), and that there is room for much improvement in other respects. Still there was much to reflect credit on the governor, matron, and other officers.

As a means of testing, to a certain extent, the deterring effects

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of the prison (so far as the present short experience affords the means of judging), I called for a return of the number of liberations and recommitments since it was opened, and for a similar return, for the same period, from the prison at Salford, where there is but little separation, but more active work; and I found that the returns showed a less number of recommitments from Salford prison even out of a greater number of prisoners; for of 694 prisoners who had been liberated from Manchester prison during the six months that it had been in use, 54 had been recommitted (9 twice and 2 three times); while of 1,068 prisoners liberated from Salford prison during the same period, only 45 had been recommitted (6 twice and 2 three times).

I called the attention of the visiting justices to the various matters in this Report which appeared to require their consideration.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection began April 12th, 1850.]

The alteration in the building mentioned in the last Report (dated February, 1849) has been completed. By this alteration 14 additional cells for females have been obtained.

A large new tank has also been constructed in the roof of the prison.

There did not appear to have been any other change of importance either in the building or discipline.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending the 31st of March, 1850, was 158, which is 27 more than the average in the previous year. The governor accounted for the increase by stating that more prisoners are now sent after trial to undergo their imprisonment here than formerly.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The cells which are used for the separate confinement of prisoners have not been certified as fit for such use; but the surgeon stated that he considered them suitable for it, and that he had not seen any ill effects arise from their being so employed.*

2. The prisoners in separate cells have not been visited daily in private by the chaplain (which I consider impracticable); or the prisoners generally at stated times in private.

3. Some of the debtors' sleeping rooms were not in proper order, and there was a smell of tobacco smoke in one of their day-rooms.

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* These cells have now been certified.—May, 1850.

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The improvements in the work department mentioned in the last Report continue in full operation.

The system of tasks is in full operation.

The Chaplain stated as follows:—

"On Sunday I perform full service twice, and I read prayers and deliver a lecture daily. About twice a week I have a class of prisoners for either religious or secular instruction. I see every prisoner in private on his admission and discharge, and each day see some other prisoners in private. I superintend the schools, and occasionally examine the prisoners in their progress, and give the juvenile prisoners hymns and portions of the Scriptures to commit to memory. When a prisoner is about to leave who has no work to go to, I endeavour to procure work for him, and sometimes, with the kind assistance of the county magistrates, give him a little work myself until he can get other employment. As far as practicable also, I keep up a superintendence, by correspondence and visiting, over prisoners after their liberation. On an average I pass between four and five hours per day in the prison in the discharge of my duties. On the whole the prisoners make satisfactory progress both in religious and secular knowledge. The general conduct of the prisoners when at chapel or otherwise under my charge has been remarkably good. I do not think I have had to report two prisoners for misconduct in the last two years. A private admonition I find to be almost always sufficient to prevent the repetition of any misconduct. By treating them with kindness, I succeed in obtaining great influence over them; indeed, I believe that many of them would almost lay their lives down for me. I think the discipline in use here calculated, when applied for a sufficient length of time, greatly to improve the character of the prisoners, and in point of fact we have but few recommitments: but with respect to its general tendency to deter people from the commission of crime I am doubtful. Several cases have come to my knowledge during the last year, of parties who were once in this prison for offences bespeaking habits of crime, who are now living honestly and respectably."

The schoolmaster gives about six hours per day to the business of teaching, and the schoolmistress three hours. The male prisoners are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the females reading and writing. I examined some of the prisoners, and found their progress, on the whole, satisfactory. The book of specimens of the writing of the female prisoners, on admission and liberation, in particular, showed very considerable improvement.

Except some of the debtors' rooms, and with a few exceptions, as regards the bedding of the criminal prisoners, the prison was clean throughout and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The bedding was sufficient, but some of the clothing was out of repair.

The dietary is that lately recommended by the Secretary of State. The food was of good quality.

The prisoners had the appearance of being in tolerably good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

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"The prisoners are at present in good health, and, except during the months of September and October last, when diarrhœa was prevalent, and there were four cases of cholera, the general health of the prisoners has been good since the last inspection. There are six prisoners who are too unwell to work or to do more than light work, but none of the cases are serious. A long imprisonment developes scrofula, but with this exception, there is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. The majority of the prisoners, even of those who remain for long periods, improve in health."

The general conduct of the prisoners appeared to have been good. The number of punishments last year was less than two per prisoner. The chief offences are idleness and talking.

There was no case of corporal punishment.

All the male debtors have access to the same yard and at the same time; so that there is no effectual classification among them.

Two or three prisoners made complaints, but on examination their complaints were found to be groundless.

The registers and account-books were in a proper state, but there had been some errors in the manner of making up the last annual return; and for want of a stock-book (which however is now commenced), and of a proper balance sheet, it was difficult to say what had been the profit from the work last year.

The net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 26*l.*; which is 4*l.* above the general average in England, and 10*l.* above the average in Scotland.

The entries in the visiting justices' book were frequent, and expressed satisfaction with the state of the prison.

The general result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Dunstan, the governor, to the Rev. Henry Joseph, the chaplain, to Mrs. Bennion, the matron, and to the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. As a general rule, every prisoner to go into a separate cell, for a few days at least, on his admission, and for a day or two before his liberation.

2. The prisoners to bathe in tepid water, once at least in every month.

3. The different classes of the debtors not to have access to the airing yard at the same hours of the day; and county court debtors and other fraudulent debtors to be entirely separated from the rest of the debtors.

4. The rule forbidding the debtors to have access to their bed rooms to be extended to Friday.

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CHESTER.—CITY PRISON.

[Inspected April 13th, 1850.]

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated February, 1849), preparations have been made for lighting the prison throughout with gas; but owing to the corporation not having been able to agree with the gas company respecting the rate of charge, the gas has hitherto been but little used, and the prisoners have consequently continued to pass a great deal of time in bed; but I hope that this evil will soon be removed. The ventilation where it was defective has been improved; but the recommendation that the governor should be authorized to keep the stock of clothing complete has not been acted upon, and the consequence is, that as heretofore, the supply of clothing was insufficient and some of it was ragged.

There did not appear to have been any other change in the building or discipline.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 48, which is 2 more than the average in the previous year; but latterly the number has diminished considerably. On the day of the inspection it was 36.

Uncertified cells continue to be used to a considerable extent for separate confinement, but the surgeon stated that he had not seen any ill effect to arise as regards the health of the prisoners.

The chief kinds of work continue to be stone-breaking, mat-making, and sewing. The produce is but small (last year about 3*l.* per head), though greater than in the generality of English prisons.

The chaplain stated as follows :—

"I come to the prison every morning at nine, and read prayers. I then see all prisoners who have arrived since my visit on the previous day, or who are about to be discharged. I then generally visit the school and examine some of those who are receiving instruction, and next see some of the prisoners in private. On two days of the week I have a class of prisoners for religious instruction, and on Sunday I perform two full services, including a sermon. On an average I pass two hours per day in the prison. The prisoners make satisfactory progress both in religious and secular knowledge. The general conduct of the prisoners when at chapel or otherwise under my charge has been satisfactory. I consider the discipline of this prison calculated to deter people from the commission of crime; and were it not for the shortness of most of the periods of imprisonment, I think it would materially improve the characters of the prisoners."

Few of the prisoners had remained long enough to make much progress in reading and writing, but on the whole their examination in these respects was tolerably satisfactory.

Some of the books were not in a proper state for use.

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Part of the prison wanted whitewashing, and there were some broken panes of glass. In other respects the prison was in good order, and the prisoners were clean in their persons; but on my arrival, which was at an early hour in the morning, I found several prisoners together in different parts of the prison, cleaning without any immediate superintendence.

The bedding was sufficient, but as already stated the clothing was insufficient.

The dietary is that lately recommended by the Secretary of State, and I found the food of good quality.

The prisoners seemed to be in good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in very good health, and the general state of their health has been very good since the last inspection. There is no serious case of illness at present, and there is only one prisoner who is sufficiently unwell (with an inflammation of the eyes) to be unable to work. There has not been any epidemic in the prison since the last inspection. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. More of the prisoners, even of those who remain for considerable periods, improve in health during their confinement than fall off."

The general conduct of the prisoners was also reported to have been good. The chief offence is breaking the rule respecting silence.

County Court debtors are separated from other debtors.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The average net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 18*l.*, which is 4*l.* below the general average in English prisons.

Such entries as had been made of visits by the visiting justices were creditable to the governor and the other officers; but there were many months without any entry.

CHESTER.—CITY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 13th, 1850.]

There has been no alteration since the last Report, in February 1849.

The place was clean.

There were 3 prisoners, neither of whom made any complaint.

It will be seen by the following return that there was a considerable decrease last year in the number of prisoners.

Number of Prisoners locked up at the Police Office, Chester, during the years 1847, 1848, 1849.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1847 . . .	861	341	1202
1848 . . .	812	392	1204
1849 . . .	675	350	1025

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MACCLESFIELD.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 12th September 1850.]

Since this lock-up house was last reported on by an Inspector of Prisons, a provision has been made for warming the cells.

Part of the place wanted whitewashing; otherwise it was clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 793 (of whom 149 were females), which is less by more than a hundred than the number in the previous year.

At the time of my visit there were two prisoners.

It is desirable that the ventilation should be improved, which could readily be done; that the small airing-yard should be made secure by placing bars over the top; that night-vessels, such as are used in the prison at Derby, should be procured; and that a communication should be made between the lock-up house and the house occupied by one of the constables, so as to have the advantage of a resident keeper and matron.

KNUTSFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection commenced 23rd September 1850.]

In accordance with one of the recommendations in my last Report (dated January 1849), an additional female officer has been engaged; the ventilation of some of the cells has been improved; and, for the sake of security, the inner gate of the porter's lodge is kept locked by night as well as by day; but the following recommendations have not been acted upon:—

1. The prison to be made more secure by having strong wrought-iron bars fixed outside a number of the windows, so that no prisoner who is at all likely to attempt to escape may be in a cell which has only a cast-iron frame.

2. Every convicted prisoner to be required to perform a daily task, equal to 10 hours' fair labour. The time in bed in no case to exceed nine hours, and when practicable to be reduced still further.

The treadwheel (the power of which is applied to pumping water) has been enlarged, and divisions have been put up to keep the prisoners separate. Some cranks have also been provided for pumping.

I was glad to find that the divisions in the chapel had been removed, so that the social character of the worship has been increased, and the prisoners brought more completely within the view of the chaplain. The chaplain spoke in very favourable terms of the effect of the alteration; indeed it will be seen by his statement that the conduct of the prisoners in chapel is excellent.

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Divine service in this prison is made more pleasing and impressive by the addition of instrumental music.

All that remains to be desired with regard to the chapel is the removal of the iron palisades in front of the prisoners.

The buildings appeared to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 290, which is 21 less than the average of the previous year. At the time of the inspection the number was 295, of whom 51 were females.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The governor does not reside within the prison walls for want of accommodation; but his house is near the prison.

2. A few cells are used to a considerable extent for the separate confinement of prisoners, which have not been certified as fit for such use; but the surgeon stated that no injury to health had resulted therefrom.

3. The prisoners are not seen by the chaplain periodically in private. Every prisoner, however, is seen by the chaplain in private before his liberation, and most of them are so seen on their admission.

The chief kinds of work are picking wool, pumping, handloom weaving, tailors' work, clog-making, washing, &c. A few also are employed at mat-making, joiners' and blacksmiths' work.

The produce of the labour, though small, is greater than in most English prisons.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I commence duty at half-past nine in the morning with the daily service, which, with the time occupied by the prisoners in entering and leaving the chapel, lasts about half an hour. I then see each prisoner, in private, who is about to be discharged, and advise with him according to the exigencies of the case; directing him not only with respect to his spiritual welfare, but how to get honest employment, so that he may keep out of prison for the future. Whenever I think it practicable and useful, I write also to the clergyman of his parish, or to some other party, to request him to second my counsels. I then see, in private, as many of the prisoners that have recently arrived as I have time to see, and such other prisoners as have expressed a wish to see me in private. I also visit the sick daily, and almost daily visit the schools; the females' school every day. I daily visit the prisoners also who are under punishment. These and other miscellaneous duties, together with the performance of the full services on the Sunday, occupy me on an average about four hours each day. The prisoners make satisfactory progress both in religious and secular knowledge. The prisoners are most attentive in chapel, and their general conduct when under my charge is very good. I am of opinion that the present system of discipline in this prison, particularly as respects the male prisoners, has a very considerable deterring effect; and that when applied for a sufficient time, it tends also materially to improve the characters of the prisoners. Owing, however, to the want

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of the means of placing more than a very few female prisoners in separate cells, neither of these effects can be obtained in the same degree with them; indeed, there must often be contamination instead of improvement among these prisoners, as must be the case also among such of the male prisoners as sleep three in a cell. Several cases have come to my knowledge within the last year of parties who were once in this prison for offences bespeaking habits of crime, but who are now living honestly and respectably. As far as practicable I take means, by visits, correspondence, and otherwise, to ascertain the career of prisoners after their liberation, and to preserve an influence over them."

The matron had kindly received into her employment, as a servant, a young woman whose relatives had refused to assist her in consequence of her offence (fraud), and she spoke highly of her conduct; indeed, she said she should be sorry to part with her.

I examined some of the prisoners in reading and writing, and found the progress of the females, on the whole, very satisfactory; but that of the male prisoners was less creditable.

There is a good library, and most of the books were in good condition.

The prison was very clean throughout, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient, and in a good state.

The dietary lately recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted, and the surgeon stated that he considered the allowance of food sufficient, and not more than sufficient.

The food is of good quality. Its average daily cost per head last year was $3\frac{3}{4}d$.

Most of the prisoners had a healthy appearance, and the medical attendant stated as follows:—

"The recent state of the heath of the prisoners is good, and, on the whole, has been good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There are but few cases at present in which a prisoner is sufficiently unwell to be unable to do his ordinary work, and there is no serious case of illness. There has not been any epidemic in the prison since the last inspection. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Prisoners confined for short periods generally improve in health, but after an imprisonment of about 18 months' duration the health generally falls off; not from any peculiar cause, but from the general effect of long confinement in one spot. I have remarked that persons accustomed to a meat diet commonly lose weight and firmness of muscle for a time, but that they generally recover both after they have become habituated to our diet, which contains but little animal food. I very seldom have to order an increased allowance of meat; milk I find a panacea for almost every failing arising from a want of nutriment."

It appeared that of 1,944 prisoners received during the last

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year, 1,697 were in good health on their admission, and 247 were in bad health; while of 1,919 who had left during the same time, 1,838 had departed in good health, and only 81 in bad health.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The average number of punishments last year was 5 per prisoner, which is less than the general average in other prisons.

Only two prisoners made any complaint, and in neither case did there appear to be ground for complaint.

The registers and accounts were in a very satisfactory state. The accounts are audited by the poor law auditor of the district; an arrangement which it is desirable should be generally adopted.

The chief articles of consumption are purchased by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 18*l.*, which is 4*l.* less than the general average in England.

The entries in the visiting justices' minute-book showed a system of frequent visits on their part.

The general result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Gallop (the governor), the Rev. Mr. Mitchell (the chaplain), and to the other officers. This result was the more satisfactory, as the inspection took place in the governor's absence (on leave) when a few irregularies might have been excusable.

All the cells now used as night cells only by the female prisoners might, at a very moderate expense, be prepared for separate confinement, by day as well as by night: one of the large sewing-rooms being used as a dormitory as well as a work-room for the other prisoners, with a portion curtained off for a female officer. And if such of the male prisoners as cannot be placed at night in separate cells were also to sleep in a large dormitory, under supervision (as is the case with a number of prisoners at Portland), instead of being distributed, as at present, three in a cell, much contamination, I am convinced, would be prevented.

The ventilation of the prison might be considerably improved by making much larger openings in the windows of the large corridors, and in the windows on the staircases and galleries, and by putting grated doors between the passages in Wards Nos. 2 and 3 and the store-room.

KNUTSFORD.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 24th September 1850.]

A new lock-up house has been built, and the bad one, described in my Thirteenth Report, has been wholly discontinued.

This new lock-up house is in a good situation at the outskirts

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of the town, and near the Court-house and prison. It contains three cells, with rooms for a keeper and his wife.

The cells are of about the same size as those in Pentonville Prison, and are warmed and ventilated in a similar manner. It appears to have been originally intended that, in addition to the provision for ventilation by the extraction of air by means of a draught created by heated air, part of each window should be made to open—a very desirable arrangement; but that by inadvertence the window-frame had been put in the wrong way, so that no part could be opened.

It was stated that after being several times altered, the warming apparatus now worked well; but that in the cell, where vagrants and drunken people were generally placed, the air became offensive; which, so far as my observation extends, is always the case in lock-up houses where the windows do not open.

The cells are properly lighted with glazed windows, and appear to be quite secure.

There was a proper supply of bedding.

There is no regular dietary. The keeper stated that he generally gave the prisoners coffee and bread for breakfast bacon, potatoes, and bread for dinner; and porridge for supper.

The place was clean and neat.

There were 86 prisoners last year; of whom 31 were females. One of the latter had been in six times in the last eight months.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper and his wife had a respectable appearance, and seemed to be well qualified for their duties.

Except as regards the ventilation, this lock-up house appears to be well adapted for its purposes.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected 8th March, 1850.]

In accordance with one of the recommendations in my last Report, the debtors have no longer access to their bed-rooms during the day; but the following recommendations have not been adopted:—

1. The ventilation of the chapel and of the tread-wheel to be improved in the way pointed out to the governor.
2. The prisoners to be weighed on admission and liberation.
3. The entrance to the new wing to be made more secure.
4. The dress of the convicted prisoners to be made complete by the addition of shoes, braces, &c., and the untried prisoners to be allowed the use of the prison dress as directed by the 127th rule.

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5. As far as practicable, the shoes, stockings, and other clothing to be made by the prisoners, and every other kind of work required for the prison to be performed by them; matmaking also, and other kinds of useful work for sale, to be introduced.

6. An effective provision to be made for the instruction of the prisoners in reading and writing.

7. The selection of prisoners for separate confinement to be made according to the classification recommended in my Fourteenth Annual Report, page 30.

8. When the new wing is brought into use, the prisoners to rise all the year round not later than at six, and not go to bed before nine at night. Every convicted prisoner also to be then required to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour.

The new wing mentioned in the last Report has been completed; but up to the time of my visit it had been but little used, except for sleeping in, as the cells had not till then been certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

The wing contains 60 cells of the usual size in three double tiers; the doors of the two upper tiers opening upon hanging galleries. In the basement floor, there are two reception cells, two cells for refractory prisoners, three baths, a kitchen with store-rooms, &c.

A new infirmary has also been built, containing three rooms for males, and three for females.

The new wing is not, in my opinion, secure. Some of the windows in the basement floor are made of cast iron only, and where there are wrought iron bars in this part of the building, these are too far apart; and throughout the wing the wrought iron bars are weak for want of a cross bar.

Another source of danger is the great number of entrances to the wing. There are not fewer than five outer doors, whereas, in my opinion, there should be only one. And these outer doors are single, instead of each having a guard-door with a different lock. Again the angles in the new outer wall are in some places too sharp, and afford the means of escape by climbing, as a sweep climbs up a chimney.

The usual mode of warming has been departed from by bringing the warm air, in the first instance, into flues running underneath each side of the floor of the hall, with which the cells communicate; but this change appears to be anything but an improvement, as much heat, which is wanted for the cells, seems to be thrown into the hall, where it is of little use. In fact, the apparatus bath for warming and ventilating, works more feebly than in most of the new prisons that I have seen; indeed, in the basement-floor it is at present quite a failure. Part of this floor also, is not yet dry.

The cell windows are made to open, of which I approve; but the action should have been reversed, so as to prevent a

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prisoner from seeing into the females' yard, which many of them can now do.

The building appeared to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 62, which is 3 more than the average in the previous year, and 20 more than the average in 1847. During the last two months, however, there has been a considerable diminution in the number of prisoners, as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

On the day of my visit there were 64 prisoners.

The following appeared to me the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. There is no notice board cautioning persons from bringing spirits, tobacco, or other forbidden articles into the prison.

2. Very little employment is provided for prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.

3. The prison dress of many of the convicted prisoners is not complete; such of them as have good shoes and stockings of their own, being required to wear them instead of being supplied with shoes and stockings belonging to the prison. Moreover, untried prisoners are not allowed to wear the prison dress unless their own clothes are unfit for use.

4. The chaplain is not in the habit of seeing every prisoner at stated times in private.

5. There is no schoolmaster or other sufficient provision for the instruction of the prisoners.

6. There is no effectual classification of the debtors.

The prisoners pass a great deal too much time in bed; in mid-winter more than fifteen hours out of the twenty-four.

Most of the prisoners being agricultural labourers, it is desirable that the chief work of the prison should be adapted to that class of persons; and this object might be attained to a considerable extent, by taking in four or five acres of the land adjoining the prison grounds, and converting it into a market garden for the supply of the prison, and for sale at Cambridge.

Many of the prisoners have hitherto been idle, and the labour of the others has been next to worthless, consisting chiefly of tread-wheel labour.

The prison was clean throughout and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The bedding is sufficient, but, as already stated, the supply of clothing is not what the rules require.

With the additions made in some cases by the surgeon, the dietary appears to be sufficient and the quality of the food was good. Its daily cost, per head, last year was 4¼*d.* which is about the general average in other prisons.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance. The surgeon stated as follows:—

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"The prisoners are at present in pretty good health. There are three or four prisoners who are not able to work, but only one of the cases is serious. The general health of the prisoners has been pretty good since Mr. Hill's visit last May. There has not been any epidemic or other prevailing disease among them. At the end of six or nine months, however, the majority of the prisoners fall off considerably in health, and require either extra food or exemption from tread-wheel labour."

The surgeon attributed much of the illness to the tread-wheel labour, which may be partly explained by the want of ventilation in the mill.

There is no index to show the number of turns which the mill makes; but the governor said that he was certain that the maximum quantity of tread-wheel labour allowed by the rules was never exceeded, and that in summer it was found necessary to give much less than this maximum.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The chaplain, however, stated that the untried prisoners did each other much injury by their association, and that it was very desirable that they should be placed in separation.

The number of punishments last year was 156, or about 2 per prisoner. The chief offences are breaches of the rule enforcing silence.

Only one prisoner made any complaint and his complaint was found on inquiry to be frivolous.

The register and accounts were in a proper state; and the form of accounts appears to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 22*l.*; which is the general average cost of prisoners in England, though 6*l.* above the average in Scotland.

The governor is evidently a zealous and efficient officer, but the system of discipline which he is required to carry into effect is far from satisfactory.

FLETTON.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 3rd, 1850.]

There has not been any alteration since my last Report (dated June, 1849), the recommendations in that Report not having been carried into effect.

Two men, charged with a very serious case of burglary, lately made their escape from this lock-up house in a way which would have been impossible, had the measures which I suggested for rendering the place more secure been adopted. I was informed that these men belonged to a notorious gang of

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thieves. It is greatly to be regretted that they have been let loose again on society.

I found the place clean.

During the last year there have been 42 prisoners, which is about the same number as in the previous year.

There was one prisoner at the time of my visit.

I made the following recommendations, embodying those which I made at my last visit.

1. A secure day-room to be formed, as explained on the spot to Colonel Vaughan and Mr. Strong, out of one of the rooms intended for a keeper.

As prisoners are not confined here for a night merely, but are sometimes remanded for more than a week, it is necessary to have other accommodation than the sleeping cells.

2. Except in very peculiar cases, only one prisoner to be permitted to be in the day-room at a time.

3. Two iron-grated doors to be put in the places pointed out.

4. The cell-doors to be lined with sheet-iron; and small wickets (not exceeding 5 inches square) to be put in them, in order to avoid the necessity of opening the doors to give the prisoners food.

5. Two night-vessels, such as those in use in Lincoln Castle, to be procured, so as to avoid the necessity, when it is desirable to avoid it, of taking a prisoner to the privy; and a few pairs of list-shoes to be procured, in order that a prisoner may be deprived of his boots, which might sometimes be used as formidable weapons.

6. The privy, and the rest of the slight building, of which it forms part, to be strengthened in the ways pointed out; and a proper place to be made for the nightsoil.

7. The allowance of food to those who are maintained by the county to be restricted to a pound and a half of bread daily, to be given in three equal meals; but the quantity of bedding to be increased.

SUFFOLK.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE LIBERTY OF BURY.

[The Inspection commenced April 23rd, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the suggestions in my last Report (in May, 1849), all the tailors' work required for the prison is now done by the prisoners, and to some extent the shoemaking also; the cells in one of the wards have been prepared for being certified

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as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, though no certificate has yet been given;* all convicted prisoners are now supplied with a prison dress, and all untried prisoners are allowed to wear it; and a provision has been made for having nearly all the prisoners when associated in classes under constant superintendence.

The Amended Dietary, lately recommended by the Secretary of State, has been adopted.

There did not appear to have been any other alterations either in the buildings or discipline.

The untried male prisoners, and most of the convicted who are not sentenced to hard labour, still pass their time in idleness; though the governor thinks that if useful employment were provided for them, most of them would be willing to work.

The buildings appeared to be in good repair.

There was an escape a few months ago, in consequence of a plumber, who was employed in the prison, having left a ladder about. The prisoner, who, the governor said, was a wild fellow who had lived part of his life with gipsies, was taken again and sentenced to transportation for 15 years. The governor said that he had warned the other officers of the probability of this man trying to escape.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending the 31st March was 122; which is 8 more than in the previous year. The increase in the commitments was chiefly in petty larcenies and poaching.

One man was lately liberated after his twenty-first imprisonment for poaching; and another, who is only 20 years old, has been 14 times in the prison, chiefly for poaching. The former boasts that he had eaten 18 Christmas dinners in the prison!

At the time of my visit there were 128 prisoners.

The large majority of the prisoners belong to the district.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Cells have been used to a considerable extent for separate confinement which have not been certified as fit for that purpose. The surgeon, however, said that he had not seen any ill effects to arise from the cells having been so employed.

2. As implied by what has already been stated, little employment is found for convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, or for untried prisoners.

The prisoners still pass far too much time in bed.

The chief employment of the male prisoners is still tread-wheel labour, though better kinds of work have to some extent been introduced.

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* The certificate has since been granted.

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It appears that formerly many of the prisoners were set to work on the land near the prison, and that although there was no more expensive fence round it than an ordinary hedge, there was no case of escape. On this subject the governor stated as follows:—

"Mr. Orridge, the late governor of this prison, who was my father-in-law, had a farm near the prison on which he was allowed to employ the prisoners. He had frequently a score at a time on the farm. There was no wall round it nothing but ordinary hedges; but I have heard him say, that during the whole time he was allowed to employ the prisoners on the farm, which continued sevearl years, not a single prisoner so employed made his escape. I should myself have no fear of escape from employing prisoners in a similar way and without any wall round the land, if the selection of the prisoners were left with me. It is a great mistake to suppose that most of the prisoners are watching for opportunities to escape. They know that to do so would be equivalent to subjecting themselves to perpetual banishment from their homes, for that if they ventured to show themselves again they should be apprehended and compelled to undergo a punishment far greater than that which they had tried to escape from. Generally speaking it is only wandering offenders under serious charges who make any attempt to escape; very seldom such as have regular homes, as is the case with most of our prisoners. I believe that of the 97 prisoners now in confinement scarcely one would try to escape."

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I come to the prison every morning at half past nine, and on my arrival read the daily prayers. I then see in private any prisoners who have newly arrived or who are about to leave. I next visit the school and take a class myself for religious instruction, and conclude by visiting the sick, if there be any in the hospital, and by seeing any prisoner who may be in solitary confinement. This is my general routine of duty, but on Saturday in place of having a class I give the whole time, except that employed in reading prayers, to seeing the prisoners in private. On Sunday I perform three full services, two for the males, and one for the females. On an average I pass from two hours and a half to three hours daily in the prison. The prisoners who are committed for considerable periods generally make satisfactory progress both in religious and secular knowledge, and are exceedingly thankful for the instruction afforded to them; but with those who are sent for short periods, such as a fortnight, little can be effected. The general behaviour of the prisoners when at chapel or otherwise under my charge has been remarkably good."

The following is taken from the Chaplain's Report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1850:—

"On comparing the number of committals with that which I mentioned in my last Report, and which amounted to 709, I am happy to find that notwithstanding the continued depression in agriculture, and the consequent scarcity of labour, there is a *decrease* of committals amounting to 67. Among the causes which I am led to think has produced this diminution of numbers, this may be mentioned as the principal one, viz., the alteration which has taken place in the dietary this year, by which

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the former inducement of having more to eat—which hitherto led the disorderly *inmates* of *Union-houses* to commit offences in order to come to gaol—is removed, and a more severe employment in separate cells allotted them; since the numbers of committals from Union-houses up to my last Report amounted in the year to 120, while to the present time they have scarcely exceeded 60, thus producing a diminution of nearly *one half*. . . .

"The conduct of the prisoners, both at chapel and at school, continues to be very orderly and attentive. Still, as I have mentioned in my former Report, the present chapel is not suited for the purposes of worship, nor calculated to give them the idea that while in it they are engaged in the service of God. A larger and more commodious school-room, in a different locality than the present, would be an improvement; as I have observed many disadvantages to arise both from the size and situation of the present one."

The schoolmaster gives about five hours per day to his duties. He teaches the prisoners reading and writing, and occasionally gives a little instruction in arithmetic. The females are taught by the matron.

I examined some of the prisoners, both male and female, and found the general progress to be very satisfactory.

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

Except that the matron stated that the females' clothing was scarcely warm enough in winter, the bedding and clothing appeared to be sufficient.

As already mentioned, the dietary lately recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted. I found the food good in quality, and the surgeon and governor considered it sufficient, in all cases, in quantity; and no prisoner made any complaint about it. Nevertheless of 40 prisoners taken indiscriminately among those who had been committed for short periods, 26 had lost in weight, and only 7 had gained.

The cost of the food last year was about 4½*d.*, which is rather more than the general average.

The prisoners had a healthy appearance, and the deputy-surgeon (the surgeon himself being absent from illness) stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in very good health, and the general state of health in the prison has been good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. The only important exception was a case in which several prisoners in one of the wards were attacked with violent cramps, obstinate constipation, and constant vomiting, owing entirely, in my opinion, to malaria arising from a quantity of offal kept by a butcher, near the prison, to feed pigs with. On my representation to the visiting justices the nuisance was removed, and the disorder gradually disappeared, though some of the prisoners remained for several weeks in a very exhausted state. There is only one prisoner at present who is sufficiently unwell to be unable to work, and this man was so when

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he came in: indeed he is now much better than he was then. I see no objection to coarser bread being used in the prison. There is a greater tendency to constipation than to diarrhœa among the prisoners. Except piles there is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Most of the prisoners who remain some months improve in health during their imprisonment. They generally increase in weight, but most of those who are sent for short periods lose in weight, owing partly to their having less food, and partly to the circumstance that prisoners who have newly arrived often fret for a time. There is occasional shamming of illness to escape the treadwheel."

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have much improved, which the governor attributed to the better provision for superintendence. Except on one occasion, when the governor was absent on leave, there does not appear to have been any case of such gross misbehaviour as I had to mention in my last Report. The whole number of punishments during the year was only 46, and among the female prisoners (who are in a separate building quite removed from that for the male prisoners) there was not a single punishment.

County-court debtors are separated from other debtors, but at the time of my visit there were none of the former class.

No prisoner made any complaint.

There was a prisoner convicted of highway robbery, whom the governor believed to be innocent. The governor had communicated on the subject to the judge who presided at the trial, and at his request had supplied him with a statement of the grounds on which he supposed the prisoner to be innocent.

The governor stated that two cases had come to his knowledge this year of persons who had once been in this prison for felony, but who are now living in habits of industry and respectability.

The registers and accounts were in a proper state, and the system of accounts appears to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year was 21*l.*, which is 1*l.* below the general average in England, though 5*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The entries in the Visiting Justices' Minute Book were regular, and showed satisfaction with the state of the prison.

The governor, chaplain, and matron, appear all to be zealous and efficient in the discharge of their duties; but the system in use must be much improved before the discipline can be regarded as satisfactory.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The business of shoemaking in the prison to be extended, and basket making and net making to be introduced.

2. Five cells in ward No. 1 to be prepared for being certified as

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fit for the separate confinement of prisoners; which can be done at very little expense.

3. Coarser and cheaper bread to be used.

4. The use of beer, which has now been nearly done away with, to be wholly discontinued by abolishing the allowance once a week to the prisoners employed as washerwomen, and substituting milk or some other nutritious article of food in its place.

5. Smoking to be prohibited among debtors, as among other prisoners; as is the case at the prisons at Derby, Chester, and elsewhere.

6. The females to be allowed flannel petticoats in winter; the matron considering this addition to their clothing necessary.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 24th, 1850.]

There has not been any alteration since my last Report (dated May, 1850), the recommendations contained in that Report not having been carried into effect, though I was informed by the town clerk that the attention of the town council would be immediately directed to the subject.

The place was clean.

Last year there were 249 male prisoners and 35 females, forming a total which is the same within one as in the previous year.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

IPSWICH.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected April 25th, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations and suggestions in my last Report (dated May, 1849), the following alterations have been made:—

1. The whitewashing is now done by the prisoners, and the clothing except the shoes is repaired by them, but most of the new clothing is still purchased, and the borough still pays for both the making and mending of the shoes. That part of the recommendation also which suggested the introduction of some simple work of a staple kind, for the constant employment of all the convicted prisoners, and of such of the unconvicted as were willing to work, has not been acted upon; consequently at my present visit I again found a third part of the prisoners in a state of idleness, while most of those who were employed were engaged in turning cranks, the power of which is wasted.

One of the prisoners who was unemployed was a shoemaker, who said that he should like very much to work. Nevertheless no work had been given him, although the borough is subjected

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to the expense of purchasing shoes for the prisoners, and even of mending them.

2. The prisoners now go into the bath on admission, though not afterwards, as recommended, once a month.

3. An inner wall is now building to make the prison more secure.

The recommendations for having the cells supplied with gas, and with the means of communicating with an officer, with a view to their being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, for putting a stop to the slothful habits engendered by the long time which the prisoners pass in bed, for removing the dampness in one of the rooms, for furnishing the surgeon with a case book, and for the matron teaching the female prisoners to read and write, have not been acted upon.

The dietary lately recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted.

Part of the building is out of repair, but I was informed that steps were about to be taken to put it into thorough repair.

The insecurity of the prison was spoken of in the last Report, and since that time there has been an escape. It was effected by the prisoner taking out part of the brick-work in his cell by means of a poker which he had secreted when in the school room, and letting himself down by his sheets and blankets.

It appears by the subjoined entry in the visiting justices' minute book, that much blame attached to the governor and schoolmaster in this business, and that in other respects the governor had been negligent:—

"16*th July*, 1849.—The visiting justices report to the Gaol Session, that having instituted and completed their inquiries into the circumstances connected with the escape of the convict F. G., they have come to the conclusion that the convict was enabled to break through the wall of his cell by means of a poker, which he contrived to abstract from the schoolroom on the previous day, and secrete about his person; and they are of opinion that a great want of vigilance and proper precaution attaches to the governor, and Pettit, the schoolmaster, who is also one of the turnkeys, for having allowed an instrument so manifestly adapted to facilitate and accomplish an escape to remain within the observation and reach of the prisoners during their daily visits to the schoolroom.

"The visiting justices also report great neglect on the part of the governor, in having failed to remove two hooks, placed in another part of the outer wall of the prison, for several days after his attention had been directed to them by the visiting justices, and also in not guarding against and preventing the introduction into the prison of several improper and prohibited articles.

"The visiting justices also express feelings of deep disappointment at not having found more alacrity and energy on the part of the governor (who has so recently been appointed to his office) in pursuing and endeavouring to retake the prisoner after the discovery of his escape."

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Subsequently to this there are two entries in the visiting justices' minute-book, reflecting discredit on the governor. The first of these entries, dated 27th of October, 1849, ends as follows :—

"The visiting justices are obliged to remark that there appears a laxity and inattention on the part of the governor in the management and discipline of the prison."

In about two months after the prisoner's escape he was retaken for a new offence which he had committed, and is now at Millbank under sentence of transportation for 15 years.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending 31st ultimo was 15, which is 2 less than the number in the previous year.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules :—

1. There are no printed copies of the rules for the guidance of the prisoners, and the rules are very seldom read to the prisoners; only once, the governor admitted, since he had been in office.

2. As may be inferred from what has already been stated, the governor does not provide employment for convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, or for such prisoners before trial as are willing to be employed as far as can be done.

3. In winter the prisoners do not wash their feet so often as the rule directs.

4. The cells which are used to a considerable extent for the separate confinement of prisoners, have not been certified as fit for such use, but the surgeon said that no ill effects had arisen from their occupation.

5. There is no book showing how much food is received and consumed.

6. As implied by what has already been stated, there is no provision for teaching the female prisoners to read and write.

7. The surgeon's half weekly visits to the prison and the chaplain's private visits to the prisoners do not appear to have been regular; the surgeon also has not been in the habit of recording the state of the health of the prisoners on their admission or discharge, or of making an annual report; nor has the chaplain been in the habit of giving the prisoners religious instruction in classes or of making an annual report.

The chaplain stated as follows :—

"On Sunday I perform the full morning service and evening service, and preach a sermon. On the week days, with the exception of Saturday, and generally on Friday also, I read the appointed service. Generally speaking I see every prisoner once a month in private. The general conduct of the prisoners when at chapel or otherwise under my charge is extremely good."

The schoolmaster gives four hours per day to instruction. He teaches the prisoners reading, writing, and arithmetic.

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I examined some of the prisoners, but their general progress was unsatisfactory. As no specimens had been kept of the writing of the prisoners on their admission, it was in most cases impossible to judge of their progress in this respect.

Making allowance for the dust caused by the bricklayers employed on the ground, the prison was clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

Except in some minor articles of clothing, the clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The food was of good quality. Its daily cost last year was 4¾*d.* per head.

I found the prisoners in good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in very good health, and their general health has been very good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There is no one who is sufficiently unwell to be unable to work. There has not been any epidemic in the prison since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Generally speaking I think the prisoners improve in health, even those who remain a considerable time."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The chief offence was stated to be improper language; and the ordinary punishment, stoppage of food.

County-court debtors are separated from other debtors.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers werei n a proper state, but the system of accounts does not afford a sufficient check on the disbursements. There is no account showing the receipt and consumption of food.

Bread and meat only are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year was more than 36*l.*, which is 14*l.* above the general average in England, and 20*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The general result of the inspection was very unsatisfactory.

I recommended that a contract be entered into with the county for the care and maintenance of the prisoners, with a view to the discontinuance of a separate prison for the borough; but that, if this recommendation were not adopted, a new governor should be appointed; that the recommendations mentioned in the last Report should be carried into effect; and that a proper stock-account of food and other stores should be kept.

With reference to the first of the foregoing recommendations, I have received the subjoined letter from the Clerk to the Visiting Justices:—

"*Town Hall, Ipswich, 2nd July*, 1850.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Mayor and Magistrates of this Borough, to state that they have on several occasions taken into consideration the recommendation contained in your letter addressed to the Mayor, that

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application should be made to the County Justices to enter into a contract with the Town Council of this Borough, for the care and maintenance of the Borough prisoners, with a view to the discontinuance of the separate Borough Prison—and they have had, through one of their body, conferences with the County Justices upon this important question.

"Upon such conferences, careful calculations were made as to the extent of accommodation which would be obtained in the County Prison, by the proposed transfer to the Borough Gaol of the County female prisoners, and the additional room which the County would acquire by the consequent removal of the Borough male prisoners to the County Prison; and it was beyond all doubt ascertained that the additional room thus to be obtained, would be totally insufficient for the objects of the suggested union.

"Under these circumstances, therefore, any further discussion became useless, and the proposition was mutually abandoned, on the ground I have stated, as to its impractibility.

"But the Magistrates for the Borough, independent of the above considerations, would have hesitated to entertain the proposed change, on the ground of its inutility: for, in the first place, the large extension of population, now above thirty thousand, would alone justify the maintenance of a separate prison, over which they ought to retain an exclusive supervision; and they feel quite convinced that the classification, discipline, and management of their prison, under its present control, is carried out in an improved manner.

"These beneficial objects have been attained by the large sums of money recently expended in the improvement of the Gaol throughout, now making it entirely adapted for the criminal purposes of the Borough. And they could not, moreover, discover, after a careful estimate, any saving in expense which would justify a union of the two prisons, under such a sacrifice of important advantages.

"I have, &c.,

"E. LAWRENCE,

"Clerk to the Gaol Session and Visiting Magistrates."

I cannot at all agree in the views taken in the above letter. It seems to me evident that the available accommodation in the two prisons, whatever it may be, must be increased, instead of being diminished, by a junction, inasmuch as the means of classification would be greater. Take, for example, the parts appropriated to female prisoners. When two separate wards are applied to that purpose, in two distinct buildings, though there may be only a single female prisoner in each ward, none of the rooms and cells for females can be used for male prisoners, however much they may be required for that purpose. But if the inmates of the two prisons were under one management, then if the prisoners of either sex be few in number, as compared with their accommodation, one of their wards, if there be two, or two wards if there be three, &c., can be readily given over, for a time, to the use of prisoners of the other sex.

So much as respects available accommodation; and as regards

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expense, the saving to be effected by having one governor, one chaplain, one surgeon, and one matron, instead of two officers of each kind, appears to me to be obvious and considerable.

Lastly, with regard to the beneficial objects alleged to be attained under the present system, the foregoing Report shows that I cannot concur as to the fact of their attainment.

IPSWICH.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected April 26th, 1850.]

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated May, 1849), the allowance of food is now a pound and a half of bread per day (given in three equal meals) with water; and no prisoner is allowed to have any food till he has washed himself thoroughly.

There has not been any other change.

The place was clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 384, namely, 314 males and 70 females; but at the time of my visit there was no prisoner.

YORKSHIRE.

YORK.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection began April 30th, 1850.]

In compliance with some of the recommendations in my last Report, (dated September, 1848,) the stock of clothing has been made complete in most of the articles in which it was deficient; another bath has been procured; the whitewashing of part of the prison (though not of the whole, as recommended) is now done by the prisoners; a prisoner now assists in the cooking, instead of there being two paid cooks; a disinfecting apparatus has been procured; and the rule respecting bathing and washing the feet has been properly attended to. But the main recommendations, made with a view to putting an end to indiscriminate and uncontrolled association and to sloth and idleness, have not been acted upon. Nor have any of the recommendations for establishing a better classification of the debtors, or for the adoption of precautionary rules to prevent excessive drinking among them, and to prevent abuses of other kinds, been acted upon.

Most of the causes therefore of the corrupting state of the prison described in my last Report are still in operation; though, as the number of prisoners is much less than it was at that time, the corruption must at present be less virulent. Nevertheless at any time the number of prisoners may rise again to what it was;

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indeed, owing to the assizes and quarter sessions having lately taken place, the present number of criminal prisoners (77) is much below the average of late.

A new matron has been appointed, who appears to be properly qualified for her duties.

The building appeared to be in good repair.

I was glad to find that the rules had been much better observed since my last visit than I found to be the case at that time, although there are still serious deficiencies. The following are the chief exceptions at present to the observance of the rules:—

1. As implied by what has already been stated, few of the prisoners are set to work; indeed the work is nearly confined to the female prisoners, whose department in this respect is in a far more satisfactory state than the males'.

2. There are no cells adapted for solitary confinement.

3. Some of the debtors' rooms were in a disorderly state, though others were very neat.

4. The chaplain is not in the habit of seeing prisoners in private who have been sentenced to transportation, or who are Roman Catholics; and his interviews with other prisoners in private did not appear to have been (as required by the rule) at stated times. The character book also which he is required to keep was incomplete in some of the columns, and the dates being in many cases omitted there was nothing to show whether it had been brought up to the present time.

The chaplain of the prison stated as follows:—

"I perform daily service in the prison, and two services on the Sunday. I also administer the sacrament four times a year, and at other times when I think it necessary. I assemble the prisoners daily in classes for religious instruction, and daily superintend the school for male prisoners. I see all prisoners for trial, and all convicted prisoners, except transports, separately at stated times; sometimes once a week, and sometimes once a fortnight, as I think necessary. The time of my daily attendance varies with the number of prisoners, but I am not able to state what the average number of hours is. I come at ten and remain till twelve, and I return at two and stay till my duties are discharged."

The annexed return shows the ordinary occupations when at large of the prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit, and how such of them as were at work were employed:—

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Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners when at large, with their Employment in Prison on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADES.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	Debtors.	TOTAL.	Cooking, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Tailors' Work, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Not at Work. Unable to work from illness.	Not at work because no work is provided.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.											
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	1	2	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
Butchers	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Coopers, &c.	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Clerks, &c.	2	2	3	7	..	..	1	..	1	2	3
Hawkers and Pedlars	3	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
Labourers (Agricultural)	7	8	12	27	1	..	..	..	..	14	12
Ditto (other)	6	7	6	19	..	..	..	..	..	13	6
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Miners	3	2	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
Painters	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shoemakers, &c.	..	6	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	5	2
Tailors	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Weavers	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Miscellaneous	1	4	18	23	1	..	..	..	1	3	18
Not brought up to any regular occupation	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Total of Males	25	39	71	135	3	..	2	..	5	54	71
FEMALES.											
Married Women	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Servants (unmarried)	1	4	..	5	..	2	..	2	1	..	..
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular occupation	3	..	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
Total of Females	5	8	1	14	..	7	..	5	1	..	1

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The schoolmaster stated as follows:—

"I give from four to five hours on five days of the week to the business of instruction. I teach reading, writing, and the first rules of arithmetic. None but the boys are compelled to come to school; but all the others who wish to do so are allowed to come. They are permitted to choose each day whether they will go to school that day or not. None, however, who do not go to school (except prisoners of superior education) are allowed to have library books, and this causes most of those who are in want of education to come to the school."

The schoolmistress gives rather more than three hours each day to instruction (a very ample allowance, considering the small number of female prisoners), and teaches reading, writing, and spelling.

I examined some of the prisoners, both male and female, and found that on the whole they appeared to have made considerable progress; though the examination was not so satisfactory as it might have been, owing to the want of a sufficient record of the state of the education of the prisoners when they began to receive instruction.

Some of the writing books and other books were not in a proper state, and there was cutting on some of the wood-work.

Except a portion of the debtors' department, I found the whole prison clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons. The females' department was very neat and orderly.

Even County Court debtors and fraudulent debtors are still allowed to smoke.

The bedding was sufficient, as, with the exception of a few minor articles, was the clothing also; though some of the clothing was out of repair.

The dietary, which is the same for all prisoners, without regard to a difference in age or sex, or to the question whether a prisoner works or not, must, if it be sufficient for all (and I received no complaints about it), be too much for some. It is at present greater than the ordinary allowance by a pint of milk daily, which has been given as a precaution against cholera.

I found the food to be of good quality. Its cost last year was about fivepence per day per head for the criminal prisoners, and ninepence for the debtors. The cost of the food of the criminal prisoners, however, was increased a penny a day by the allowance of milk as just mentioned. Deducting this penny, the expense of the food of the criminals would be about the average in other prisons, but the cost of the debtors' food is very high, especially considering that almost all of them pass their time in idleness, and therefore require comparatively little food.

The governor stated as follows:—

"One of the debtors now in this prison has been here about fifteen years. For several years he has been maintained at the cost of the county [an expense of about 13*l.* 10*s.* per annum], and that in complete idleness. I believe nevertheless that this man has property, and that

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he might get out at any time if he would consent to surrender his property to his creditors."

The prisoners generally had a healthy appearance. The deputy surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in good health. There are about half-a-dozen prisoners who, if there were work in the prison, would not be able to do it, or at least to do more than light work; but only one of these cases is serious, that of a man with an abscess. The prisoner complained of pain on admission, and the apparent cause of the abscess is a fall that he had long before that time. With the exception of the time when diarrhœa and cholera were prevalent in the country, the general state of health in the prison since Mr. Hill's last inspection has been good; and although there were many cases of diarrhœa and some severe ones of cholera, none of them proved fatal, which I attribute to the good ventilation and great cleanliness of the prison, the extra diet allowed, and the prompt treatment in every case, remedies being always on the spot, ready to be administered at a moment's notice. I am of opinion that the mode of ventilation, by open windows, in this prison and the city prison, is much superior to the artificial system by which air is brought in and extracted without immediate communication with the outer air; at least that it is so for the class of persons chiefly committed to these prisons. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. I do not know anything in the prison tending to cause illness. The prisoners appear to me generally to improve in health during their imprisonment; even those who remain a considerable time."

As mentioned in my last Report, the nominal and appointed surgeon is not the acting surgeon, which is an objectionable arrangement. It appears that for the long period of thirteen years the deputy-surgeon has discharged nearly all the duties.

The conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been generally good; but as the prisoners pass much of their time without superintendence (in their day-rooms), many offences probably escape notice. The following recent extracts from the punishment book show that offences such as I described in my last Report continue to be committed:—

"*13th November*, 1849.—R. G. and S. S., for using obscene language to B. H., 24 hours solitary.

"*10th December*, 1849.—G. B., for kicking and striking T. P., 24 hours solitary.

"*24th December*, 1849.—J. S., for swearing at the officers, no breakfast.

"*30th January*, 1850.—T. A., J. L., J. P., and S. S., for cutting up copy books to make cards of, no dinner for two days each.

"*22nd February*, 1850.—W. B. and G. O., for wrestling, tearing their clothes, and general bad conduct, 24 hours solitary each.

"*13th March*, 1850.—W. G., for destroying a pair of stockings to make a ball, and general bad conduct, three days' solitary on bread and water.

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"15*th March*, 1850.—A. S., for swearing and using other bad language to his fellow-prisoners, 24 hours solitary.

"23*rd March*, 1850.—W. K. and M. G., for fighting, K. being aggressor, K. 48 hours, and G. 24 hours solitary.

"8*th April*, 1850.—C. H., for throwing a note into the female pew in the chapel, no dinner.

"23*rd April*, 1850.—J. C., stealing postage stamps from J. L., his fellow-prisoner, two days solitary."

Much of the misconduct is no doubt attributable to the want of employment. A corroborating fact is, that among the females, who are set to work, there are not nearly so many punishments, proportionately, as among the males.

There are four lunatics, who it is very desirable should be removed to a proper asylum. One of them has been here about thirteen years. I had to remark on his and other cases in my last Report.

The only prisoner who made any complaint was a debtor, who was evidently of unsound mind. One of his complaints was that he had been allowed food at the cost of the county (instead of his trustees being compelled to provide for him); and that as a county rate-payer, he had thus been unduly taxed!

The registers were in a proper state, but there is no stock account of the food, like that kept in many prisons; though its place is partly supplied by other means.

Most of the food is furnished by public contract, but not the coals or other stores.

The average cost per prisoner last year, exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs, was nearly 24*l.*, which is about 2*l.* above the general average in England. This is in addition to the payments for food, &c., by such of the debtors as maintain themselves.

Although there has been a considerable improvement in this prison, it will be seen by what has been said, that its state is still very unsatisfactory. Both to criminals and debtors the prison must in many cases be attractive, rather than deterring, and few indeed can be confined in it without being more or less injured.

I addressed the following letter to the Secretary of State:—

SIR, *Hampstead, June 25th*, 1850.

IN my Fourteenth Annual Report of the prisons in my district (pages 24 to 31), I gave a description of the state of the county prison at York, and of its corrupting effects on the inmates. The evils are attributable in part to the bad construction of the building; and I suggested various measures, with a view to diminish as far as practicable the bad results of the original errors in construction, and to introduce other improvements.

A few of the minor suggestions have been carried into effect, but the main recommendations have not been adopted; and the consequence is, that idleness and corrupt association are still the rule of the prison.

In my last Report (page ix) I drew attention to the inutility (except as regards debtors) of prisons such as the county prison at York, which

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are used almost entirely for untried prisoners; and I suggested that such prisons should either be used for convicted as well as for unconvicted prisoners, or be discontinued unless for debtors.

Had the recommendations respecting York Castle, which are contained in my Fourteenth Report, been carried into operation, the prison might, in my opinion, have served as well as most of our other prisons, except those of very recent erection, for the confinement of both convicted and unconvicted prisoners; and that at so moderate an outlay, that it would have been wise to incur the expense, even for the time which has elapsed since the recommendations were made.

Under existing circumstances, however, I do not wish to press these recommendations; partly because I see no better prospect than heretofore of their being adopted, and partly because I think a better course is now open.

As shown in my last Report, the sudden and large increase in the number of prisoners in my district consequent on the commercial distress which has till lately prevailed, and on the influx of Irish, owing to the late famine in Ireland, has at length been stopped, and the number is now receding and falling down to its former average. The improvement announced in my last Report appears steadily to proceed; and at my recent inspections I have generally had the pleasure of finding that the number of prisoners was materially less than at the corresponding period of last year.

Among other prisons where this is strikingly the case, is the large prison at Wakefield; where, although there is accommodation for more than 1,000 prisoners, which, at a small expense in completion and fittings, can be increased so as to provide for upwards of 1,200, the average number during the last quarter (exclusive of Government transports, whose number is limited to 400) was 545, whereas in the corresponding quarter of last year it was 628.

At the time of my visit the number was much less even than the average for the last quarter.

Since the large addition was made to Wakefield prison which has so increased the amount of accommodation, a borough prison has been built at Leeds, capable of holding nearly 300 prisoners, and has withdrawn a large supply of prisoners from Wakefield; the prisoners at Leeds having till lately been sent to Wakefield.

As a general rule, nearly all convicted prisoners in the West Riding, except the borough prisoners at Leeds, and all untried prisoners, except those who are committed for trial at the assizes (the latter not being more, I believe, than about 60 on an average), are sent to Wakefield; but it is quite practicable for the West Riding of the county to receive not only all its own prisoners, including those now sent to York, but to receive prisoners from the other two Ridings whenever the prisons at Beverley or Northallerton are too full.

Under these circumstances I recommend that the practice of committing criminal prisoners to York Castle be wholly discontinued; that offenders to be tried at York be sent in the first instance to their respective Riding or Borough prisons; that they be conveyed to York at the time of trial (in the same way as prisoners are conveyed to Pontefract and elsewhere to be tried at the quarter sessions), and that such as are convicted be taken back again to their respective Riding or Borough

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prisons; and that legal authority be given to the ridings to contract with each other for the care and maintenance of prisoners—an authority which might with great advantage be made general to all counties, divisions of counties, and boroughs.

With respect to this latter suggestion I would remark that although I think it very desirable in itself that the North and East Ridings should obtain the occasional relief which such an arrangement would afford, its necessity would be but slightly augmented by the circumstance of the prisons of these ridings having to receive the untried prisoners now sent from the North and East Ridings to York; since these prisoners form but an inconsiderable portion of the whole number.

The great benefit to be obtained by the proposed change is the prevention of the moral injury which, except in very peculiar cases, must now befall every prisoner committed for trial at the assizes in Yorkshire; but it would also be a measure of economy and productive of other advantages.

I quite agree with those who are of opinion that whatever may be thought of the expediency of the separate system as applied indiscriminately and for long periods to convicted prisoners, there are few cases in which it is not desirable for untried prisoners; but there are at present no means of applying the separate system at York Castle; and nothing short of a complete reconstruction of the building could afford the means except for a very small number of prisoners. Therefore although by the adoption of the recommendations in my Fourteenth Report, the evils of association in this prison might be much reduced, it would not be possible without incurring a very great expense to provide for that individual isolation which in the case of untried prisoners is so desirable.

Under existing circumstances, therefore, either the great injustice must be committed of sending a prisoner who may be innocent of the charge against him to a place where he is exposed to the corrupting influences of idleness and bad company, or the practical absurdity must occur of beginning an imprisonment which will probably end in a term of confinement intended among other objects to improve the moral, religious, and industral condition of the prisoner, by placing him under circumstances in which the task must be rendered more difficult, if not impossible.

The only other means which presents itself for escaping from this anomalous position besides the one suggested is to build a new prison at York; but this appears to be quite inexpedient, because in the first place it would be attended with a great expense, and secondly because York is at a considerable distance from the districts containing the chief part of the population of the county.

By abandoning the use, as a prison for criminals, of that part of York Castle which is now appropriated to that purpose, not only would the moral benefits which I have adverted to be obtained, but there would be a considerable saving of expense to the county; for not only might a greater number of subordinate officers be dispensed with than it would be necessary to add to the other prisons in the county (owing to the larger proportionate number of officers required for a small prison), and the duties of the superior officers so much reduced that a considerable decrease might equitably be made in their salaries, but the cost of conveying prisoners to York would be much less; inasmuch as the pri-

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soners would then go in considerable bodies, under the charge of their ordinary officers, instead of being taken a few at a time—often singly—and that by constables paid expressly for the duty.

Lastly, the withdrawal of the criminal prisoners from York Castle would much facilitate what is greatly needed, a classification of the debtors, so that the fraudulent may no longer associate, as at present, with those who are honest, though they may have been thoughtless or imprudent.

I have, &c., &c.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c.

YORK.—CITY PRISON.

[Inspected May 4th, 1850.]

At my last inspection, in October, 1848, I made a series of recommendations, the adoption of which would not have entailed any permanent expense, and which indeed would, taken all together, have been productive of a saving, while they would have had the more important effect of putting an end to the bad state of discipline described at length in my last Report, and which must necessarily prove corrupting, instead of amending, to most of those who are subjected to it.

This melancholy and discreditable state of things appears to be chiefly owing to the state of the law, which places the nominal responsibility respecting the prison in one body, and the command of the necessary funds for effecting improvements in another. It is true that if the magistrates were to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench, a mandamus would probably be issued to compel the town council to pay the cost of making all necessary and reasonable alterations, but it cannot be expected that gentlemen should take upon themselves a task of this kind, and which would involve them in much that is disagreeable, and possibly in considerable expense.

At my last visit to York, I did all in my power, by meeting some of the town council as well as the magistrates, to effect an alteration in the prison. I pointed out the moral benefits that would ensue from the change, and the little cost at which it could be accomplished; but I did not succeed; and I have now little hope of any material improvement being made in this prison, unless measures be taken either to compel the town council to do what is requisite, or permanently to withdraw all power from them in the matter, or to impose on them the responsibility for the good government of the prison, as well as the power of controlling the expenditure.

At present, owing to the lax system of discipline, the want of early rising, of more work, of separation and of effective superintendence, and owing to the practice (mentioned in my last Report) of giving prisoners clothing when they go out, instead of requiring them to

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earn their clothing by their work, the prison evidently serves to a considerable extent as a place of attraction to the idle classes, instead of a place of repulsion. Much evidence to this effect appeared in my last Report; and on the present occasion the governor stated as follows:—

"By the acknowledgments of the prisoners themselves, I know that the practice still continues of committing offences on purpose to get committed to this prison. Four prisoners were liberated this morning who had broken a street lamp with the evident intention of being sent to this prison. They were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, and on their liberation each prisoner was supplied with a coat, waistcoat, pair of trousers, and pair of shoes, and one of them had a shirt also! Many times last winter gas-lamps and the windows of the police-office and vagrant-office were broken, in order to get admission to the prison. Out of 18 male prisoners who were brought to trial at the last Quarter Sessions, 12 in my opinion committed their offences for the direct purpose of being sent to prison. Most of the vagrants committed to the prison still pass their time in idleness; no prisoners except those sentenced to hard labour being set to work."

The following is an extract from the Visiting Justices' minute book:—

"*Dec. 12th*, 1849.—The number of prisoners who commit offences with the object of being maintained during the winter increases yearly, and is deserving of serious consideration, as a serious expense is entailed thereby on the city. The imprisonment inflicted is not looked on as a punishment, but a reward."

The same old body of rules continues in force, and I did not find any important exceptions to their observance; but the rule in the Gaol Act respecting the clothing is not carried out, as the clothing of some of the prisoners was ragged and insufficient. Moreover there are no cells adapted for solitary confinement, and the provision for instruction in reading and writing is insufficient.

The chaplain, whose routine of duty remains unchanged, stated as follows:—

"On Sunday I perform the morning and evening service, and preach a sermon; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday I read a selection from the Liturgy, and a portion of the Scriptures. On Tuesday also I teach the females to read, and give them some religious instruction; and on Thursday I give the male prisoners similar instruction, and teach some of them to write also. When any of the prisoners are seriously ill, I visit them in the hospital. My duties at the prison altogether occupy me about five hours each week. The conduct of the prisoners when at chapel or otherwise under my charge has, with scarcely any exceptions, been very good."

The prison was clean, but some parts of it were disorderly: some of the prisoners moreover were dirty in their persons, owing in part apparently to an insufficient supply of soap. There were broken panes of glass also, and there was scribbling in some of the books.

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The following return shows how many of the prisoners were at work and how many were idle at the time of my visit, together with their ordinary occupations when at large. It should be remarked that the large number of prisoners uselessly occupied was caused by the want of a fresh supply of stones for breaking.

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners when at large, with their employment in Prison on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Convicted Prisoners.									Not at Work.	
	Sentenced to Confinement for One Month or under, or until surveillance are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	TOTAL.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Knitting.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Removing stones backwards and forwards for the sake of employment.	Miscellaneous.	Unable to work from illness.	Not at work because no work is provided.
MALES.											
Bakers	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Labourers . . .	..	17	17	2	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous . .	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	6
Total of Males	1	22	32	3	..	4	..	18	..	1	6
FEMALES.											
Married Women . .	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Servants (unmarried)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Miscellaneous (unmarried) . . .	..	6	6	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..
Total of Females	..	8	8	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..

On my arrival at the prison, early in the morning, I found a male prisoner in the governor's back kitchen, cleaning the shoes of the family (which is contrary to law), a servant maid being in the same room with him.

In one ward convicted and unconvicted prisoners were together; one of the convicted prisoners being a transport, and the unconvicted prisoners being in for the first time. These prisoners were without occupation, and not under observation.

The bedding was sufficient, but as already stated the clothing was not so.

The allowance of food appears to be sufficient, and except the bread, which was insufficiently baked, I found it of good quality.

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The distribution of food has been improved by having the bread given in three portions daily, instead of two; so that now the prisoners have three meals every day. The following is the dietary as it now stands.

DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	
Sunday .	1 lb. of bread, and half-pint of new milk.	½ lb. of bread.	½ lb. of bread, and ½ pint of new milk.
Monday .	The same.	The same.	The same.
Tuesday .	The same.	1 quart of soup, & ½ lb. of bread.	The same.
Wednesday	The same.	About ½ lb. of beast cheek, and 1 lb. of potatoes, and ½ lb. of bread.	The same.
Thursday .	The same.	The same as Sunday.	The same.
Friday .	The same.	The same as Tuesday.	The same.
Saturday .	The same.	The same as Wednesday.	The same.

The deputy surgeon (the same gentleman that acts at the county prison, and for the same principal) stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in good health. There is only one prisoner sufficiently unwell to be unable to work; his case, however, is serious, though he is rather better than he was when he came to the prison. The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last inspection has been good, though itch (in all cases imported) has been very prevalent. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Most of those who are committed for short periods improve in health, and the others do not generally fall off."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been tolerably good; but for want of better superintendence, many offences probably escape observation. The kinds of offences committed, as shown by the following extracts from the governor's journal, mark a very bad state of discipline:—

"*November* 26, 1849.—D. D. and G. D. confined in solitary cells seven hours for fighting in the stone yard.

"*January* 5, 1850.—W. J. and C. Y. placed in solitary confinement six hours for fighting in the stone yard.

"*March* 1, 1850.—W. P. and W. R. placed in separate solitary cells thirty-six hours, and allowed nothing but one pound of bread and water per day, for tearing their blankets.

"*March* 15.—W. T. confined thirty hours for stealing part of a beast cheek out of the washhouse.

"*March* 27.—W. W. confined in a solitary cell three days, for stealing firewood out of the stoneyard."

Debtors are not received into this prison.

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Some of the prisoners complained of the quality of the bread, and one, of the want of more clothing; another prisoner stated that if he were taken ill in the night he should have no means of making himself heard. These complaints were all just. On the latter subject, the governor stated as follows:—

"If a prisoner were taken ill in the night I should not be able to hear him, nor would any other officer, unless he succeeded in awakening several other prisoners and they all shouted together. About seven years ago a boy in the prison was one morning found dead in his bed, and the jury at the inquest found great fault with the want of the means of communication in the prison; but nothing has been done to remedy the evil."

One of the registers was rather in arrears, and there is no stock account of the food to serve as a check on the disbursements for food.

Bread and milk only are supplied by public contract.

YORK.—POLICE CELLS (FORMING PART OF THE POLICE STATION).

[Inspected May 4th, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations in my last Report (dated October, 1848), the ventilation of the cells has been improved, a place has been made for the prisoners to wash themselves in, and such prisoners as are dirty are now required to wash themselves before having any food; but the other recommendations have not been acted upon.

The place was clean and tolerably neat.

There was one prisoner.

The number of prisoners last year was 1049 (about a quarter being females), which is about the same number as in the previous year.

SCARBOROUGH.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected May 2, 1850.]

Since my last Report (dated October, 1848) the following alterations have been made, in accordance with some of the recommendations contained in that Report:—

1. An opening has been made between the two upper corridors; and the cells in these corridors, together with the cells in the lower corridor communicating with them, have been appropriated to male prisoners; the female prisoners being placed in that part of the prison formerly occupied by untried male prisoners.

The surgeon stated that by this alteration, the ventilation of the prison had been greatly improved. It had also facilitated the more complete separation of the sexes and the general superintendence of the prison.

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2. An airing yard for male prisoners has been formed on the plan I suggested, but no such airing yard has been made for female prisoners, consequently the female prisoners can still communicate with the male prisoners, and with people on the outside; and such communication goes on.

3. Stone breaking has been introduced, and the prisoners now assist in making and mending their clothes, &c.; but the supply of work is still far from sufficient; the other kinds of work suggested not having been introduced.

4. The plan of tasks has been acted upon to some extent, but not fully.

5. A Chaplain has been engaged, but as the appointment is very recent he has not yet entered on his duties.

6. The prison dress has been made complete, but the stock of clothing is still insufficient.

7. The prisoners are now properly supplied with clean linen, &c

8. Every prisoner on admission now goes into the bath, but not afterwards, as recommended, once a month.

The following recommendations have not been acted upon:—

1. The entrance to the lower corridor to be made more secure.

2. The cells to be supplied with artificial light and to be otherwise prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners. .

3. A new kitchen to be made for the keeper's family, and the present kitchen to be used exclusively for cooking the food of the prisoners.

4. The hospital to be properly fitted up and made secure.

5. The keeper to go to Wakefield to see the different kinds of work carried on in the prison there, with a view to the introduction of mat-making, net-making, and other simple kinds of work into the prison at Scarborough.

6. The prisoners to rise throughout the year not later than at six, and not to go to bed before nine at night.

By the changes that have been made, a marked improvement has been effected, though much remains to be done before the prison is in a satisfactory state.

The following are now the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. As already stated, the supply of work is still far from sufficient.

2. The chaplain not having yet entered on his duties, the rules relating to the performance of divine worship, &c., are still in abeyance.

3. The cells used for separate confinement have not been certified as fit for such use.

4. There is no regular provision for teaching the prisoners to read and write. The instruction hitherto given has been only occasional, and in the cases of particular prisoners.

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The average number of prisoners last year was eight, which is three more than the average in each of the two previous years. At the time of my inspection, however, there was only one prisoner.

The prison was clean, but for want of shelves in the cells it was not very neat. The prisoner, too, was not sufficiently clean in his person.

There was scribbling in some of the books.

The bedding was sufficient, but as already mentioned the stock of clothing is not sufficient.

The dietary lately recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted. The food was of good quality. Its daily cost last year was about 5*d.* per day per head, which is about a penny above the general average in other prisons.

The Surgeon stated as follows:—

"The only prisoner now in confinement is in good health; and the general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last inspection has been good, especially since work was introduced into the prison. There has not been any epidemic in the prison. I have not observed any ill effects from the use of the separate cells, except in one instance, which occurred about six years ago. In that case a man became insane the day after he left the prison, and I attributed his insanity to his solitary confinement."

The general conduct of the prisoners was stated to have been good. The chief offence is talking and singing in the cells.

The prisoner made no complaint.

The registers and accounts were in a proper state, but there is no proper stock book of other stores than food.

Owing, it was stated, to the smallness of the consumption, the food and other stores are not supplied by public contract.

The net cost per prisoner last year was about 30*l.*, which is 8*l.* above the general average in England. This may in part be attributed to the small number of prisoners; some of the expenses, particularly that of salaries, not diminishing proportionately to the number of prisoners.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. As already recommended, gas to be introduced into the cells; and early rising in winter as well as summer to be enforced.

2. The stock of clothing, which is insufficient when there are many prisoners, to be increased.

3. The entrance to the lower corridor to be made more secure, by grating off one end of the corridor, as suggested by one of the magistrates.

4. The new airing yard, which has been badly built, to be carefully examined, and made more secure. The wooden rail which connects this airing yard with the outer wall, and which is now of no use, to be removed, as it would facilitate an escape.

5. An airing yard, similar to that which has been constructed

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for male prisoners, to be made as already recommended for the females, as the females can at present communicate both with the male prisoners and with people in the street.

6. A small shelf to be put up in each cell, so that the cell may be kept neat, and every article in it may have a definite place.

7. A cheap night-vessel, such as is used in Derby prison, to be provided for the reception cell, and one or two for the hospital.

8. A pane of glass in each cell to be made to open, but to be provided with a lock, so that in particular cases it may be closed.

9. The keeper and matron to be directed to teach reading and writing, in every case in which a prisoner wishes to receive such instruction, is attentive to his lessons, and performs the proper quantity of work.

10. The keeper to be directed to keep a stock account of other things than food.

SCARBOROUGH.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 2, 1850.]

There has not been any alteration since my last Report on this lock-up house, dated October, 1848.

The recommendations in that Report—first, that a stove be put up to warm the cells, and, secondly, that no prisoner be allowed to have any food until he has washed himself thoroughly—have not been carried into effect.

The place was clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 270, which is 108 more than in the previous year. At the time of my visit, however, the place was empty.

HALIFAX.—DEBTORS' PRISON FOR PART OF YORKSHIRE.

[Inspected May 6, 1850.]

There has not been any alteration in the building since my last report on this prison, dated September, 1847; but the use of the prison has been much extended, county court prisoners being now received into it from Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and other places; there is space, however, for a much larger number of prisoners than even the present, for whereas the greatest number last year was 24, there is accommodation for about 120 prisoners.

The average number of prisoners last year was 14, which is three more than the average in the previous year. On the day of my visit there were 23 prisoners.

Since the establishment of county courts all the commitments have been by these courts.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The rules in force are dated May, 1846; the chief exception that I found to their observance was a practice of smoking, as

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shown by the smell of tobacco in several of the rooms. The rule in the statute, also, appointing certain duties to be performed by a chaplain, has not been acted upon, no chaplain having been appointed, though the keeper is in the habit of reading prayers on the Sunday afternoon; and the rule in the statute (not, however, incorporated in the prison rules) requiring that the surgeon shall see every prisoner twice a week, has not been carried out.

The prison was clean, but in some of the rooms there was a want of neatness. There was scribbling also in some of the books.

The bedding was good and sufficient, but some of the prisoners' clothing was ragged, there being no provision for supplying prisoners with clothing when their own is unfit for use.

The dietary is that recommended by the late Secretary of State for county court prisoners. I found the food of good quality. Its cost, however, is high (about 6*d.* per day, per head), owing probably to the small number of prisoners, and to there having been, as I was informed, till within the last week, only one baker at Halifax, and consequently no competition in the supply of bread, the general practice at Halifax still being for families to bake their own bread.

The prisoners appeared to have had good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"All the prisoners except one are in good health. The prisoner who is ill has rheumatic fever, brought on apparently by intemperance and cold before he came to the prison, joined to a predisposition to the complaint. The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last inspection has been good. There has not been any prevailing disease in the prison since that time. The only disease to which the prisoners are at all more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison is constipation of the bowels, and that only in a slight degree."

The ventilation of some of the rooms was impeded by the windows having been made fast by paint, and not having subsequently been loosened.

The keeper and matron reported favourably of the general conduct of the prisoners; though, judging from the smell of tobacco in several of the rooms, it is probable that some infringements of the rules escape detection. Last year there were only two cases of punishment.

The only classification is the separation of the sexes.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers are neatly kept, and had been brought up to the present time.

The system of accounts affords a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The average cost per prisoner last year, exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs, was about 18*l.*

The keeper appears to be well qualified for his duties. The matron is old, but her duties are in part discharged by the keeper's wife, who is her daughter-in-law.

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I made the following recommendations:—

1. A chaplain to be appointed.

2. The day and hours for visits to prisoners to be fixed; and arrangements to be made, as explained to the keeper, for preventing forbidden articles from being conveyed to prisoners by visitors.

3. The prisoners to be required to keep all their rooms, the chapel and every place which they use, clean and neat; and the rule imposing part of this duty on the keeper to be cancelled.

4. The yard of the hospital to be made more secure in the way pointed out to the keeper.

5. A room, as suggested by the keeper, to be used as a schoolroom; and the prisoners to be encouraged to instruct each other, so as to fill up part of their idle time.

6. Some suits of strong plain clothes to be provided for the use of such prisoners as have not clean or decent attire of their own.

HALIFAX.—DEBTORS' PRISON FOR THE MANOR OF WAKEFIELD.

[Inspected May 6th, 1850.]

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report, dated September, 1847, but a new keeper (son of the late keeper) has been appointed.

The prison is private property, under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Leeds as Lord of the Manor.

The keeper is not paid by salary, but by fees exacted from the prisoners.

The prison was empty, and I found that there had been only one prisoner for a year and a half.

The place was dirty.

As stated in a previous report, this prison is quite unnecessary, and should be abolished.

HALIFAX.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 6th, 1850.]

A new lock-up house in connection with the police station has been made, containing two day rooms and six cells of the following dimensions:—

Rooms and Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
	feet.	feet.	feet.
1	14	11½	10½
1	15	12½	10
3	7	6½	11
1	9	7½	8
2	7½	5	8

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The site is unobjectionable.

The cells are dry, properly lighted, warmed, and ventilated, and are secure.

There is a resident keeper.

The bedding is sufficient.

The prisoners have two meals per day, consisting of coffee, bread, and broth; but the quantity is not fixed.

The place was clean and neat.

I should not apprehend any danger to health from confinement here.

This lock-up house was first brought into use on the 25th June last; since which time there have been 576 prisoners, viz., 493 males and 83 females; but at the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper seemed to be properly qualified for his duties. His wife has charge of the female prisoners.

This lock-up house appears to be suitable for its purposes.

WAKEFIELD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection began May 7th, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations in my last Report (dated November, 1849), the ventilation of the solitary cells has been improved, and a provision made for warming them; and the exercise of the prisoners in the airing yards has been made more active by the prisoners running part of the time; but the recommendation to make the cells more secure by putting wrought iron bars before the windows has not been acted upon.

The surgeons stated that the introduction of running as a regular part of the exercise had been very beneficial.

A new school-room has been fitted up, and the accommodation for instruction in the county department thereby much increased.

By the labour of the prisoners, provision has been made for warming and ventilating about a hundred more of the cells in the old part of the building.

By the employment of the prisoners in this work, instead of hiring tradesmen, a great saving, as mentioned in my last report, has been effected, and much useful and instructive labour obtained for the prisoners.

The governor stated as follows:—

"The whole cost, per cell, of warming and ventilating the old part of the prison, exclusive of the value of the labour of the prisoners employed on the work, has been only 2*l*. The work, nevertheless, has been very well done, and both the warming and ventilating prove very satisfactory."

At the suggestion of the governor the number of officers has been somewhat reduced.

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The buildings appeared to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners (exclusive of 400 transports) during the year ending 31st March, 1850, was 580, which is 13 above the average in the previous year. Of late, however, the number of prisoners has considerably diminished; so that though the average number through the whole year was rather greater than in the preceding year, the average in the last quarter (notwithstanding it was a winter quarter) was less, viz., 545, whereas in the corresponding quarter of last year the average was 628.

At the time of the inspection, exclusive of 371 transports, there were only 467 prisoners, viz., 413 males and 54 females.

I was much struck with the unusual proportion, in a prison, of intelligent and respectable looking young women. I was informed that many of them were servant-maids, and committed for the first time for thefts in the several houses in which they were in service. It is very possible that in these cases, as in others that have come to my knowledge, there had been reprehensible carelessness in exposing money or other such property; thereby leading the servants into temptation.

The only important exception to the observance of the rules at present, is that untried prisoners are required to wear the prison clothing.

The task-system has recently been re-introduced as regards a portion of the prisoners; the governor having modified the plan of fixing the amount, so as to save much trouble in working it. So far, he reported, the plan, as now modified, had succeeded very well.

The average clear value per head of work done for sale by the West Riding prisoners in the year ending Michaelmas, 1850, was 3*l.* 14*s.*, and the estimated value of work done for the prison was about 16*s.*, making a total of 4*l.* 10*s.*, which is much above the general average in English prisons.

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

I was pleased also to observe the good state of the Bibles, library books, and writing books. There were few, if any cases in which there was scribbling, such as often disfigures these books in prisons.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

A new dietary for the West Riding prisoners has just been approved of by the Secretary of State, and it came into use during the time of the inspection. It is of course impossible as yet to say whether it succeeds in practice.

The surgeon in the transport department stated that in many cases he found it necessary to give prisoners rather more food than the prescribed dietary, and that in very few cases had he to diminish the allowance.

I found the food, as usual, of very good quality, though it was stated that the bread is sometimes rather sour.

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The cost of the food of the West Riding prisoners in the year ending Michaelmas 1850 was about 3½*d.* per day per head.

The prisoners looked tolerably well in health, although there were more that were pallid and more who had glandular swellings on the neck than at my last inspection. This the surgeon of the transport department accounted for by the circumstance of my last inspection being at the beginning of winter, while the present was at the end of winter; a period during which there is less out-door exercise and, the surgeon added, less light (to which he attaches a sanitary effect) than in the other seasons of the year.

Mr. Dunn, surgeon in the West Riding department, stated as follows:—

"The prisoners generally are in good health at present. Almost all the hospital cases are cases of syphilis or itch, contracted, of course, before admission. Of 23 prisoners in the hospital at present, five males and six females are labouring under attacks of syphilis, and six prisoners (males) have itch. There is, however, at present, no serious case of illness of any kind. I am convinced that many persons, especially females, get committed to the prison on purpose to be cured of attacks of syphilis. Many of them have admitted to me that it was so. A man from Bradford who went out last week told me that he had been here before, and that he had got committed again in consequence of his having a return of his disease (syphilis), and that he came to be cured. The hospitals in the West Riding do not admit syphilitic patients, and hence I suppose it is that persons so attacked often look on the prison as an hospital for their disease, and by committing an offence force their way into it. Prisoners labouring under this disease often require a costly diet, as well as medical treatment, and they can do no work. They are, therefore, among the most expensive prisoners that we have. One man who was here for a month last autumn, and who came in a very diseased state, but who left cured, required, during nearly the whole time, a pint of wine per day, besides malt liquor. It was a case of sloughing chancre, in which a very liberal diet is necessary to preserve life; and it was requisite to have a prisoner, acting as nurse, to sit up with him through the night. The cost to the West Riding of this single case, counting expenses of all kinds, could not have been less than 6*l.*

"The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last inspection has been very good. There has not been any epidemic, and there has been only one death. The prisoners, as I have stated before, are much more liable to scrofula and consumption than persons in the same class of life out of prison, and cases of delusion are more common, but there are not more cases of insanity than among the same number of persons in their class of life out of prison."

Some of the non-medical officers in the West Riding department were of opinion that after some months the prisoners generally fell off in health.

Mr. Milner, surgeon of the convict department, said:—

"The general state of health among the prisoners, at present, is good, although there is an unusually large number (six) of serious cases of

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illness. Besides these prisoners there are only three who are not well enough to work. I considered the prisoners who are seriously ill to be in good health at the time of their admission. I do not think that in any instance the illness in these cases is materially attributable to the discipline or other circumstances of the prison, but as I have remarked before, when chronic diseases once appear in the prison, they are generally obstinate and difficult to deal with. The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last inspection has been very good. There has not been any epidemic since that time. I am now, however, of opinion that the prisoners, while less liable to fever and other acute disorders, are more exposed to scrofula and consumption than persons in the same class of life out of prison; and as I have stated before, the prisoners generally lose tone during their confinement. There is a marked difference generally in the physical condition of prisoners from Scotland as compared with English prisoners. Those from Scotland are generally thinner, of less weight, and of less muscular firmness; and a much greater proportion of them have harsh, rough skins, instead of the skin being soft and smooth, as it is in a healthy state. The number of prisoners we have received from Scotland is now so large (about 300) as to enable me to come to a safe conclusion on this subject." *

I have heard conflicting remarks from medical men on the importance to be attached to a change in weight as an indication of health. Mr. Milner, whose habit of extensive and careful observation entitles his opinion to much attention, stated as follows on this subject:—

"All the prisoners are weighed every month, and I consider the information obtained by this measure to be very valuable. In a great proportion of the cases in which a prisoner's health has failed in this prison, it has been found that a gradual loss of weight for several months had preceded the appearance of any more direct symptoms of disease. It frequently occurs that prisoners who appear to be in good health, and have not complained either of illness or of wanting more food, have been found to have lost weight steadily for several consecutive months. In such cases I am accustomed to give more food, and I am fully satisfied that by so doing I have prevented serious failure of health, from which it might have been difficult, if not impossible, to have recovered the patient. There are, perhaps, a few cases in which a prisoner on admission may carry more flesh than is necessary for the maintenance of a state of good health, and therefore in which he may lose weight with the effect of improving rather than of deteriorating in health; but such cases would be readily distinguished from those in which a gradual loss of weight was the first symptom of incipient disease, and my experience would lead me to say that the number of cases in which a prisoner loses

* I think it is possible that part, if not the whole, of this physical inferiority of the Scottish prisoners may be owing to the fact that in Scotland the punishment of transportation is less resorted to than in England, and is not generally awarded till a later period in a criminal's career, and when, consequently, the drunken and profligate life generally led by criminals is likely to have more impaired the constitution. Mr. Milner has been kind enough to undertake to ascertain, as far as practicable, how far the difference in the condition of the two classes of prisoners can be traced to this cause, but he has not yet been able to make the investigation.—March 5th, 1851.

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weight with advantage to his health is infinitely small compared with the number of cases in which the loss of weight is associated with a lowering of the general tone of the system, which, if not checked, would result in the development of any disease to which the prisoner had a predisposition."

The number of punishments last year was less than at the rate of one per annum per prisoner. The most severe punishment was solitary confinement in the dark with bread and water for three days. In no instance had it been found necessary to apply to a magistrate to administer a greater punishment than is within the authority of the governor.

The Rev. Mr. Alderson, chaplain of the West Riding department, regretted that motives to moral restraint and general good conduct were not offered to the prisoners under his charge, similar to those presented to the transports in the other part of the prison; and the governor on this subject stated as follows:—

"The conduct of the transports is decidedly better, as a general rule, than that of the best conducted class of West Riding prisoners, namely, those sentenced to long periods of imprisonment. This I attribute to the motives to good conduct held out to the transports, while no such motives are presented to ordinary prisoners. The transport knows that the length of the period of separate confinement, and afterwards of confinement in association, and subsequently of restraint and surveillance, in the colony to which he may be sent, are dependent to a considerable extent on himself; in a word, that it rests with himself, and depends on whether he is industrious or idle, orderly or disorderly, obedient or refractory, what shall be the amount of his punishment; while the ordinary prisoner knows, that whether he conducts himself well or ill, he cannot, under ordinary circumstances, diminish or add to his punishment by a single day's imprisonment."

The chaplain of the transport department said:—

"I have received very favourable accounts of the conduct of the prisoners on their passage to Australia, but there has not yet been time enough to obtain information of their subsequent conduct. Of the prisoners, however, who received pardons before transportation, and were consequently liberated in this country (about twelve I think in number), I have ascertained that six, or about one half, are living honestly and respectably, and I have had unsatisfactory information of only one."

Some prisoners made complaints of different kinds, but only one complaint proved, on examination, to have any foundation, and this complaint had no reference to the prison. In the case referred to, a prisoner stated that as he had been convicted of felony, he had been deprived of his money, and should have nothing to carry him home with; the prisoner's friends living in London.

The registers were in a proper state, and brought up to the present time.

The net cost per prisoner in the year ending Michaelmas, 1850,

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was between 13*l.* and 14*l.*, which is more than 8*l.* below the general average in English prisons.

The general result of the inspection was very creditable to Mr. Shepherd the governor, and to the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The wrought iron bars, which are before some of the cells in the new building, to be strengthened by a cross-bar; and wrought iron bars to be put before a considerable portion of the other cell windows in this part of the building.

2. The cells in the old building, which are now warmed, to be otherwise prepared (which can be done at a small expense) for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners; and, if they should be required, the cells in the basement floor of the new building (about 100 in number) to be also completed and fitted up for the separate confinement of prisoners.

3. As a general rule, every prisoner to go into separate confinement for a short period at least on his admission, and immediately before his discharge.

4. The gas-works to be gradually removed, as the different parts wear out and require replacing, to another part of the grounds; so that the fumes from them may not, as at present, be carried by the prevailing winds into part of the prison.

5. Another and more suitable part of the building to be appropriated as a bakehouse.

6. When there is a convenient opportunity, the airing yard belonging to the hospital to be enlarged; which can be done, at very little expense, by the labour of prisoners.

Owing mainly to the untiring exertions of a benevolent lady at Wakefield, and to liberal contributions from many of the magistrates and other inhabitants of the West Riding, a house of refuge for discharged female prisoners has now for some time been open at Wakefield. Its scope certainly has been small, the ordinary number of inmates not being more than seven or eight, but on such as have been received within its walls the system of management appears to have had a very beneficial effect. Of 16 persons who have passed through the institution, seven, or nearly one half, are known to be now living honestly and respectably; and it is sufficient to witness the industry, neatness, and modest deportment of those now in the refuge, and the expression of their countenances, free alike from moroseness and hypocrisy, to be satisfied that great moral improvement is going forward.

After witnessing the excellent training for domestic service which the inmates are undergoing, I was not surprised, though much pleased, at learning that there are more applications to the refuge for servants than can be supplied.

One good characteristic of this refuge is the prevailing air of cheerfulness. Sometimes it appears as if it were deemed necessary to make such institutions as dull and melancholy as possible;

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a course, a common effect of which is to scare away those whom it is desired to gain over to the cause of virtue. This frequent mistake, however, of presenting virtue in an unnatural and repulsive garb has here been wholly avoided. There is plenty of active work, and this is combined with cheerfulness, with which indeed useful labour ought always to be associated.

To free the institution, however, from objections of all kinds, and to render it a source of unmixed satisfaction, it would be necessary, in my opinion, to render it self supporting, and to open its doors to all who are ready to submit to its rules; so that it may never be said that a premium is offered to crime. How far it would be possible, in the present instance, to approximate to this state of things, I cannot say; but I was glad to find that the lady to whom the institution is so much indebted was alive to the importance of keeping this object steadily in view.

The following are portions of the reports of the surgeon and chaplain of the transport department to the Visiting Justices, for the year ending December 31, 1850.

Mr. Milner, the surgeon, states:—

"The alteration of the exercise mentioned in my last Report has been continued during the year; and the men now run and walk alternately. This change has been found to answer very well. Very few of the prisoners are either unable or unwilling to run; and numbers of them have expressed to me their conviction of the greater benefit they have derived from the active exercise they get here, than from the slower exercise they had in the prisons from which they have been brought.

"Another year's experience confirms me in the opinion expressed in former Reports, viz., that a good supply of work is essentially necessary to enable men to undergo imprisonment in separation, without risk of injury to their health. . . . .

"The chief disease causing death has been tubercular consumption. I am of opinion that the amount of this disease is increased by the dryness of the air in the cells, which operates injuriously, both by its direct irritating action on the mucous membrane of the lungs, and also by drying the various matters in the cells, rendering them more easily reducible to powder, and thus loading the air with dust.

"The proneness to tubercular disease among prisoners is doubtless in a great measure owing to their previous habits; for many of them have seriously injured their constitution by drinking, dissipation, and exposure to hardships; and as a predisposition to this class of diseases is so marked, it evidently becomes of the highest importance to avoid, as far as may be possible, all exciting causes likely to rouse it into action."

The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, the chaplain, states:—

"Of the great majority of the whole number who have been under my spiritual care during the past year, I am also able to speak very favourably. As regards prison conduct, out of the 461 men removed, 377 were not punished; while, on the other hand, marked attention and decent behaviour in chapel, diligence in the private use of religious and secular means of improvement, deep consciousness of their unworthi-

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ness of any favour, gratitude for the many advantages which they enjoyed, openness in their intercourse with the Assistant Chaplain and myself, patience under their punishment, and an honest determination by the Grace of God to amend their lives—according to His Holy word—afforded grounds to hope that a very large number had been benefited by the means used for their reformation. This opinion is fully supported by the schoolmaster's report, which will be found in Appendix No. 1.

"Another year has tested the propriety of removing the Chapel stalls, and I am thankful to be able to state that the results have been most satisfactory. It not unfrequently occurs that a month passes without a single report of misconduct in Chapel; while, on the other hand, the deep attention and reverential deportment of nearly the whole of the men at public worship, have on several occasions drawn from visitors expressions of the highest commendation.

"Much valuable information was received during the past year with reference to men who had passed through a period of probation in this prison.

"One hundred convicts sailed for Australia, with tickets of leave, in Feb. 1849, and reached Sydney in July, 1849.

"Although much aversion to convict labourers had excited in the Colony, when those men arrived, the excellent characters which their faithful Surgeon-Superintendent, Colin Arrott Browning, Esq., R.N., was able to give, secured for those men a welcome, and induced the Colonists to employ them in preference to emigrants, who had arrived simultaneously with the convicts.

"The following extract of a letter received by Dr. Browning, from the office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts in New South Wales, relates to the conduct of those men six months after their arrival in the Colony:—

'I have pleasure in stating to you, that the convicts brought by the Hashemy still continue to maintain a character for honesty and good conduct, unequalled by any prisoners who have arrived here. Their masters speak in high terms of the standard of their morals; they appear to be impressed not so much by a fear of punishment, as by the dictates of a mind strongly cleansed and sifted by the reformatory process they have gone through.

(Signed) 'A. G. Dumas.'

"I have also received most satisfactory accounts of convicts sent abroad with tickets of leave in other ships."

WAKEFIELD.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 10th, 1850.]

The cell mentioned in my last report as being damp has been rendered dry; and preparations have been made for warming the upper cells.

The number of prisoners last year was 464, namely, 389 males and 75 females. At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

The cells were not neat, and part of the bedding was not clean.

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LEEDS.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[The Inspection began May 11th, 1850.]

The only alteration of any importance in the building since my report last November has been in the cell windows, many of which have been made to open; which I consider an improvement.

There has been no change in the discipline, but a new chaplain has recently been appointed.

Besides those cells which have not wrought iron bars to the windows, there are still two places in which there is a danger of escape.

The building seemed to be in good repair, but the drains were not in proper order, in consequence of an oversight in their construction, by which no provision had been made for flushing them. Some of the prisoners, however, were employed in remedying this defect.

Owing in part to the bad construction of the drains, and in part to the slight way in which the plumbing work was done, the water-closets in the cells have been a source of much annoyance and expense, and have required frequent repairs and alterations.

The average number of prisoners last year (exclusive of transports received under contract with Government) was 191; which is about the same as in the previous year. At the time of my visit, there were 189 borough prisoners, and 77 transports.

The rules still acted upon are those which are in force in the prison at Wakefield. These rules do not appear to have been submitted to the consideration of the Secretary of State with reference to the prison at Leeds, and indeed a new body of rules is now in preparation.

There is at present no important exception to the observance of the rules.

The work department is in as satisfactory a state as the circumstances of the prison will perhaps readily admit, though the amount of earnings remains very small absolutely, whatever it may be in comparison with the generality of English prisons.

The clear value per head of work done for sale, in the year ending Michaelmas 1850, was 2*l.* 13*s.*; and the estimated value of work done for the prison 2*l.* 15*s.*, making a total of 5*l.* 8*s.*, which is much above the general average in English prisons.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I commence my daily duties at eight in the morning, by reading prayers in the chapel. I then see in private any prisoners who may be leaving the prison that day, or who may have arrived since the previous morning; and I visit any who may be under punishment in solitary confinement. I then generally visit in their different cells the prisoners in some one of the divisions of the prison, containing 34 cells. This occupies me till about noon, when I leave for a time, and return at 2. At this hour I generally go into the school-rooms, and superintend the proceedings there. About twice a-week also in the afternoon I take a

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class for religious instruction; and when I have not had sufficient time to complete the visits to prisoners in their cells in the morning, I give part of the afternoon to that duty. By the rotation which I follow, I am enabled to see every prisoner in private once in about nine days, besides more frequent visits in particular cases. I am organizing a class also for psalmody in the evening. On an average, I pass nearly six hours per day in active duty in the prison. The schoolmasters give about five hours each day to the business of instruction, and are chiefly employed in teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic."

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners; but some of the books were not in a proper state.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The dietary appears to be sufficient, and as mentioned in the last report, in some cases more than sufficient. I found the food to be of good quality.

The prisoners had generally a healthy appearance, though there was not that freedom from glandular swellings which I remarked at my last visit. Nevertheless the number of such affections was small, and might readily be explained, as in the report on Wakefield prison, by the circumstance of the two inspections being made at different seasons of the year. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in good health. The following is the entry of my last monthly inspection:—

"*Thursday*, May 2, 1850.—Made the monthly inspection; found all the prisoners (both of the borough and convicts) looking well; no one confined to bed, and the complaints made are of a commonplace character; those of glandular swellings are in general better. The weather is fine, the cells well ventilated, clean, and comfortable, the provisions of good quality, and every necessary attention appears to be paid by the officers to those under charge.

"There are no prisoners who are off work from illness, but there are two or three who are not able to do more than light work. The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's inspection last November has been very good. There has been no prevailing disease, and very few serious cases of illness of any kind. There is nothing in the prison tending to cause illness. The prisoners generally improve in health, especially those who remain a long time."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The number of punishments last year was at the rate of less than one per annum per prisoner.

Only one prisoner made any complaint, and his complaint proved to be unfounded.

The following is a copy of a useful notice hanging in each prisoner's cell:—

"The following duties must be performed every morning:—

1. Fold up the bed.
2. Clean the cupboard.
3. Wash the closet.

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4. Put everything in order.
5. Have your cell clean.
6. Be clean and neat at 6 o'clock every morning."

The following are extracts from the governor's journal:—

"1849. *December* 4.—Visited the Juveniles' Ward, and ordered that the prisoners there should be supplied with task work. Also read to them an article in Chambers's Journal, respecting the Reformatory at Red Hill Farm near London; some of the boys expressed a wish to be sent there.

"1850. *January* 9.—I am sorry to say that in consequence of the bad state of the road [owing to a doubt as to who is bound to maintain it], I cannot get even oakum to tease for the employment of the prisoners, so that many of those confined for short periods are idle.

"1850. *January* 17.—Many of the prisoners have requested permission to work later at night in their cells, which of course I have granted.

"1850. *February* 16.—S. H. R., a boy committed for three calendar months, under the Juvenile Offenders Act, for stealing a pair of shoes, who states that his parents are dead, and that he lives with his grandmother, an old woman receiving money from the parish, when asked if he would like to go to the Industrial School, instantly refused, saying he did not like such places. His grandmother states that she is unable to keep him.

"W. O. aged 9, also refused to go to the Industrial School, though requested to do so by his father, himself a convict in this gaol. This boy has been twice in custody before under the Juvenile Offenders Act, and has been whipped besides. These are only examples of the depravity of the generality of boys committed, and confirming the testimony of 30 boys who, on being questioned, without exception acknowledged that their imprisonment did not proceed from want, as they had all honest means of gaining a livelihood, if inclined to follow it."

The net average cost per prisoner in the year ending Michaelmas 1850, was about 19*l.*, which is about 2*l.* less than the general average in English prisons.

The entries in the visiting justices' minute book showed the same vigilant superintendence on their part as heretofore.

The following statement was made by G. P., aged 27, a prisoner convicted of housebreaking, and sentenced to 15 years' transportation. The governor said that he believed the statement to be true:—

"I am a married man and have two children. I was never in custody for any offence before committing the crime for which I am now suffering. At that time I had been out of employment, and saw no means of gaining an honest livelihood. I had previously had a good deal of work and could have saved money. The reason I had not done so was that my wife spent my wages in liquor as fast as I could earn them. She would bring any one to the house to chat and drink with her. I used regularly to pay 8*s.* or 9*s.* per week for drink, and sometimes as high as a pound. I bore this a long time, and tried every way to put a stop to it, till I became reckless and thought I should be more comfortable

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in a prison. I did not think I should be transported, but I wanted my wife to feel my loss, and thought that would put an end to her extravagance. Had I had an industrious sensible wife, I should never have been in my present situation. Many gentlemen in the neighbourhood where I lived can testify (as many of them have done before) that I have always been a steady, hardworking man. I know it was very wrong to commit the crime under any circumstances, and I own that my sentence was just. I now wish to be sent abroad, where by good conduct and industry I may retrieve my character, and may have my wife and children, still dear to me, sent to the colony. I believe my punishment has had the desired effect on my wife, as she has expressed great penitence since my committal to prison. I would gladly pay any reasonable amount in my power towards the expense of their conveyance to the place of my destination."

The general result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Paige, the governor, to Mrs. Curtis, the matron, and to the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Windows with shutters to be put in the dark cells; so that when these cells are not required for punishment (which they seldom are) they may be used as ordinary cells.

2. These cells, and the other cells on the basement floor (altogether 12 in number), to be fitted up with a view to their being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

3. The school-rooms to be furnished with desks.

4. Measures to be taken for having the road leading to the prison, which remains in the same bad state in which it has been since the prison was built, put into a proper state. Among other evils arising from the present condition of this road, is a danger of an escape of prisoners, from the van in which they are conveyed being upset.

LEEDS.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 14th, 1850.]

There did not appear to have been any alteration since my last report, dated November, 1848. The number of prisoners last year was 2784, about one-sixth of whom were females. At the time of my visit, however, there were only two prisoners.

The place was tolerably clean, but not so neat as it should have been.

NORTHALLERTON.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The inspection commenced May 15th, 1850.]

The new wing mentioned in my last report has been completed, and at my present visit I examined the cells with a view to their being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, and brought into use. The new wing contains 120 cells, constructed

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in the ordinary way, like those in Pentonville prison, for separate confinement.

In accordance with some of my recommendations the drainage and ventilation of the prison have been much improved: the prisoners are required to get up early in winter as well as summer: some of the females' cells have been prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners; and the rain water, which formerly ran to waste, has been collected.

A new hospital has been constructed, and other alterations in the old part of the prison were making.

The average number of prisoners last year was 131, which is exactly the same as the average in the previous year. At the time of my visit there were 117 prisoners.

Owing to the alterations which were going on in the building, and to the office of matron being at present vacant, several of the rules were in abeyance.

Again I found many prisoners unoccupied; but I hope when the new building is brought into use, all will be employed. To this end the governor has received authority from the visiting justices to visit the prison at Wakefield, in order to see the different kinds of work carried on there. The chaplain stated as follows:—

"There has not been any change in my routine of duty since Mr. Hill's last inspection. In accordance, however, with his suggestion, I have introduced psalmody and the practice of responding into the service, and the change has proved quite successful. The prisoners now evidently have pleasure in assembling for public worship. I consider the prisoner named W. M. to be quite sane, and that his misconduct is the result of mischief, or of a design to weary the magistrates into recommending his liberation. I believe him to be a bad man, and that if he were liberated, he would probably return to a life of crime. The prison serves to a considerable extent as a place of refuge for destitute people."

The governor stated that a prisoner had lately been discharged who had had both his feet amputated in the prison. He said that this man had arrived at the prison in a miserable condition, and that he believed that the magistrate who had committed him had done so from motives of charity. He said that the man had been exposed to such severe cold by lying in the open air several nights, that mortification of the limbs had commenced, and that he believed that if he had remained out of prison a single day longer, he would have lost his life; as it was, life had only been saved by the speedy amputation of both the man's feet.

No schoolmaster has yet been appointed.

The prison was clean, as were the persons of the prisoners; but some of the clothing was out of repair, and among the female prisoners especially, there was a want of neatness.

The bedding was sufficient.

The Amended Dietary is about to be introduced.

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I found the food to be of good quality. Its present daily cost is rather less than three pence per head.

The prisoners appeared to be tolerably well in health. The surgeon stated as follows :—

"The prisoners are at present in very good health, better than usual. There are, however, eight prisoners who are not well enough to work: only two of the cases, however, are serious, and in both these cases the prisoners were ill on admission. The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last visit has been tolerably good. There has not been any case of Asiatic cholera, although cholera was very bad in the prison at the previous visitation in 1832; and even diarrhœa has not appeared as an epidemic since Mr. Hill's last visit. I attribute much of the improvement in health to the removal of the privies which communicated with the wells, and rendered the water unwholesome."

The surgeon is very infirm, and his duties are chiefly performed by deputy.

There appeared to have been much misconduct during the last year, especially among the female prisoners. The bad conduct was chiefly attributed by the governor to the crowded state of the prison.

Notwithstanding there was much misconduct, the number of punishments was small; whence it may be inferred that many offences escaped detection.

Few prisoners made any complaint, and none of the complaints were found on examination to have any foundation.

There were two children in the prison, who had been committed with their mothers, but who were too old to have been properly sent with them, one being four years old, and the other six.

I found the registers and accounts in a proper state.

The system of accounts appears to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food and most of the other stores are supplied by public contract, but not the coals.

The average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was nearly 25*l.*, which is about 3*l.* above the general average in England, and 9*l.* above the average in Scotland.

The officers of this prison appear to be efficient, but there is great room for improvement in the state of the discipline. Much allowance must be made for the hitherto crowded state of the prison, and I hope that as means have now been provided for remedying this evil, I shall be enabled in my next report to speak of a great improvement.

PONTEFRACT.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 17th, 1850.]

There did not appear to have been any alteration in this lock-up house since it was last reported on by an Inspector of Prisons;

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and the description which Captain Williams gave of the dark, cold, and damp state of many of the cells, still applies. It is true that persons are confined in them only at the time of the General Sessions, which are held here once a year; but in their present state they are wholly unfit for use, however short the period of detention, and it would be difficult so to alter them as to put them into a satisfactory state.

I was glad to learn that it is in contemplation to remove the sessions from Pontefract to Wakefield; which for several reasons appears very desirable. I recommended, however, that if this proposal should not be adopted, the small room adjoining the two large rooms in the upper part of the building should be used as a room for female prisoners; that the two large rooms referred to should be appropriated to male prisoners (for whom they would afford sufficient accommodation); that provision should be made for warming them, which could be done at little expense; and that the lower cells should be entirely abandoned.

The place was clean, but not very neat.

As the sessions were not holding, it was of course empty.

DONCASTER.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected May 17th, 1850.]

This prison is now seldom used except as a lock-up house; for in terms of a contract with the magistrates of the West Riding, convicted prisoners and prisoners committed for trial are sent to the prison at Wakefield. Since the establishment of county courts also debtors are no longer sent here.

There did not appear to have been any alteration in the building since it was last reported on by an Inspector of Prisons. The building is quite sufficient for its present purposes.

At the time of my visit there were two prisoners, both waiting for examination. Neither of them made any complaint.

The place was clean. The keeper has a respectable appearance, and seems to be properly qualified for his duties. His wife has charge of the female prisoners.

There is apparently but little crime at Doncaster.

SHEFFIELD.—DEBTORS' PRISON FOR THE LIBERTY OF HALLAMSHIRE.

[Inspected May 18th, 1850.]

This is a private prison, under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Norfolk. Since my last Report, dated November, 1847, the drainage has been improved, but there has not been any other change of importance.

As mentioned in my last Report, this prison, since the establishment of the county courts, has been but little used, and it is

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desirable that it should be wholly discontinued, and the prisoners sent either to Halifax or York.

There is still no female officer.

The average number of prisoners last year was only two. On the day of the inspection there were three prisoners, two males and one female.

The only two rooms in the prison now in use were tolerably clean, but they are ill ventilated.

It having been several years since there was a female prisoner, until the commitment of the present female, and the rooms formerly appropriated to these prisoners not being therefore in a proper state for use, the keeper had considerately and humanely given this prisoner (a widow) a parlour and bed-room in his own house.

Smoking is allowed.

One of the prisoners who had been in confinement several months, complained of the allowance of food being restricted to a pound and a half of bread daily. Whatever may be thought of the quantity, the want of other elements of nutrition than those contained in bread must be serious, when continued for a considerable period. I recommended therefore that a pint of skimmed milk be added to the allowance of bread.

I recommended also that smoking be abolished, and that the ventilation of the bedrooms be improved.

These recommendations were adopted.

An officer of this prison, who is also a bailiff of the county court at Sheffield, stated that about a fortnight before he had been employed in conveying a county court prisoner to York for a debt of 3*l.* who was able to get full work, and who with the help of two boys earned 14*s.* per day, but who the week before had worked only two days. The officer said that the man applied to his master to advance him a sum of money to enable him to pay the debt, but that his master had very properly refused.

It is difficult to imagine on what ground so idle, improvident, and worthless a fellow should be treated differently in prison from an ordinary delinquent, and should be allowed to continue in prison the same habits of idleness which had prevented his paying his just debts when out of prison.

SHEFFIELD.—POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected May 18th, 1850.]

There has not been any material alteration since my last Report, dated November, 1847.

The cells, which are below ground, dark, and ill ventilated, are very ill adapted for places of confinement not only on the score of health, but for the yet more important reason of the corruption

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which must necessarily go forward under such circumstances, however short the period of confinement.

In one of these dark and ill-ventilated cells I found five prisoners, including men and boys. One of the men, a notorious drunkard, appeared to be still under the effects of a recent debauch. The cell, as might be expected, was very offensive.

Owing to the quarter sessions having been held the day before, when there was an unusual number of prisoners, the place was not so neat probably as under ordinary circumstances. It wanted whitewashing also.

There were eight prisoners.

The number of prisoners last year was 3088, and in the preceding year 3006.

It would be impossible by any amount of alteration to make this lock-up house suitable for its purposes. The only effectual remedy would be to build an entirely new one, on the land at the back of the town hall; and this I recommended to be done.

As an immediate measure, I advised that the cells should be limewashed every month.

I was glad to learn from the efficient superintendent of police, that there has for several years been a gradual decrease of crime at Sheffield; and that at the Quarter Sessions just held, there had been a very light calendar, the whole number of cases for a large district of the Riding, including Sheffield, having been only 15. Unhappily, however, there appear to be symptoms of a revival of the offences which have so much disgraced part of the working classes of Sheffield—offences arising from strikes. A warrant is now out for the apprehension of 20 men who have been coercing other workmen who wished to perform their contract to work for their employers at certain wages.

BRADFORD.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 20th, 1850.]

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report upon it, dated November, 1847; but owing to the borough prisoners having been withdrawn from it and confined in the borough lock-up house, there are now generally very few inmates; indeed it is often empty.

At the time of my visit the place was certainly crowded, there being not fewer than 37 prisoners, but this was owing to the General Sessions then holding; all these prisoners having been brought from Wakefield.

The prisoners were divided into parties, and each party was in a room without any superintendent; so that much contamination must have been going on. Indeed the rooms were so dark that at the best only very imperfect order could have been preserved.

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It is very desirable, in my opinion, that the practice of removing large numbers of prisoners from place to place for trial should be abandoned.

The place was tolerably clean, considering the number of prisoners, but the air in the cells was very impure for want of better ventilation; and I pointed out how the ventilation might be improved.

BRADFORD.—BOROUGH POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected May 20th, 1850.]

Since my last Report, dated November, 1847, the cell floors have been raised, the ventilation has been improved, and the cells have been furnished with water-closets.

The cells appear to be now always dry.

Rugs and mattresses have now been supplied.

The place was clean.

All the borough prisoners are now confined here, instead of most of them being taken to the county lock-up house as formerly. If there were more room this arrangement would be very judicious, as it prevents the necessity of taking the prisoners backwards and forwards through the streets; but two cells (and there are only two) are quite insufficient for the number of prisoners. The keeper stated, indeed, that on one occasion there had been about 20 prisoners in these two cells.

I addressed a letter to the mayor, recommending the erection of a new range of cells, on some of the vacant ground behind the police office.

RIPON.—PRISON FOR THE LIBERTY OF RIPON.

[Inspected May 23rd, 1850.]

In compliance with some of the recommendations in my last Report, dated April, 1849, the following alterations have been made:—

1. Some complete dresses for prisoners of both sexes have been procured, but not of a sufficient variety in size, so that the rule on the subject of clothing is not yet in full operation when there are young prisoners.
2. Every prisoner has now a weekly supply of clean linen and stockings.
3. The bread is of a coarser and cheaper quality than that formerly given.
4. Gas has been introduced into the passages and some of the rooms, but not into the cells.
5. A register of punishments is kept.

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The following recommendations have not been acted upon :—

1. Net-making and other kinds of useful employment to be introduced.

2. The prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine.

The foregoing recommendations, although not carried into effect, were adopted by the magistrates.

3. Every prisoner to be required to do a daily task, equal to ten hours' fair labour, and to lose part of his food when he does not do the stipulated quantity.

4. The upper cells to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners, according to the provisions of the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 4.

5. In order to render the prison more secure, an airing gallery to be constructed as explained on the spot.

The drainage has been greatly improved, and new privies have been constructed.

There had not been any other alteration of importance either in the building or management.

The building appeared to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 5, which is about the same as in the previous year. At the time of my visit, however, there was only one prisoner, and she was a stranger. The governor said that he believed that at that time there was not a single person belonging to the Liberty of Ripon (containing 27 townships) who was in prison either at York or elsewhere, either as a criminal or debtor.

The Chaplain stated as follows :—

"I have continued as heretofore to visit the prison, to perform Divine service and to converse with the prisoners, three times every week. The conduct of the prisoners when at chapel, or otherwise under my charge, has been generally very good. Indeed I have never any trouble with them."

The chaplain also teaches some of the prisoners reading and writing.

The prison was very clean.

The surgeon stated as follows :—

"The general health of the prisoners, since Mr. Hill's last inspection, has been exceedingly good, in common with that of the district generally. There has been no epidemic in the prison, and no serious case of illness of any kind. The place is always very clean and well ventilated."

The food was good, and appears to be sufficient in quantity. Its cost is about 3½*d.* per day.

The general conduct of the prisoners seems to have been good, but there were two or three bad exceptions, as shown by the following extracts from the misconduct-book :—

"G. W. alias C. J. (an Irishman), age 34, threatened to strike down the governor and all who came near him. It required the

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assistance of four men to secure him in irons. Three prisoners, viz. G. T., J. A., and R. C., rushed forward to secure him.—Put in irons, and kept on bread and water 3 days."

"Same day, W. W., age 24, committed along with W.—Made use of threatening language, and conspiring to break out of prison along with W. and others.—Same punishment."

If the airing gallery which I recommended had been constructed, these prisoners would probably have seen that any attempt to escape would be fruitless, and would not have made it. Fortunately, three of the prisoners, as shown by the extracts, assisted in securing the most determined of the prisoners. The governor said, indeed, that they acted as well as three officers could have done.

The only prisoner in confinement made no complaint.

It is desirable that this prison should be discontinued, except as a lock-up house, and the prisoners sent to Wakefield.

RIPON.—DEBTORS' PRISON FOR THE LIBERTY OF RIPON.

[Inspected May 23rd, 1850.]

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated April 1849), some more bars have been put before the windows, and an inspection-slide has been placed in the door of the passage leading to the debtors' rooms.

There has not been any other alteration.

The place was clean.

There has not been any prisoner since the last inspection; and, as mentioned in my last Report, it is desirable that this prison should be wholly discontinued, as being ill-constructed and unnecessary.

RIPON.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 23rd, 1850.]

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated June, 1849), the allowance of food is now a pound and a half of of bread and a pint and a half of oatmeal gruel, coffee, or warm milk, given in three equal meals; no prisoner is at liberty to have any food, whether at the cost of the Liberty or not, till he has washed himself thoroughly; a night-stool on a proper construction has been provided for each cell; and a record is kept of all persons confined in the lock-up house.

Notwithstanding these improvements, which, as will be remarked, are all of a minor kind, the place is but little fitted to its purposes, and could not be rendered a proper place of confinement. If the other two prisons, however, at Ripon should be discontinued as regular prisons, there will be no difficulty in obtaining a good lock-up house without the cost of building.

The place was clean.

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Last year there were 74 prisoners, but at the time of the inspection the place was empty.

BEVERLEY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected May 28th, 1850.]

The ventilation of the cells for refractory prisoners, the defective state of which was noticed in my last Report (dated November, 1849), has been remedied; more of the cells have been prepared (by the prisoners) for separate confinement; a provision has lately been made for giving the females instruction in reading and writing; a supply has been obtained of new bibles and prayer books: the new dietary recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted; and a stock account for clothing, &c., has been opened.

There did not appear to be any other alteration, either in the building or discipline.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 110, which is 16 more than the average in the previous year.

The chief increase has been in the vagrants. In the first of the two years there were 508 vagrants, and in the second (ending March 31, 1850) 682.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Some of the cells have been used to a great extent for separate confinement, though they have not yet been certified as fit for such use.

2. The chaplain now sees many of the prisoners periodically in private, but not all of them, and he does not yet give the prisoners religious instruction in classes; the stipulated time of his attendance (an hour and a half daily, which, however, he generally somewhat exceeds) not being sufficient to admit of this.

Many of the prisoners still pass far too much time in bed.

The clear value per head, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1850, of the work done for sale was nearly 2*l.*, and the estimated value of the work done for the prison about 1*l.* 10*s.* per head.

The chaplain being unwell, I did not see him.

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The potatoes were not good, owing probably to the season of the year.

The surgeon concurred with me in considering the bread to be of too fine a quality.

The daily average cost of the food for the year ending Michaelmas, 1850, was about 3½*d.* per head.

The prisoners had generally a tolerably healthy appearance; and the surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general state of health in the prison, at present, is good. There

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are only two prisoners who are sufficiently unwell to be off work, but both these cases are serious. One is that of an old man who was in good health on his admission, but who has now chronic diarrhœa, and the other is that of a young woman who is consumptive, and who was so on her admission. The prisoners have generally had good health since Mr. Hill's last inspection. Small pox, indeed, appeared, but by vaccinating many of the prisoners, I prevented its spreading, and there consequently were only two cases."

There is still gross misconduct sometimes among the untried prisoners, owing to the want of better rules respecting them; but the general behaviour was reported to have been good. The number of punishments last year was only 207.

A few prisoners made complaints, but the complaints were found. on examination to have very little foundation.

The registers and accounts were in a proper state.

The net average cost per prisoner in the year ending Michaelmas, 1850 (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs), was rather less than 20*l.*, which is about 2*l.* less than the general average in English prisons.

The general result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Alfred Shepherd the governor, to Mrs. Walker the matron, and to some of the other officers.

There are about four acres of land belonging to the prison, and contiguous to it, which might be turned to excellent account by setting some of the prisoners to cultivate them. On this subject the governor stated as follows:—

"I should have no fear of any prisoners escaping, or attempting to escape, if I were allowed to employ such as I might select for the purpose on the land belonging to the prison and adjoining it, even without a wall round it. I find indeed from the statement of one of my officers who has been here many years that formerly some of the prisoners were in fact employed in one of these fields, and that none of them attempted to escape.

"The prisoners might grow on part of this land all the potatoes and other vegetables that they consume, and the remainder might be made very productive and profitable by them as a market garden."

I recommended that a contract be entered into with the West Riding, so as to allow of some prisoners being removed to Wakefield when the prison here is crowded, and to allow also of an interchange of prisoners of different occupations when the convenience of both prisous would be thereby promoted.

BEVERLEY.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected May 28th, 1850.]

There has not been any alteration since my report in November last.

The place was clean.

There was no prisoner.

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I would suggest that a good purpose to which this prison might be applied would be to use it as a females' prison, in connexion with the county prison. The room which is now turned to no account here would afford accommodation for all the female prisoners at the county prison, and thus add considerably to the space for male prisoners there, and withdraw the females from close proximity to the male prisoners; both of which changes would be important advantages.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

LOUTH.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY.

[Inspected May 29th, 1850.]

Owing to the absence of the governor, who had gone to Leeds to take some prisoners sentenced to transportation, the inspection was not a full one.

There appeared to be no material change since my last Report (dated June 1849), and the evils of bad association, waste of labour, and partial idleness there described continue as heretofore; but owing happily to causes affecting the country generally, the number of prisoners is much less than it was this time last year; so that the sleeping cells and other parts of the prison were not crowded to the same extent as at my last visit.

Much additional accommodation and other advantages might be obtained by transferring the female prisoners to the prison at Spilsby: and this measure I recommended at my last visit, but it has not been adopted.

While there is a deficiency of sleeping cells here (even with the present number of prisoners), at Spilsby there are 25 empty cells.

There were 50 prisoners, whereas on the corresponding day of last year there were 96.

More than half the prisoners committed since last autumn were vagrants.

The prison was very clean, and most of the prisoners had both a clean and healthy appearance.

LOUTH.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 29th, 1850.]

I mentioned in my last Report (dated June, 1849) that it was in contemplation to build a new police office and lock-up house, which are much needed, but I am sorry to say that nothing has yet been done towards carrying this project into effect. I called the attention of the town council to the subject, and was informed

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in reply, that they had a convenient site, and were disposed to provide a suitable lock-up house at the earliest opportunity, but that they were at present unable to do so for want of means.

There has not been any change in the present cells.

The dietary now consists of half a pound of bread with some coffee three times a day.

The place was clean, but one of the cells was close, and I suggested a simple means of improving the ventilation.

The number of prisoners last year was 97, which is much less than the number in either of the two preceding years, though it is greater than in either of the three years before those.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

SPILSBY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR PART OF LINDSEY.

[Inspected May 30, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated June, 1849), shoemaking and tailor's work have been introduced: no prisoner is now required to ascend more than 10,000 feet in any one day on the treadwheel; some suitable books for teaching reading have been procured; a record is kept of the weight, on admission and liberation, of all prisoners, except those committed for very short periods; the untried prisoners are allowed to wear the prison clothing; and a more durable kind of clothing has been introduced. But the following recommendations have not been carried into effect:—

1. The building originally intended for an hospital, to be used as a females' prison, so as to liberate for male prisoners that part of the main building now occupied by females; and to make the separation of the two sexes more complete.

2. Such of the cells as can be used for separate confinement, to be fitted up accordingly, with a view to their being certified.

3. The governor to visit the prisons at Wakefield and Leeds, and if possible some of the Scottish prisons also, with a view to the introduction of useful kinds of labour, including mat-making basket-making, and knitting.

4. The poor-law auditor for the district, or some other properly qualified person, to be engaged to audit the accounts periodically.

The new dietary recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 46, which is nearly the same as in the previous year.

At the time of my visit there were 38 prisoners, which is 10 less than on the corresponding day of last year.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules is that no work, except mere cleaning, is usually provided for convicted male

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prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, or for unconvicted male prisoners.

There being no supply of artificial light, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"The routine of my duty continues the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. The prisoners make as much progress in religious and secular knowledge as can be expected under all circumstances. The general conduct of the prisoners when at chapel, or otherwise under my charge, has been very good. I am sorry to observe that the present system of discipline here does not deter people from the commission of crime. Several have said that they would rather come here than go to the union workhouse. I fear also that the system is but little calculated to improve the characters of the prisoners. At present the novices in crime must be initiated into greater crime."

A more efficient schoolmaster is required. The person in office, against whom there were other causes of complaint than the want of greater efficiency, stated his intention of resigning, which relieved me of the painful duty of recommending his removal.

At my last visit, I was obliged to recommend the appointment of a new schoolmaster, and the person then in office was dismissed. I was informed that several persons since that time had been taken on trial for the combined office of schoolmaster and warder, but that none had proved to be properly qualified.

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The food was of good quality.

The governor stated that he found a considerable saving in having the meat cooked in the way recommended by Liebig; that is, by putting it in boiling water for about a quarter of an hour only, and then completing the process by placing it in water of a lower temperature. He said that not only was there a considerable saving, but that the taste of the meat was improved. The following statement on the subject appeared in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, for November 1847, page 293:—

"To boil beef without losing the nutritious and savoury elements, Liebig gives the following directions:—The water is in the first place to be put into a brisk boiling state; into this boiling water the meat should be plunged, and allowed to lie for a few minutes. It is then taken out, and cold water is to be poured into the boiler till the heat be reduced far below boiling, or to about 160 degrees; the meat is then put in again, and kept in the water at this temperature for two or three hours: everything is in this way effected that can render the flesh pleasant and wholesome as food. The contact with the boiling water at the outset coagulates the albumen of the flesh all round the surface of the meat, and closes up its pores with a solid wall, that none of the internal juices can pass through, and the meat is preserved in all its integrity, while undergoing the action of the heat."

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The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in very good health. There is not one that is unwell. The health of the prisoners has on the whole been very good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There has not been any epidemic in the prison. The prisoners are not more liable to scrofula or consumption, or to any other disease, than persons in the same class of life out of prison; nevertheless, those who stay such a period as twelve months in the prison lose tone and fall off somewhat."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been very good; but, as remarked in my last Report, owing to many of the prisoners being associated and from under constant observation, many offences probably escape notice.

Three of the prisoners complained of the conduct of the schoolmaster, and on investigation their complaints were found to be just.

A prisoner who was employed in some work outside the prison, made his escape a few months ago, but he was retaken the same day.

Except that one of them was in arrears, the registers and account-books were in a proper state.

The net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 23*l.*, which is 1*l.* above the general average in England and 7*l.* above the average in Scotland.

At a small expense all the cells might be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners for short periods, and many for indefinite periods; and thus the vicious practice of indiscriminate intercourse might (with the ordinary number of prisoners) be prevented. And this I recommended should be done.

BOSTON.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected May 31, 1850.]

I was glad to find that nearly all the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated June, 1849) had been carried into effect. The power of the treadwheel has been turned to a useful purpose, and its ventilation improved; the prisoners are required to bathe at stated times; milk has been introduced into the dietary; the female prisoners have instruction in reading and writing; untried prisoners are allowed to wear the prison clothing; and other minor changes have been made.

The recommendation, however, to discontinue the prison for females, and to send all such prisoners to Spalding, has not been adopted.

The new dietary recommended by the Secretary of State has been brought into use, except that milk porridge is given for breakfast, instead of oatmeal gruel.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 27, which is two more than the average in the previous year.

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At the time of the inspection there were 20 prisoners, viz., 17 males and 3 females.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules is that little work of any kind is found for prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.

Artificial light not being supplied, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"The only changes in my routine of duty since Mr. Hill's last inspection, is that I now make it a rule to see every prisoner in private on his admission and discharge, and that a record is made of each prisoner's character and previous imprisonments. The prisoners are very willing to receive both religious and secular instruction, and in the latter some of them make considerable progress, but the period of detention is generally too short to admit of much improvement in religious knowledge, especially considering the very ignorant state in which most of the prisoners are found to be on their arrival. The conduct of the prisoners when at chapel or at their private conversations with me is respectful and good. I think that the present system of discipline in this prison has no deterring effect on idle people (who would, I believe, rather come here than go to the union workhouse), but that respectable people would dread being sent here. Owing to the contamination arising from the want of the means of separating the prisoners, I think that few can leave this prison improved in character."

I examined some of the prisoners in elementary instruction, and found their progress to have been tolerably satisfactory, especially in writing.

The prison was clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The clothing and bedding are now quite sufficient.

Except the potatoes, the use of which it is desirable should be discontinued at this season of the year, the food was of very good quality.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance, though it is found that they generally lose in weight. The surgeon said:—

"Most of the prisoners are at present in very good health, and no one is more than slightly unwell. Their general health has been tolerably good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. At the time of the cholera, which was very bad in this neighbourhood, especially in the workhouse, no case appeared in the prison. There has not been any prevailing disease of any other kind since the last inspection. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but owing to the association of the prisoners without constant supervision, many offences probably escape detection. Where, as in this prison, such offences as gambling, fighting, and stealing are sometimes committed, it may be safely assumed that many lesser offences pass unnoticed.

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Only one prisoner made any complaint, and his complaint proved to be groundless.

The registers and accounts were in a proper state.

The provisions and other stores are supplied by public contract; the same parties being generally taken as contract to supply the workhouse.

The nét average cost per prisoner last year was 29*l.*, which is 7*l.* above the general average in England. This greater cost is chiefly owing, apparently, to the small number of prisoners, the expense of officers not diminishing proportionately with the number of prisoners.

Although this prison is very ill adapted to its present purposes, it might, I think, serve tolerably well as a prison for female prisoners; and at any rate the experiment could be readily tried. I am quite convinced of the expediency of either thus appropriating it or of reducing it to a mere lock-up house, or of discontinuing it altogether.

I addressed the following letter to the Visiting Justice on the expediency of appropriating this prison to the use of female prisoners:—

"GENTLEMEN, "*Stamford, 4th June*, 1850.

"Since leaving Boston it has occurred to me, that although the prison there is very ill adapted to its present purposes, it might serve tolerably well as a prison for female prisoners, both for Boston and Spalding, and thus effect a great improvement in the discipline at both places; for while the prison at Boston is quite unsuited for the number of prisoners often confined in it (the greater portion of whom are males), and very unfit for the reception of prisoners of different sexes, there is at the prison at Spalding plenty of room for more male prisoners, but nearly the same difficulty of preventing communication between male and female prisoners (unless the female prisoners be congregated in one bed-room at night) as at Boston.

"The number of female prisoners both at Boston and Spalding being small, there would be ample accommodation at Boston for the females at both prisons.

"If it were found inconvenient for some of the male prisoners to wash the clothes at Spalding (as is done at Durham and some other places), the clothes might be sent by railway to Boston, in the same way as they are sent from Norwich castle to the females' prison at Wymondham.

"In the few cases in which it might be necessary to remand a male prisoner for a longer period than he could be detained at the lock-up house at Boston, he might be sent to the prison at Spalding, and brought back again for re-examination.

"If the recommendation for using the prison at Boston for females alone be adopted, I would suggest, for the sake of good discipline and economy, that it be placed, like the prison at Wymondham, exclusively under female management."*

* This prison has now been discontinued—January, 1851.

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BOSTON.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 31, 1850.]

In accordance with one of the recommendations in my last Report (dated June, 1849) proper water-closets have been substituted for the night-vessels formerly in use, and which were often very offensive; but the recommendation, that the allowance of food should be restricted to a pound and a half of bread daily, and that no prisoner should be permitted to have any food till he had washed himself thoroughly, do not appear to have been acted upon.

The place, which was empty, was clean and neat.

In the course of the last year there were 277 prisoners, viz. 255 males and 22 females. The number is, within one, the same as in the previous year.

SPALDING.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF HOLLAND.

[Inspected May 31, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations in my last Report (dated June, 1850) useful work (sack-making) has been introduced to some extent; the ventilation of the washhouse has been improved; a more desirable kind of dress has been introduced; no convicted prisoner is permitted to wear any article belonging to himself; untried prisoners are allowed the use of the prison dress; the officers wear a uniform; and some other minor changes have been made. But the following recommendations have not been acted upon:—

1. In order to put an end to the present practice of prisoners congregating in day-rooms without supervision, and to introduce to some extent the principle of individual separation, the night-cells to be warmed by means of stoves placed in the lower passages, with openings in the floors of the passages for the warm air to rise through, (beginning as an experiment with one set of passages,) so that the prisoners may have their meals in their cells, instead of assembling in the day-rooms. The day-rooms to be prepared, by being supplied with bells, and with earthenware night-vessels, (such as are in use at the city prison at Lincoln,) &c., for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners; and when so certified, to be used, as far as practicable, as separate cells.

2. Such articles of clothing as cannot be made in the prison, to be procured from some other prison in the county.

3. Every prisoner to bathe, not only on admission, but subsequently once at least in each month.

In my last Report I stated that a schoolmaster was then about to be appointed. This has now been done, but not till within the last six weeks.

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The building seemed to be in good repair, but the boundary wall in one place approaches so near the inner railing as to be rather insecure.

The average number of prisoners last year was 39, which is four more than the average of the previous year. The greatest number at any one time during the year was 50, while the number of cells and day-rooms is 65.

On the day of the inspection there were 37 prisoners.

The chief exceptions that I found to the observance of the rules were, first, that though there is an improvement in this respect, useful labour is not yet found for all the prisoners, and, secondly, that the surgeon has not hitherto been in the habit of making a minute monthly inspection of the prisoners.

Artificial light not being yet supplied, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

It appears that there was an error in my last Report, in stating that the misdemeanants passed the greater part of their time in idleness. On this point the governor, at my present visit, stated as follows:—

"At Mr. Hill's last visit there was only one convicted prisoner who had not been sentenced to hard labour. He was not at work, but this was quite an exception to the usual practice; such prisoners being generally fully occupied, during the working hours, in cleaning the yards and other work of the kind."

In my last Report I remarked on the circumstance of three female prisoners sleeping in the same room, although some of the females' cells were unoccupied; but at my present visit I learnt what I was then not aware of, that the object of this was to prevent communication between male and female prisoners, which can be carried on when females are confined in the main part of the prison. On this subject, the governor stated as follows:—

"When there are females in that part of the main prison which is appropriated to females, I frequently detect communication going on, by notes and otherwise, between the male and female prisoners, and often hear obscene conversation between them. In the separate building used for female prisoners there is only one bed-room, so that we are compelled either to let the females be together at night, or to be in cells from which they can frequently communicate with the male prisoners."

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"The routine of my duties remains as heretofore. The prisoners make very satisfactory progress in secular knowledge since a schoolmaster has been appointed, and, considering the short time that most of them stay, satisfactory progress also in religious instruction. Many of them seem to entertain very different views of their condition as sinners, before they leave, from what they held on their admission; and in some instances I have found by subsequent inquiries, that their conduct after their liberation has evinced the sincerity of their repentance. The

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conduct of the prisoners when at chapel, or otherwise under my care, has been most exemplary. I am of opinion that the system of discipline as at present existing in this prison has a considerable deterring effect; though I believe that some parties prefer coming here to going to the workhouse, on account of the difference in the diet. I think also that the system is calculated to a considerable extent, when applied for a sufficient time, to improve the characters of the prisoners; though I think the effect would be much greater if the separate system could be introduced."

The schoolmaster, who has been lately appointed, appears to be very well qualified for his duties. At present he gives the whole of his time to the instruction of the prisoners, and the progress made, considering the short time that he has been in office, was very creditable—in some cases, indeed, surprising.

The prisoners are in school two hours each day, but one of the hours has been obtained by rising half an hour earlier in the morning, and continuing to work half an hour later in the evening.

The governor said that since the school was opened the conduct of the prisoners had much improved, and that the number of punishments had diminished.

There is still no regular provision for teaching the female prisoners to read and write, but the governor's daughter has been kind enough to give them occasional instruction of this kind.

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

Many of the prisoners complained of the insufficiency of the food, and of the irregular speed of the treadwheel, by which they were often compelled to labour excessively. I investigated the matter, and came to the conclusion that the miller had not been sufficiently careful in regulating the speed of the wheel, so as to prevent its going too fast occasionally; but as respects the quantity of food, the amount is greater than what is generally allowed, and I think that, with proper care to see that the men on the wheel are not overworked, it is enough. I quite however concurred with the surgeon, in advising that an additional allowance of bread should be substituted for the potatoes at this season of the year, as the potatoes at present contain but little nutriment.

The cost of the food last year was about 4½*d.* per head, and considering that the allowance of food to prisoners sentenced to long terms of hard labour is greater than what is generally given, this cost is not at all excessive.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance; the surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in good health. There are only two prisoners who are not well enough to work, and one of these is a drunken man lately admitted, and who is evidently labouring under the effects of recent excess in drinking. The other man, J. S., has been in prison five months, but he admits that when out of prison he has been addicted to excess in drinking. He says that he generally drank a gallon of ale a

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day. Neither of these cases of illness is serious. With the exception of many cases of diarrhœa, which arose, in my opinion, from indigestion, the general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last inspection has been good. I think the prisoners have sometimes too great a bulk of food, and I am of opinion that it would be an improvement to reduce the quantity of potatoes at all seasons of the year to one half, and to substitute bread for them (in the proportion of one ounce of bread for four ounces of potatoes); and at this season of the year, when it is very difficult to procure good potatoes, to discontinue potatoes altogether, and to give bread in place of them. With this modification I should consider the dietary unobjectionable. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Prisoners confined for long periods generally fall off somewhat in health and strength, especially if at work on the treadwheel. They generally lose in weight. The loss of weight however is not generally great. Of 17 prisoners who have complained to-day to the Inspector of Prisons about their food and labour, only three have lost considerably in weight (four having gained in weight). Of the three referred to, one is the case of J. S. already mentioned; another, J. W., is subject to constipation, but I do not think his general health is worse than when he came to the prison; and the third, F. L., has had good health ever since he came. He is a man of dissipated habits."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but it is probable that some offences at present escape observation.

The following is taken from the Governor's Journal:—

"*November 5th*, 1849.—This morning at the breakfast hour W. L. was reported for having on the 4th instant stolen part of the allowance of bread belonging to W. H., who occupied the same day-room as L. I duly investigated the charge, and found the complaint a just one: ordered L. into solitary confinement for half an hour.

"At the dinner hour L. was reported by several prisoners, who stated that he had been very abusive during the morning, in an under tone that the warder could not hear, and endeavoured to push J. S. from off the wheel. I ordered him to his night-cell for one hour; he refused to obey the order; I then directed that he should be put into the dark cell for the remainder of the day: this occurred at half-past one o'clock.

"At a quarter-past six o'clock in the evening, when locking up the prisoners for the night, I heard the warder Wilson call for assistance; I hastened to him from the floor above, and found that he had cut W. down, who had hanged himself, and was quite dead. I went immediately for the surgeon, who opened a vein, and said that life had been extinct some hours.

"On the 7th the coroner's inquest assembled at the Gaol, over the body of W. L., who committed suicide on the 5th instant; and returned a verdict of *felo-de-se*. This evening, at a quarter past nine o'clock, I attended the remains to the grave-yard, and saw them deposited in the earth.

"Another attempt at suicide during the year, which was nearly successful, was caused by a prisoner hearing that his wife had not been faithful to him during his imprisonment."

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The registers and account-books were in a proper state.

All the chief articles of consumption, except coals, are now supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per head last year was rather less than 25*l.*, which is 3*l.* above the general average in England; but the difference is fully explained, partly by the small number of prisoners (the cost of officers not being proportionately small), and partly by a larger outlay for clothing this year, in order to obtain a sufficient stock and to carry the rules respecting clothing into full effect.

Owing to an error in calculation, the average cost in the year ending Michaelmas, 1848, as entered in my last Report, was overstated by 1*l.* per head.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. A portion of the prison to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners, in the same way as part of the prison at Beverley has lately been prepared; and if the experiment is successful, the arrangement to be extended.

2. When artificial light is introduced, the prisoners to be required to rise all the year round not later than at six, and to be required to perform a full day's labour, in winter as well as in summer.

3. As already recommended, such articles of clothing as cannot be made in the prison to be procured from other prisons in the county.

4. A meter to be attached to the treadwheel, in order to show at all times what is its rate of motion.

5. As recommended by the surgeon, bread to be substituted for potatoes at this season of the year, at the rate of a quarter of a pound of bread for a pound of potatoes, and in winter bread to be substituted for half the allowance of potatoes, at the same rate.

6. Arrangements to be made with the Justices generally in this part of the county for sending all female prisoners to the prison at Boston, and all male prisoners to this prison.

SPALDING.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 1, 1850.]

It was stated that there had not been any alteration since the place was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons.

There is only one room. It opens to the street, and there is no provision for warming it. The place, therefore, is quite unfit for its purposes, and it is very desirable that a proper lock-up house should be provided.

The place was in neat order.

There was no prisoner.

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STAMFORD.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected June 3, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations and suggestions in my Report dated last July, the ventilation of the cells and of the infirmary has been improved; the surgeon now sees all the prisoners twice a week, and makes a minute inspection once a month; the keeper gives instruction in reading and writing to those who need it, the prisoners bathe regularly, and prison clothing is provided for female prisoners as well as for males. But the following recommendations, though ordered to be carried into effect, have not really been so.

1. The cells which are at present used only as night-cells to be prepared and fitted up with a view to their being certified for the separate confinement of prisoners.

2. The prisoners to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to go to bed before nine.

3. As far as practicable, such kinds of work to be obtained as can be carried on in the cells, and the prisoners to be put on task-work.

4. A character-book to be kept.

Such an alteration has been made in the matron's rooms as gives her the means, to some extent, of superintending the female prisoners from them; and a gaslight has been provided for lighting the yards and exterior of the prison at night.

The allowance of food to prisoners in the 5th class has been increased by 4 oz. of bread daily.

The building appeared to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 8, which is double the average in the previous year. The increase, I was sorry to learn, had been chiefly among prisoners committed for felony.

On the day of my visit there were 12 prisoners, namely, 11 males and one female; and the number had for some time been about that; so that I fear that the average in the current year will be greater even than last year.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules is that useful employment, with the necessary materials and instruction, is not found for all, or indeed for many of the prisoners.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"My routine of duties remains precisely the same as at Mr. Hill's last inspection. To all outward appearances the prisoners make satisfactory progress in religious and secular knowledge, but in some cases I have been disappointed with their subsequent conduct. When at chapel, or otherwise under my charge, the conduct of the prisoners has been very good. I have had no complaint whatever to make, except in occasional cases of tramps, who appear to desire to be sent to prison. The present system of discipline here appears to me to have a considerable deterring effect, and I think that most of those (though they have been few in

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number) who have remained a considerable time, say from six to twelve months, have been improved in character."

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

The food was of good quality.

Most of the prisoners had a healthy appearance; and the surgeon stated as follows:—

"All the prisoners are in good health, except two. One of these cases is serious, but the prisoner was very ill on admission, and is better than he was then. The general health of the prisoners has been good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There has not been any epidemic since that time. Cholera did not appear either in the prison or neighbourhood. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class out of prison. I do not know anything in the prison tending to cause illness. During the last year most of the prisoners have improved in health during their imprisonment."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but owing to their being associated, and not under constant supervision, many offences probably pass unobserved. The following extracts from the keeper's journal show that there is occasionally gross misconduct, such as seldom or never occurs in a well-constructed and well-regulated prison:—

"*April* 2, 1850.—W. J., two days' solitary confinement for making use of very bad language to the prisoners, and when in confinement his behaviour and language very bad, and using violent threats towards the governor and turnkey.

"*May* 4.—On examining C.'s trousers on being discharged, I found two notes, written in blood by the prisoner B., to send out by C. to a common prostitute in the town.

"*May* 6.—W. C., two days' close confinement for a violent assault and striking W. J. the other convict.

"T. B., 9 hours' close confinement, for encouraging C. to commit the assault on J.

"I reported the prisoner's refractory behaviour to the Visiting Magistrates immediately."

Debtors are no longer committed to this prison.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers and accounts were in a proper state.

The cost of the prison last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 274*l.*, which, divided by the average number of prisoners, gives about 34*l.* per head; this, though a large sum, is but little more than half the cost per head in the previous year, owing to the average number of prisoners being twice as great as in that year.

The best arrangement, in my opinion, as regards both efficiency of prison discipline and economy, if the present state of the law did not interpose obstacles, would be to close this prison and send the prisoners to Peterborough. Though even without sending the

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prisoners into another county, better discipline might be obtained, and a very considerable saving effected by contracting to send the prisoners to Spalding.

Last year (though the number of prisoners was greater than usual) there were only 56 commitments altogether, and the cost of the conveyance of that number of prisoners to Spalding, including a proper allowance to the officers accompanying them, would probably have been less than 40*l.* As the present staff of officers at Spalding is quite sufficient for such a number of prisoners as would be sent from Stamford, in addition to the ordinary number of prisoners there, and as there is room for the Stamford prisoners, the expense to the county of receiving them would be but little besides their food and clothing, say 10*l.* per annum each, which, multiplied by the average number of prisoners, would be less than 60*l.* a year.

Thus the whole real expense of conveying the prisoners to and from Spalding, and of keeping them there, would probably not exceed 100*l.* a year, leaving a saving of more than 150*l.* a year (exclusive of the cost of repairs and alterations) to be divided between the borough and county: and this concurrently with obtaining for the use of the borough of Stamford a better prison than the existing one.

STAMFORD.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 4, 1850.]

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my last Report on this lock-up house (dated July, 1849), the daily allowance of food now consists of a pound and a half of bread, given in three equal meals, and no prisoner is permitted to have any food till he has washed himself thoroughly.

There has not been any other alteration.

The place was clean and neat.

The number of prisoners last year was 175, which is 33 less than in the previous year.

At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

GRANTHAM.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected June 6, 1850.]

I was glad to find that most of the recommendations and suggestions that I made at my last visit (and contained in my Report dated July, 1849), had been carried into effect. In accordance with these the convicted prisoners are now supplied with a more complete prison dress (though the dress is not yet quite complete), and the untried are also allowed to wear it; as far as practicable the prisoners make and mend their own clothing, and they now whitewash and paint the prison, instead of this

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work being done by paid workmen: nevertheless, though the supply of work has been much increased, it is still insufficient and irregular; and, as heretofore, much of the labour (that of the tread-wheel) runs to waste: lastly, a provision has been made for teaching the prisoners to read and write.

The recommendation for adopting a regular dietary, instead of giving an allowance of money to be expended in food, has not yet been acted upon; but directions were given at my present visit for adopting the dietary lately recommended by the Secretary of State.

There did not appear to have been any other change of importance. The state of the prison, therefore, though much improved, is still far from good, and in the present building it would be difficult to render it good.

I am clearly of opinion, as expressed in my last Report, that as soon as a suitable arrangement can be made, it is desirable that the prisoners, when convicted, or fully committed for trial, should be sent to a larger prison, and that this prison should be reduced to a lock-up house.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners appeared to be about the same as last year, that is, about 4 or 5. At the time of my visit there were 6 prisoners.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules is that the surgeon does not see every prisoner twice a week.

In accordance with the very objectionable practice noticed in my last Report, the medical attendant who was in office at my last visit went out at the expiration of the last mayoralty, and a new medical attendant was appointed.

No medical record has hitherto been kept at the prison.

Artificial light not being provided, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain of the prison stated as follows:—

"My routine of duties is just the same as heretofore. I perform Divine Service every Sunday morning, and on Wednesday I visit the prison to converse with the prisoners."

The teacher who has been appointed attends twice a week, for about an hour each time. He teaches the prisoners reading and writing.

I found the prison clean, but some parts of it were not sufficiently neat.

Considering that most of the prisoners had been lately employed in dirty work, they were moderately clean in their persons, though not so clean as is desirable.

Some of the Bibles and other books were not in a proper state.

The bedding appeared to be sufficient, but as regards the clothing there was an inadequate supply of stockings and of some other minor articles.

I tasted the food, and found it to be of good quality.

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The prisoners, as a body, had a tolerably healthy appearance, and the surgeon stated as follows :—

"Except one man, the prisoners are at present in good health, and this man's case is not very serious, though he is sufficiently unwell to be off work. The general health of the prisoners, since my appointment last November, has been good. There has not been any death or prevailing disease among them. All the complaints have been of a trifling character."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but, as stated in my last Report, much misconduct could at present pass unobserved.

There was not a single case of punishment last year.

Some prisoners complained of the want of more food, and of having their hair cut too short, and part of their whiskers shaved off. As respects the food, it was difficult, owing to the want of a regular dietary, to determine whether the complaint was well founded; but the other complaints I considered to be just.

The registers were in a tolerably good state.

The entries in the Visiting Justices minute-book were creditable to the keeper and the other officers.

I made the following recommendations :—

1. A larger supply of stockings to be procured; caps and braces to be added to the prison dress; and no convicted prisoner to be allowed to wear any article belonging to himself.

2. Instead of each prisoner cooking by turns, and all being required to wash their own stockings, a single prisoner to act as cook, and the same or another prisoner to do all the washing.

3. The hair and whiskers of the prisoners not to be cut shorter than they are generally worn by people out of prison.

4. The surgeon to be supplied with a book (to be kept at the prison, and open to the inspection of the magistrates) in which to record his visits, all cases of sickness, and any thing which he may observe (such as a want of cleanliness or ventilation) that is likely to injure the health of the prisoners.

5. The prisoners to be allowed slates and pencils, in order to improve themselves in writing between the visits of the schoolmaster.

GRANTHAM.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 6, 1850.]

There has not been any alteration in this lock-up house since my Report on it last July,

The place was tolerably clean, and there was no prisoner.

The whole number of prisoners last year was 110, viz., 99 males and 11 females.

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SPITTLEGATE.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 6th, 1850.]

The keeper stated that there had not been any alteration since the place was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons.

The place was clean, but the cells that were occupied were not neat.

There were four prisoners, none of whom made any complaint.

The whole number of prisoners last year was 140, viz., 122 males and 18 females.

Although there are but three cells, there were at one time as many as 16 prisoners.

The ventilation of the cells depends on a draught to be created by warm air in an extracting shaft: but, as is, I believe, frequently the case when this plan is adopted, the fire in summer, when ventilation is most required, is neglected, and the air in the cells becomes consequently very impure, as I found it to be in one of them on this occasion. In the other cell that was occupied the prisoners had broken a pane of glass, at the considerate suggestion, I found, of the keeper; so that in this cell there was a better supply of fresh air.

The simple mode of ventilating by an open window is, in my opinion, generally the best, as well as the cheapest; and I would suggest that one pane at least should be made to open in each of the windows in this lock-up house.

The wrought-iron bars before the cell-windows are too far apart for security.

With the exceptions mentioned, this lock-up house is tolerably well adapted to its purposes.

The keeper appeared to be properly qualified for his duties. His wife, who also seemed well qualified, takes charge of the female prisoners.

FALKINGHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected June 7, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated July, 1849) the ventilation of the treadmill and dark cells has been improved, but the chief recommendations have not been acted upon. These were as follows:—

1. The prison to be discontinued for female prisoners.
2. Net-making and other kinds of useful work to be introduced, so that all prisoners may have employment.
3. Provision to be made for giving the prisoners instruction in reading and writing.
4. The convicted prisoners to be supplied with a complete prison dress and not to be permitted to wear any article of their

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own; and the unconvicted prisoners to be allowed to wear the prison dress.

5. The poor-law auditor or some other well-qualified person to be appointed to see that the accounts are kept in a good form, and to examine them periodically.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 49, which is 5 more than in the previous year, and 9 more than the average in the last five years.

The governor stated that the increase had been chiefly in the number of poachers.

On the day of the inspection there were 61 prisoners, viz. 57 males and 4 females.

For these 57 male prisoners there were only 36 separate sleeping-cells; so that many had to sleep in the same room. Fortunately the infirmary was not wanted for sick prisoners, so that a considerable party could be put there.

The evil of association not based on good conduct and improved disposition (and it is not so based here) is bad enough if it be during the day only, but becomes, of course, much worse if it continue through the night.

For the female prisoners, whose average number is only five, there are nine rooms and cells; which might of course be added to the accommodation for male prisoners, if the females were sent to some other prison in the county; and the whole number of commitments of female prisoners being small (less than 30 per annum), the cost of their conveyance to another prison would, in my opinion, be small compared with the advantage to be obtained by the change.

The rules in force are dated 1824. The chief exception to their observance (including the rules in the Acts of Parliament) is that there is no provision for teaching the prisoners to read and write.

Artificial light not being provided, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The work department remains in a very unsatisfactory state; the great majority of the prisoners being either idle or employed in turning a treadwheel, the power of which is wasted.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"The routine of my duties remains just the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. The general conduct of the prisoners when at chapel, or otherwise under my care, has been good. I think the system of discipline here is calculated to deter people from the commission of crime, and also, as a general rule, to improve the characters of the prisoners; though I think that by providing employment for the untried prisoners, and more instruction for all, the improving effect of the discipline would be much increased. I am of opinion that, however necessary a very long term of imprisonment here may be in certain cases, its effect on

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the character of the prisoner is bad; and that the best result is obtained in the cases of prisoners committed for moderately short periods."

The prison was quite clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The bedding is sufficient, but the supply of clothing is still insufficient; most even of the convicted prisoners are compelled to wear their own shoes and other articles. Some leather, however, has been purchased, so that when a shoemaker is committed some shoes will be made.

The dietary is that recommended by Sir James Graham, with an addition of six ounces of bread to the fifth rate. I found the food of good quality. Its daily cost last year was about 4½*d.* per head, which is rather above the general cost in other prisons.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in good health. There is only one who is unable to work, and he is better than he was on admission; his case is not at all serious. The general health of the prisoners has been very good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There has not been any epidemic in the prison. The prisoners are not more liable to scrofula or consumption, or to any other disease, than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Prisoners who remain long in the prison, and who are put on the treadwheel, lose in bulk, but I doubt whether their muscular power is diminished. Such a prisoner is, in my opinion, better able, on leaving prison, to work for his living than one who has done no work."

The ventilation of the infirmary is defective.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but, as stated in my last Report, it is probable, owing to the want of constant supervision, that many offences escape observation. I observed that one of the punishments in the last year (the party being an untried prisoner) was for "gaming with dice," and another for stealing bread.

The usual punishment is confinement in the dark cell with bread and water; but there was one case last year of corporal punishment.

The back of a young man who had been flogged by sentence of the Court exhibited a painful sight. The Surgeon having asked my opinion respecting the degree of severity to which such flogging should be carried, I stated that in my opinion it ought never to be such as to leave any permanent mark.

Only one prisoner made any complaint respecting his treatment, and his complaint proved to be groundless.

The registers were in a proper state.

The net average cost per prisoner last year was about 19*l.*, which is 3*l.* below the general average in England.

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SLEAFORD.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 7, 1850.]

This lock-up house was built about five years ago. It stands at the outskirts of the town, in a tolerably good situation; though I think it would be more convenient if it had been built nearer the middle of the town.

There are four cells, of about the same size as those at Pentonville, and lighted, warmed, and ventilated in a similar manner.

From what was stated, however, it appeared that the plan of ventilation did not act well; and this, I think, is generally the case in small prisons, for want, sometimes, of a separate fire in the ventilating shaft, when, as in summer, the fire for heating is not kindled; and sometimes for want of that attention to the apparatus which it is almost vain to expect in a very small prison.

The cells form part of a police station, containing rooms for the superintendant and his wife, who act as keepers of the lock-up house.

The cells appeared to be quite dry, and to be tolerably secure, though it would be well to join the iron bars before the cell-windows by a cross-bar.

The bedding is sufficient.

The superintendant's wife (the superintendant himself being away on duty) said that the prisoners had the same kind of food as themselves.

The place was clean and neat.

There is a provision for the prisoners to wash themselves, and they are properly required to do so.

During the last year there were 48 prisoners, namely, 39 males and 9 females; but at the time of my visit the place was empty.

Upon the whole this lock-up house appears to be well adapted for its purposes.

LINCOLN.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected June 8, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated June, 1849) an opening has been made through the roof, connected with the corridors; a fire is constantly kept in the extracting shaft; a chimney has been put to the cess-pool to carry away the foul air; shoemaking and other kinds of useful labour have been introduced (though not as yet to the extent recommended); the convicted prisoners are not allowed to wear any article of their own; the untried are permitted to wear the prison dress; and a record is made of the weight of the prisoners on admission and liberation.

The magistrates have had another door also made direct into the open air from the females' part of the prison; and have

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reduced the cesspool in size, so as to diminish the quantity of offensive matter which can remain in it.

By the measures taken with regard to ventilation, the air in the prison has been rendered much purer. Indeed even at the most trying time, (early in the morning, before the prisoners have left their night-cells), I found the air in a satisfactory state. Still the original error (noticed in my last Report,) in the choice of the site of the new part of the building (that containing the separate cells), which tends to make the lower part of the place damp, and to prevent a free circulation of air, must, I fear, always make the prison liable to the inroads of sickness, unless great care be taken.

It was not found practicable, in the present state of the law, (owing to the circumstance of Lincoln being a county of itself,) to enter into a contract with the city magistrates for sending the female prisoners to the city prison; and the recommendations that the matron should instruct the female prisoners, instead of the schoolmaster being employed for that purpose, and that the prisoners should wash all the clothes, instead of the clothes of the male prisoners being sent out to be done by hire, have not been acted upon.

The sickness which was in the prison at my last visit, and which is fully noticed in my last Report, gradually disappeared, though there have lately been some fresh cases of fever of a mild character. The separate system, however, which had been in operation a few days when the first fever broke out, and which was then suspended, has not yet been resumed; but I am of opinion that it may now be tried again with safety.

The building appeared to be in good repair.

All the prisoners had the appearance of being in tolerably good health.

The surgeon himself was ill, but the medical gentleman who was acting for him stated as follows:—

"Six of the prisoners are unwell, not having yet fully recovered from an attack of fever, but all except one are now nearly well, and his case is not at all serious. The fever was contracted in the prison; the last case having appeared about a fortnight ago. The fever is of a mild kind. I think it has been caused by the want of purer air in the rooms and cells; arising from the system of ventilation. In a few of the cells, however, the windows are made to open, and in these the ventilation is good."

The building appeared to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 24; but neither this number nor the average in the preceding year can be taken as an index of the ordinary number of prisoners, owing to a long period of sickness in the prison, during which most of the prisoners were sent elsewhere. At the time of the inspection there were 36 prisoners, viz., 19 criminals (17 males and 2 females), and 17 debtors, all males.

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Of the criminal prisoners 13 were transports waiting for removal.

Of the debtors two had been in four years, and one nearly 14 years; the latter, named H. Y. C., has grown old in the prison. All three are maintained at the cost of the county.

Respecting county-court debtors, the governor stated as follows:—

"I do not think that the County Court debtors here, as a general rule, much dislike to be committed to this prison, or have any great wish to be liberated. One man named J. S. has been here three times in the last 12 months, and the bailiff told me that this man said in open court, that he had no objection to go to prison, for that he was as well fed there as anywhere else."

The chief exception to the observance of the rules is, that at present there is no effectual classification of the debtors; all having access to the same yard throughout the day.

The prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The work is at present of much too light a kind. It consists chiefly of knitting.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"The routine of my duties remains the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report, except that, owing to the small number of prisoners, my daily attendance at present is not more than about two hours and a half. The prisoners are making satisfactory progress, both in religious and secular knowledge, and their conduct when at chapel, or otherwise under my charge, has been uniformly good. The most refractory men give way to kind but firm treatment."

The schoolmaster gives about four hours per day, (a large allowance of time in so small a prison,) to the instruction of the prisoners, and teaches them reading, writing, and arithmetic.

I examined those under his care, and found that they had made very satisfactory progress.

The prison and the persons of the prisoners were very clean.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

The dietary remains the same as heretofore. The food was of good quality. Owing, however, to the large amount of extra allowance by order of the surgeon, in consequence of the prevalence of fever last year its cost was high, being 6½*d.* per head per day, or about once and a half the general cost in other prisons.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but as the prisoners are associated without constant supervision, many offences may escape observation. The number of punishments last year was only nine.

All the male untried prisoners (five in number) were together, and unoccupied; three of them under charges of furious driving, one of arson, and one of murder. Such association must be very injurious.

No prisoner made any complaint.

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The registers were in a proper state.

There is at present no account showing the receipt and consumption of food, but I was informed that one was about to be opened.

Owing to the small average number of prisoners last year, in consequence of the long-continued existence of fever in the prison, the cost per head was again very high; but, by an account which had been prepared of the expense of the prison before the late alterations in the building, and when there was an ordinary number of prisoners, it appeared that, under usual circumstances, the expense of the prisoners is not much above that of prisons in general.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The separate system to be introduced again, beginning with one ward of the prison.

2. If the present plan of ventilation should again be found to work unsatisfactorily, the cell-windows to be made to open, and the cells to be ventilated by their means.

3. The prisoners to rise, all the year round, not later than at six, and not to go to bed before nine at night.

4. The prison to be kept nearly full at all times, by relieving other prisons in the county.

5, The cooking, clothes-washing, lime-washing, and painting to be done by prisoners, instead of by hired persons.

6. The matron, instead of the schoolmaster, to teacht he female prisoners.

7. Instead of all the debtors having access to the debtors' yard at the same time (which defeats any plan of classification), each of the three classes to have access to the yard during about a third part of the day, according to such arrangement as the governor may make with reference to the different seasons of the year and the general convenience of the prison; and during the other portion of the day the debtors to be confined to their day-rooms.

8. The allowance of fermented liquor to debtors to be reduced to a pint of malt liquor, or half a pint of wine.

LINCOLN.—CITY PRISON.

[Inspected June 21, 1850.]

I was sorry to find that very few of the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated June, 1849) had been carried into effect. The separate system is more acted upon, though not to the extent that is desirable; the male prisoners now bathe regularly, but not the females, the matron not having had instructions to that effect; and two or three other minor recommendations have been acted upon; but the following recommendations have not been carried out:—

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1. A teacher to be appointed to instruct the male prisoners in the evening, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The matron to teach the female prisoners.

2. A small prison library to be procured.

3. The treadwheel to be discontinued; but every convicted prisoner to be required to perform a daily task (equal to 10 hours' labour) of some other kind of work.

4. Sack-making and sack-mending to be introduced, and the governor to be instructed to use his utmost exertions to find useful and profitable kinds of work for all the prisoners; such as cannot be better employed being set to pick oakum.

5. The prisoners to rise not later than six o'clock, all the year round, and not to go to bed before nine at night.

6. Locks to be put on the cell-windows, so that when necessary these windows may be fastened to prevent prisoners from talking from cell to cell.

7. The present dietary being the same for all prisoners, and therefore too much probably for some and too little for others, the governor, subject to the control of the surgeon, to have power to increase or diminish it in particular cases, having regard to a difference in age, sex, kind of work, and industry.

8. The untried prisoners to be permitted to wear the prison dress.

9. A cell to be constructed for refractory prisoners.

10. No visits to be allowed to convicted prisoners unless the governor believes that in the particular case they will be productive of good. Visits to unconvicted prisoners to be restricted to one day in each week (except as regards their legal advisers), and the governor to have the power of refusing admission to any person whose character he may have reasonable ground to suspect is bad.

11. A misconduct-book to be kept, according to the form left with the governor.

12. A Visiting Justices' book to be kept.

13. The district poor-law auditor, or some other qualified person, to be appointed to see that all the accounts (including the work accounts) are kept on a good form, and to examine them periodically.

At the suggestion of the surgeon, the ventilation of the corridors has been improved by making small openings to the outer air.

The building seemed to be in good repair. As mentioned, however, in my last Report, it is not secure in all parts.

The average number of prisoners last year was 15, which is one less than in the previous year, but the same as the average of the last five years.

It is creditable to the town, that with a considerable increase of population, and with increased efficiency of police, there has not been any increase in the number of prisoners. The governor, who has been in office 13 years, states that when he first came to

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Lincoln, drinking and gambling in public-houses were common, even among tradesmen of good standing, thereby affording a very bad example to those of lower station; but that there is now comparatively little of this.

The same rules are in force as heretofore, but a new code of rules has been submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval.

The chief exception to the observance of the present rules is that no provision is made for teaching the prisoners reading and writing.

The prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The work department is still in a very unsatisfactory state.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"My routine of duties continues precisely the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. When at chapel, or otherwise under my charge, the prisoners have been very attentive; indeed their conduct in chapel has been exemplary. I am afraid the present system of discipline here can have but little effect, in deterring people from the commission of crime. Men committed for misconduct at the workhouse have often told me that they would rather be here than there; as they have less work and more food. As I have stated before, it is desirable, in my opinion, that the separate system should be introduced; that a provision should be made for teaching the prisoners to read and write; and that a suitable prison library should be procured."

The prison was clean throughout, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The bedding is sufficient, as, except in some minor articles, is the clothing also.

A press is wanted to contain the clothing belonging to the female prisoners.

The present dietary being the same for all, is in some cases, in the opinion of the surgeon, excessive. The dietary is, however, about to be changed.

I tasted the food, and found it of good quality. Its daily cost last year was about 4¼*d.* per head; which is about the general cost in other prisons.

The prisoners appeared to be in tolerably good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"Except some slight ailments, only one of which has arisen in the prison, the prisoners are at present in good health; and the general health of the prisoners has been good since Mr. Hill's last visit. There has not indeed been any serious case of illness, and there has been no epidemic. The prisoners, even those committed for long periods, generally improve in health during their imprisonment, though after any one has been here about six months, he generally requires the addition of some milk or sugar to his diet, to keep him in health."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but, as mentioned in my last Report, it is probable that many offences escape observation.

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It will be seen by my last Report that conduct of a very corrupting kind goes on among prisoners at the treadwheel.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers and accounts were in a proper state.

The average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 33*l.*; which is 11*l.* above the general average of the English prisons, and 17*l.* above the average in Scotland.

The great expense per head is chiefly caused by the small number of prisoners; thus, though on an average there are only two female prisoners, it is necessary to have a matron for them.

It is much to be regretted that instead of building two prisons at Lincoln, one for the county, and another for the city, legal power was not obtained for using one prison for both. Not only might a large sum of money have been saved in building, but the annual cost of the prisouers, to both county and city, would have been much less. A considerable saving, however, under the latter head, might still be made by obtaining authority, even under present circumstances, to form a junction. Probably the best use to which the city prison could now be applied, would be to employ it as a prison for females only.

KIRTON LINDSEY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected June 12, 1850.]

I was glad to find that more useful work is now done in the prison than was the case at my last visit, though it has not yet been carried nearly so far as I suggested; for notwithstanding some of the prisoners are employed in weaving, carding wool, breaking stones, knitting, and shoemaking, the greater portion of those sentenced to hard labour still work on the treadwheel (the power of which runs to waste), and the other prisoners, though sometimes employed, are generally idle.

The matron now instructs the female prisoners in writing; and a few other minor suggestions have been carried out; but the following recommendations have not been acted upon:—

1. An additional male warder to be engaged; and in selecting him, care to be taken to choose a man who understands some useful kind of employment that can be carried on by the prisoners.

2. The governor to be instructed to use his utmost efforts to have all the prisoners usefully and profitably occupied; and as soon as he has succeeded in doing so to a considerable extent, the treadwheel, the power of which is turned to no account, to be discontinued and removed, and the place which it occupies to be converted into a workshop.

3. The system of tasks to be introduced as far as practicable, and every prisoner under this system to be required in summer

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(and in winter also, if artificial light should be introduced) to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour; any prisoner who may not do the stated quantity of work being punished the following day by being put on a diet of bread and water.

4. No convicted prisoner to be required or permitted to wear any article whatever belonging to himself; and every untried prisoner to be allowed and encouraged to wear the prison dress, and to be required to do so if any part of his own clothing be unfit for use.

5. The governor and matron to have the power of increasing the allowance of bedding in cases where they may think it necessary.

6. The poor-law auditor of the district, or some other qualified person, to be engaged to see that the money accounts are kept on a good form, and to examine them periodically.

Though this latter recommendation has not been adopted, an account has been opened, showing by calculation the proper consumption of food.

Of the bad effects of treadwheel labour in this prison I spoke fully in my last Report.

The dietary lately recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted.

The building seemed to be in tolerably good repair, but, as mentioned in the last Report, the airing-yards are not very secure; one of the rooms also, which is used as a workshop, is very insecure.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending last Michaelmas was 59, which is five less than the average in the previous year, though four more than the average in the last ten years.

On the day of my visit there were 67 prisoners, viz. 63 males and 4 females.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules is, that, as already stated, only occasional employment is found for convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.

The prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"My routine of duties remains exactly the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. The prisoners generally make satisfactory progress in religious and secular knowledge. When at chapel, or otherwise under my care, the conduct of the prisoners has been very good. I think the present system of discipline here has a deterring effect on incipient offenders, but not on the confirmed criminal. I think also that in some cases it has a beneficial effect on their characters. Several cases have come to my knowledge during the last year of persons who were once in this prison for offences bespeaking habits of crime, but who are now living honestly and respectably."

The following are a few among many apparent cases of reformation in the chaplain's journal:—

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"J. E., age 28, committed 28th of October for felony, and at the following sessions sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. She was the daughter of a man of considerable substance, which, after his death, was spent in drunken extravagance. She was before convicted of felony in the county of ———. On her discharge she was sent to the union workhouse, being ineligible for a penitentiary. She afterwards went into service, and is now obtaining a respectable livelihood.

"C. S., age 25, committed for 12 months' imprisonment from Lincoln March Assizes for sheep-stealing. Since his discharge he is spoken highly of by the clergyman of his parish as an industrious labourer, and a regular, consistent character.

"W. H., companion of the above, and had a similar sentence. Has since his discharge been an industrious labourer, and is also spoken highly of by the clergyman of his parish as a regular attendant on Divine service.

"W. H., age 30, companion of the two preceding, and a similar sentence. On his discharge he left the neighbourhood of his former residence with his wife and family, and is now in a situation of considerable trust in a house rent-free, and a salary of 1*l.* 1*s.* a week.

"The prosecutor, on the discharge of these three prisoners, through my representation gave each of them a handsome bound Bible.

"G. M., age 24, sentenced at April sessions to 12 months' imprisonment for felony, is now obtaining an honest and respectable living by his business as a tailor.

"W. W., a butcher, age 29, tried July sessions, 1847, for felony, sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Expressed his thanks on discharge for the instruction he had received in the prison, and the religious knowledge he had obtained. Last heard of in a respectable situation.

"R. W., age 20, committed 18th of September on a charge of felony. Sentenced at the following Quarter Sessions to four months' imprisonment. On her discharge, through the kindness of the matron a situation was procured for her, in which she has done well.

"I. W., age 24, servant, committed 23rd of September on a charge of felony; sentenced the following Quarter Sessions to 12 calendar months' imprisonment. On his discharge he left the county; he then bought a Bible, a Prayer Book, and spelling-book, in order to improve himself. He has since written three times to the prison, giving an account of himself as doing well, and in a good situation.

"I. S., age 25, committed on the 8th of March, under sentence of 12 months, from Lincoln Assizes. Has been heard of from the constable of the parish as being quite a reformed character."

One of the warders acts as schoolmaster, and teaches the male prisoners to read and write. I examined all who had been any considerable time under his care, and found that on the whole they had made very satisfactory progress.

The prison was clean, as were the persons of the prisoners; but there was again a want of neatness in the rooms (though not to the same extent as at my last inspection), and the clothing of the prisoners was again in many cases out of repair, and slovenly. There was much excuse, however, for the officers in these and

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other matters, in consequence of their duties being too heavy for them, owing to the want of more officers.

Again too I found many of the books unfit for use.

The bedding is sufficient in summer, but it will be seen by my last Report that the governor and matron do not think it enough in winter.

The food was of good quality, Its daily cost per head last year was about 4½*d.*, which is about the ordinary cost in other prisons.

The prisoners appeared to be in tolerably good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"Except five the prisoners are at present in very good health; and neither of the cases of exception is serious. The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last visit has been better than usual, and on the whole tolerably good. There has not been any epidemic in the prison since that time, and only one death."

There was a misprint in my last Report, by which it was made to appear that the surgeon stated that the male prisoners became weaker after imprisonment of six weeks; it should have been six *months*.

The governor stated that there had been much misconduct among some of the prisoners, especially the untried, this spring; and he added, that the crowded state of the wards and the want of more officers tended to produce misconduct.

The chief offences, he said, were quarrelling and making noises, and in several cases attempting to do wilful injury. He said also that the female prisoners gave a great deal of annoyance by attempting to communicate with the male prisoners.

In the day-rooms for untried prisoners I found 13 (all the untried except one) together, without an officer, and most of them unemployed. There was, no doubt, great difference of character and conduct among them, and much mutual corruption.

Some of the punishments, I observed, were for fighting, and one for stealing.

Some prisoners complained that, although they were at work at breaking stones, they had not the allowance of food granted by the rules to prisoners at hard labour. It appeared that the governor had not been in the habit of considering any work as hard labour, technically, except the treadwheel; but on my informing him that breaking stones was regarded as such in other prisons, and on my expressing to him my opinion that it came fairly under that designation, he gave orders for these prisoners to have the full allowance of food.

Two of the prisoners also complained that their hair had been cut so short as to mark them on leaving prison. With reference to this the governor stated that he had some time ago received an order from the Visiting Magistrates to cut the hair short; but as the practice appears to me to be objectionable and to be scarcely

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authorized by the rules, I called the attention of the magistrates to the subject, in the hope that it will be discontinued.

A short time ago there was a man in this prison who, according to his statement, had been driven by the force of conscience to deliver himself into the hands of justice for a forgery committed two years before.

The chaplain's journal—

The registers were in a proper state.

The average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 19*l.* 10*s.*, which is 2*l.* 10*s.* below the general average in England; but in so far as this difference is produced by having an insufficient number of officers for the maintenance of good discipline, it does not reflect credit on the prison.

Much relief would be afforded by the withdrawal of the female prisoners, and these I recommended should be all sent to Lincoln.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

OAKHAM.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected June 4, 1850.]

In compliance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated August, 1849), the chaplain now sees every prisoner, periodically, in private; the prisoners wash their feet at least once a week, and go into the bath at stated times; the floor of the solitary cell has been boarded; and the account of the consumption of food is audited periodically. But the following recommendations have not been adopted:—

1. Such rooms in the prison as are suitable for the purpose, to be prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, with a view to their being so used when not required for a class of prisoners.

2. The selection of prisoners for separate confinement to be made according to the rules recommended at page 30 of my 13th Annual Report.

3. Gas to be brought into the prison, and the prisoners to be required to rise, both in winter and summer, not later than at six in the morning, and not to be allowed to go to bed before eight in the evening.

4. Every prisoner to be required to perform throughout the year a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour.

5. Mat-making and other useful kinds of employment to be introduced; and with this view the governor to visit the prisons at Wakefield and Leeds, and, if a good opportunity should arise, the prison at Haddington (which, like that at Oakham, is in an agricultural district), and the prisons at Edinburgh, Stirling, and Glasgow.

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6. A person to be appointed to attend the prison an hour every evening in summer, and two hours in winter, to teach the male prisoners reading and writing.

7. The chaplain to be requested to record, at least once a quarter (after an examination made for that purpose), the progress which the prisoners have made in elementary instruction. The record to be made in the form furnished by me to the chaplain at the county prison at Lincoln.

8. A small library to be formed, and the rules suggested in my 13th Report, page xiv., for the preservation of the Bibles and library books, to be adopted. In the selection of the books for the library, reference to be made to the lists contained in my 8th and 13th Reports.

9. The allotted quantity of bread to be given with each meal, instead of the whole allowance for the day being given at one meal, as at present.

10. The prison dress to be made complete by the addition of cap, braces, and, where necessary, of flannels. No convicted prisoner to be required or permitted to wear any article whatever belonging to himself; and every untried prisoner who desires it, or whose clothes are not fit for use, or are required for identification at trial, to have the prison dress.

In relation to the first two of the foregoing recommendations, I give the following extract from the chaplain's last annual Report but one:—

"I regret the want of facilities for separating those prisoners on whom there seems a probability of making an impression for good, from those who are more hardened. It cannot but be highly desirable that those who are more open to instruction should be kept as much as possible from all contaminating influences, as well as the equally dangerous snares of the incessant sneers of scoffers, and this of course applies more particularly to young prisoners. In all probability they have been urged on to the commission of their offences by some older than themselves, or their offences are of a minor character, and they are brought to prison with *comparatively* unpolluted hearts, and at an age that renders them susceptible of instruction for either good or bad. It is miserable to think of such being compelled to spend their whole time in the company of reckless and abandoned characters, and I own that I have seldom turned from my visits to such, without a painful and oppressive thought that those whom I had been catechising or otherwise instructing were, as soon as I was gone, most probably to be exposed to a series of counteracting influences.

"It can scarcely be a matter of surprise if under such circumstances they are gradually drawn over to a similar tone of feeling, and those who were brought to prison to atone for the violated laws of their country, leave it not only unreformed, but more depraved in mind, and more heedless about offending again. I have not indeed found that such has been the case, but to obviate, if practicable, the danger of such results, I have been anxious to bring the matter forward, and I beg very earnestly to submit it to the consideration of the magistrates."

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The iron palisade, which was erecting at the time of my last visit, has made the prison more secure than it was.

The new dietary recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted.

The building appeared to be in a good state of repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 16, which is 5 less than in the previous year, though about equal to the average in the last five years. On the day of the inspection there were 9 prisoners, all males.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules (including the rules laid down in Acts of Parliament) are, that the surgeon does not see every prisoner on admission, or subsequently twice a week, and that no regular provision is made for the instruction of the prisoners in reading and writing. There are, however, some old rules, which are still enforced, though they are not included in the rules approved of by the Secretary of State. One of these rules is as follows :—

"All male prisoners committed for trial, who cannot maintain themselves, and who will not work, shall be allowed each one pound and a half of bread daily, but no meat or potatoes."

I am of opinion, as I have before had occasion to state, that it is reasonable, and would be beneficial to the parties themselves, to require that all prisoners, whether tried or untried, should be required to work: but as the foregoing rule has not been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, it does not appear to me to be legal. It is at the same time proper to add, that all that appears to have been required under it is, that the untried prisoners should pump the comparatively small quantity of water required in this prison, which the governor said they can generally do in an hour each day.

The work department continues in the unsatisfactory state described in the last Report, many of the prisoners being idle during the greater part of their time, and the labour of the others being wasted, the treadwheel which they turn being applied to no purpose, It will indeed be seen by the chaplain's evidence that he is of opinion that the treadwheel has a powerful effect in deterring persons from the commission of crime, but a reference to the actual number of recommitments showed that the proportion of recommitments has been much larger since the treadwheel came into use than it was before; though this positive increase is probably owing to other circumstances.

The chaplain, in explanation, stated that the number of recommitments which he spoke of in his Report was the absolute and not the comparative number, and that it did not include persons whose previous commitment had been before the time of the treadwheel. With regard, however, to this latter number, it appeared on investigation, that the great majority of the prisoners

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who were recommitted in the last two years had previously been in the prison since the treadwheel came into use, and had been compelled to work on the wheel.

The prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"The routine of my duties continues to be nearly the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. The prisoners make satisfactory progress in religious knowledge, but there is no provision for teaching them reading and writing. The prisoners, when at chapel or otherwise under my charge, are always exceedingly well behaved. I think that the present system of discipline, especially the treadwheel labour, acts powerfully in deterring people from the commission of crime, but I have a difficulty in saying whether it tends to improve the characters of the prisoners. I have not many opportunities of tracing prisoners after their liberation, and preserving an influence over them; but in some I have done so, and with good effect. I may in particular mention that of a girl who was in prison some time ago for theft, and who is now living honestly and respectably."

The following is taken from the chaplain's last annual report, but, as already remarked, the number of recommitments during the period referred to, instead of being smaller than usual, is much larger:—

"Observations and intercourse with the prisoners for nearly two years enable me to speak to the effects of the treadwheel, on which, as then of recent introduction, my predecessor forbore to make any remarks. It is worthy of notice, that during the period above mentioned the number of recommittals has been exceedingly small; this by itself would prove something, and I have found from conversation which I have had with several of the prisoners during their incarceration, that it is in a great degree to be attributed to labour on the wheel. Many especially of the large number that crowded the prison in the beginning of the year, expressed themselves unsolicited to this effect, some declaring that should they be out of employment another winter, sooner than commit anything that would bring them back to gaol they would go to the Union."

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The bedding is sufficient, but few even of the convicted prisoners are supplied with prison clothing.

The food was of good quality. Its daily cost last year was 5¾*d.*, which is considerably above the general cost in other prisons. The surgeon said that he considered the dietary sufficient in all cases, and not more than sufficient to maintain health and strength; but the governor stated as follows:—

"I consider the allowance of food to the untried, who do very little work, is quite too much, and to be more and of better quality than the generality of these prisoners would get if they were at large and at work. They have meat every day, whereas many honest and hard-working people in this district do not get meat more than once a week. Many of the untried become so lazy before trial, as almost to be unfit

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for work after trial. About five years and a half ago (but since the dietary recommended by Sir James Graham came into use, which gives the same allowance of food for the untried as the present dietary) I wrote or spoke to about twenty governors of other prisons, to learn the result of their observation on this subject, and I found that the majority agreed with me in the opinion I have just expressed."

The prisoners had a healthy appearance, and the surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are all in good health, and their general health has been good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There has not been any epidemic in the prison since that time. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. The prisoners, whether committed for short or long periods, generally improve in health during their imprisonment."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but, as observed in the last Report, owing to the want of the means of either separating the prisoners or, of keeping up a constant supervision over them, it is probable that many offences escape notice. The offences for which punishment is awarded are, for the most part, talking when on the treadwheel, and making disturbances at other times; but I observed one case of punishment in the year (that of a female) in which the offence was "using disgusting language to her fellow-prisoners," and another in which the offence was stealing.

The ordinary punishment is confinement in the solitary cell.

In some cases entries of punishments had been omitted; quite unintentionally, however, I believe.

No prisoner made any complaint.

With the exception already mentioned, the registers and accounts appeared to be in a proper state.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 43*l.*, which, though less by 4*l.* than the average cost per head at this prison during the last five years, is nearly double the general average in English prisons.

This great expense arises chiefly from the small number of prisoners among whom the salaries of the officers have to be divided.

Considering the bad construction of the building, and (as it appears to me) the bad system under which he is required to act, the result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Farage, the governor, and to the other officers.

I am sorry that the magistrates did not adopt the principal suggestions for the improvement of the prison, which I made at my last visit, since, by means of the measures thus recommended, it would have been put in the power of the zealous and intelligent ernor to separate the bad prisoners from the good, to enforce rising at all seasons of the year, and to provide useful oyment for all.

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While however a great improvement might have been thus effected, at very little expense—an improvement which is of course still open to the magistrates to carry out—I am of opinion that a still better course would be to obtain legal authority to contract with one of the neighbouring counties, for the care and maintenance of the prisoners, and then to close this prison altogether.

Even including a charge of 6*l.* per annum per prisoner for rent, the cost of each of the prisoners to the county to which they would be removed (considering that the cost of salaries in a prison is scarcely affected by a small addition to the number of prisoners) would not be more than about 15*l.*; so that, after allowing for the expense of conveyance, there would be a saving of at least 25*l.* per head (on the average number of prisoners), besides the saving in repairs and alterations in the building (which during the last five years have amounted to upwards of 1400*l.*), by sending the prisoners either to Leicester or Peterborough. This sum multiplied by 15, the average number of prisoners during the last five years, would give a total annual saving of 375*l.*, to be divided between Rutlandshire and the county to which it might send its prisoners.

And not only would there be this pecuniary benefit, but what is more important, better discipline would be obtained than is possible in the prison at Oakham, without large and expensive alterations in the building.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection began 27th June 1850.]

I was glad to find that most of the suggestions and recommendations contained in my last Report (dated November 1849), had either been carried into effect, or were in process of being so. A contract has been entered into with the Town Council for sending all the female prisoners to the borough prison, and this change was completed during the period of my inspection: two additional officers have been appointed, and a third is about to be chosen to enable the governor to maintain constant supervision over the prisoners; additional kinds of work are about to be introduced; the food is now cooked by prisoners; no prisoner is exempted from any part of his work to admit of his going to school, unless he really attends the school, and conducts himself well there; a small library has been procured; a slight alteration has been made in the chapel so as to enable the chaplain to see all the prisoners; all untried prisoners are now allowed to wear the prison clothing; there is now an inventory of the prison property; steps are taking for making the airing-yards dry in winter; and the ventilation of the water-closets has been improved.

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The recommendation, however, to have some of the cells and day-rooms prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners; to introduce gas into the prison, so as to admit of early rising throughout the year; and to provide some cloaks for the use, in cold weather, of prisoners resting from the tread-mill, have not been adopted.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

At the time of the inspection there were 92 prisoners.

The average number of prisoners last year was 97, which is 9 more than the average in the previous year, and 33 more than the average in the last 10 years. The increase, as compared with last year, was chiefly owing to there having been more transports in the prison than in the previous year.

The governor attributed much of the sudden increase of prisoners in the last two years to the general stoppage of railway work.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The rules have not been always read to prisoners who were unable to read themselves.

2. Useful employment is not yet provided for all, or even for many of the prisoners.

3. The minute medical inquiry directed to be made once a month does not take place.

4. Owing in part to the want of a more convenient bath-room, the rule respecting bathing has not been fully observed.

5. The chaplain is not in the habit of seeing the prisoners periodically in private.

Artificial light not being provided, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain stated that the routine of his duties remained the same as they are described in my last Report.

The chaplain suggested that the prisoners should in summer (when artificial heat is not required) go to their night-cells for a short time after morning and afternoon service on Sunday, in order that any religious impression that might be produced, should not be effaced by immediate association with each other.

The instruction given by the schoolmaster is confined for the most part to reading; few of the prisoners being taught writing, and none arithmetic.

Though the instruction is thus limited, I was sorry to find that the general progress of the prisoners was again unsatisfactory.

The prison was clean as were the persons of the prisoners; but I here must again remark on the want of greater neatness, especially in the debtors' day-room.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The irregularities respecting the food mentioned in the last Report have been stopped; and I this time received no complaint on

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the subject. I tasted the food, and found it of very good quality, and correctly weighed.

It was the more satisfactory to find the improvement in this department, and the absence of complaint, because the cooking and weighing out the food are now all done by prisoners instead of by officers, at a saving of about 40*l.* a-year in wages.

The prisoners had generally a healthy appearance, and the surgeon stated as follows:—

"All the prisoners are at present in good health, and their general health has been very good since Mr. Hill's inspection last November. There has not been any epidemic since that time. I do not know any thing in the prison tending to cause illness."

The conduct of most of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but as constant supervision has not yet been provided (though measures are taking with that object) it is probable that many offences have escaped detection.

The offences are of the same character as those described in my last Report. They consist chiefly, the governor stated, of "refusing to obey orders, wilfully destroying county property, quarrelling, making use of improper language, pilfering, and irreverent behaviour in chapel."

A few prisoners made complaints, but none of the complaints proved to be well-founded.

The system of accounts remains the same. The accounts and registers were all brought up to the present time.

The average cost per prisoner last year was given in my last Report. It amounted to about 22*l.*, which is the general average in England.

I am glad to be able to bear testimony to a considerable improvement in this prison, although it will have been seen that much remains to be accomplished.

I recommended that the debtors should not be allowed to smoke, or to have access, during the daytime, to their night-cells.

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected 29th June 1850.]

In accordance with some of my suggestions at my visit last November, one of the day-rooms and one of the sleeping-rooms have been enlarged, and means provided, as respects the day-room, for easy inspection; the employment of the prisoners in useful labour has been extended by the addition of tailor's work, and the occupation of the prisoners in painting, whitewashing, and making alterations in the building; and, as mentioned in the Report on the County Prison, an arrangement has been made for receiving the female prisoners of both prisons here.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

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The average number of prisoners last year was 44, which is more than the average in the previous year, and 14 more than the average in the last 10 years.

The increase has been chiefly among prisoners committed under the Vagrant Act, and for assaults and petty thefts.

The governor attributed the increase in the number of prisoners chiefly to the increase in population, and to the circumstance of more offences being brought to light now than formerly. He stated, however, that many persons were reckless about committing offences, because they preferred being sent to the prison to going to the workhouse, chiefly because, according to their statements, they got better food at the prison.

About three-quarters of the prisoners belong to Cambridge, the remainder being strangers. The proportion of strangers, the governor said, had increased of late years.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Some of the convicted prisoners still wear part of their own clothing; and untried prisoners are still not allowed to wear the prison clothing unless their own be unfit for use.

2. Although there is more useful employment than formerly, it is not yet provided for all the prisoners.

3. There is not an inventory of the prison furniture.

4. There is still no provision for teaching the prisoners to read and write, beyond a little occasional instruction given by the governor.

5. The chaplain is not in the habit of seeing the prisoners at stated times in private, or of assembling them in classes for religious instruction.

Artificial light not being yet provided, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain stated that his routine of duty remained the same as that described in my last Report.

The prison and the persons of the prisoners were clean.

The bedding was sufficient, but it will be seen from what has been stated above, that the clothing is not so.

The food was of good quality. Its cost last year, as stated in my last Report, was about 5*d.* per day, per head.

The prisoners appeared to be in good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"Except one prisoner, who was not in good health on admission, and whose case is not serious, the prisoners are at present in remarkably good health, and their general health has been very good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There has not been any epidemic since that time. Prisoners belonging to the farming district have generally the germs of scrofula about them; but the scrofula does not become more developed in the prison than it would probably be if they were out. There is no other disease to which the prisoners are more liable than people in the

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same class of life out of prison. Upon the whole, I think the prisoners improve in health during their imprisonment."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but, owing to the want of constant supervision, it is probable that many offences at present escape observation.

One prisoner complained of being debarred the use of tobacco; but this was the only complaint of any kind.

The governor mentioned two cases of recent occurrence, in which confinement in this prison appeared to have had a very beneficial effect on the conduct of the parties.

None of the registers or accounts were in arrears; but the system of accounts remains the same, and does not appear to me to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cells in one of the wings to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners; with a view, if the result be satisfactory of extending the arrangement to the other parts of the prison.

2. The prison to be lighted with gas; and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine at night.

3. As far as practicable every prisoner to be required to perform a daily task of 10 hours' labour.

4. Another male officer to be appointed to act as schoolmaster, and to assist generally; and a second female officer to be engaged.

5. An auditor to be appointed.

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH POLICE STATION.

[Inspected 28th June 1850.]

There has not been any alteration in this lock-up house since my Report upon it last October.

The intended arrangement for superseding this lock-up house, by converting part of the spinning-house into a lock-up house, has not yet been completed.

In the year ending last month there were 590 prisoners, which is 47 more than in the previous year.

At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

This place was clean and neat.

CAMBRIDGE.—SPINNING-HOUSE PRISON.

[Inspected 26th June 1850.]

There did not appear to have been any change since my Report last November; none of the recommendations contained therein having been carried into effect.

These recommendations were intended not as measures of re-

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form, but merely as palliations, until a greater change is made; for, as stated in my last Report, I think it very desirable that this prison should be altogether discontinued, and the inmates sent to the Borough Prison.

As already mentioned, this prison is used only in Term time; and as my visit this time was out of Term, I found it empty.

The part lately occupied was tolerably clean, but one of the rooms was not neat.

There was an offensive smell from the water-closets, which the matron said was generally the case when the wind was in a certain quarter.

It was stated that there had not been any serious case of illness or remarkable occurrence of any kind since my last inspection.

ELY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 3rd July 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my Report last November, no female prisoners are now received here; all of them being sent to Wisbech. An addition has been made to the prison library, and the food and other stores are now supplied as far as possible by public contract. But the following recommendations have not been acted upon:—

1. Such kinds of work to be introduced as can be carried on in the separate cells, such as mat-making, basket-making, the making of bee-hives, knitting, &c.; and when a sufficient supply of such work has been obtained, the tread-wheel to be discontinued.

2. The prisoners when taking exercise, to be under constant superintendence, and to walk at a certain distance apart, so as to prevent communication. No prisoner to be employed in the hall or galleries in cleaning or otherwise, unless an officer be present.

3. A gaslight to be put in each cell, and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to be permitted to go to bed before nine at night.

4. Every convicted prisoner to be required to perform a daily task throughout the year equal to ten hours' fair labour.

5. The prison dress to be made complete by the addition of braces and pocket-handkerchiefs; and no convicted prisoner to be permitted to retain any article whatever belonging to himself.

6. Some more copies of the prison rules to be provided, and every officer, including the chaplain and surgeon, to be furnished with a copy.

7. The governor to be instructed to keep a stock book of clothing, bedding, &c., and this book, together with the provision book, to be fully and regularly audited.

8. The clerk to the magistrates to be requested to inspect the prison from time to time, in addition to the inspections of the

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Visiting Justices, and to record the result of his inspections for the information of the Justices.

The building seemed to be in tolerable repair.

There has been an escape since the last inspection, but the prisoner was retaken. He made his escape from the airing-yard, being assisted, instead of impeded, the governor thought, by the *chevaux-de-frise*.

The average number of prisoners last year was 26, which is 7 less than the average in the previous year.

Artificial light not being supplied, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain stated that his routine of duties continued the same as described in my last Report. He stated also that he did not think that the present system of discipline in this prison was at all calculated to deter people from the commission of crime, or to improve the character of the prisoners. He added that there were at that time several notorious thieves in the prison, who must be doing great injury to the other prisoners with whom they were allowed to associate.

The prison was clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

Some of the clothing was out of repair.

The new dietary has been adopted.

The food was of good quality, but the surgeon thinks it too much in quantity. Its average daily cost last year was about 5*d.* a-head, which is above the general average in other prisons.

The prisoners seemed to be in tolerable good health; but the surgeon stated that, since the last inspection, many of them had been slightly ill from cold, rheumatism, and slight fever; though there had been no death, and no removal or liberation on account of illness.

One prisoner appeared to be very lame, in consequence of an injury to his foot received on the treadwheel. The following is the governor's entry in his journal respecting this case:—

"15*th May* 1850.—10¾ A.M. I heard a noise in the corridor, and on going there I found the turnkeys had just brought prisoner, J. S., from the treadwheel; it appeared on inquiry that the prisoner was treading improperly at the time, which no doubt caused the accident; his foot is very much hurt. I gave immediate notice to the medical officer of the above accident, and on going into the treadwheel-yard to make further inquiry, and caution the other prisoners, G. B. became saucy. I ordered that he be confined in the refractory cell three days, on bread and water.

"Subsequently the prisoner, J. S., admitted that he was treading the wheel improperly, viz., sideways, at the time of the accident."

There was a lunatic in the prison, but I understood he was about to be removed.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been very good; but owing to their being neither in separation nor under constant supervision, it is probable that at present many

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offences escape detection. Where such offences are committed, as those mentioned in my last Report, there must be many minor transgressions.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The governor mentioned a case of a prisoner who was liberated about a year ago, and who he believed is now getting an honest living, although formerly he was of very loose character and an associate of prostitutes. The following is another case which the governor mentioned:—

"A prisoner named G. F., convicted in October last year of robbing his master (a druggist), and sentenced to two calendar months' imprisonment, was, on his discharge, taken into the employ of the person to whom he was apprenticed. I have seen him in Ely since: at that time he was on his way to London, where his master had procured him a better situation.

"This prisoner was kept entirely by himself (by order of the Court when tried) during the whole of his imprisonment, and I have no doubt it was much to his benefit. I wish it was generally adopted with all classes of prisoners here."

The governor not being at the prison at the time of my visit (having gone to Wisbech, where I afterwards saw him, to attend the Quarter Sessions) I did not see the registers.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 24*l.* 10*s.*, which is about 2*l.* above the general average in other English prisons.

I agree with the chaplain in thinking that under the present arrangements confinement in this prison can have little effect in deterring people from committing crime; and I fear that, as a general rule, the inmates instead of being improved by their imprisonment must be made worse.*

ELY.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 16th July 1850.]

In accordance with one of the recommendations contained in my Report in November last, provision has been made for the prisoners to wash themselves; but the recommendation that they should be compelled to do so before being allowed any food has not been acted upon.

The place was clean; but the water-closets were in an offensive state, owing I suspect to bad workmanship, as the county, I was informed, had expended a good deal of money upon them.

The number of prisoners last year was 157, of whom 13 were females. This number is 13 less than the number in the previous year.

At the time of my visit the cells were empty.

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* I am happy to state that since this was written much has been done towards carrying into effect the recommendations in my last Report, and that contamination and idleness are now put an end to.—March, 1851.

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WISBECH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 4th July 1850.]

I was glad to find that many of the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated November 1849) had been carried into effect. In accordance with them, such of the cells as had not been fitted up for the separate confinement of prisoners have now been so fitted up, and the separate system has been extended to many of the female prisoners; sack-making and other useful kinds of work have been introduced to some extent, and the governor expects in a short time to be able to carry this work much further; the prisoners now cook for the prison and repair the clothes; all the female prisoners in the Isle are received here instead of some being sent to the prison at Ely; an assistant matron has been appointed; the room hitherto used as a kitchen for the governor is now used as the prison kitchen, and the former prison kitchen is occupied as a wash-house; the stone slabs in one of the airing yards have been relaid, so as to form a dry path all round; a provision has been made for warming the reception cells; the food and other stores are, as far as practicable, supplied by public contract, and a complete stock-book is now kept.

The following recommendations, however, have not yet been carried into operation:—

1. The chaplain to be requested to see every prisoner in private at least once each week, and to keep a character-book.

2. The cells to be lighted with gas, and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to go to bed before nine at night.

3. Every prisoner to be required to perform a daily task throughout the year equal to 10 hours' fair labour.

4. The prison dress to be made complete by the addition of braces and pocket handkerchiefs, and no convicted prisoner to be allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself.

5. Slips, which can be readily washed, to be provided for the mattresses.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 36, which is six less than the average in the previous year, but four more than the average of the last five years.

The governor attributed the increase of late principally to the public works now going on in the county, which he said drew a large number of strangers there; and this opinion is supported by the fact that the chief part of the prisoners are strangers.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. There is still but little useful work in the prison, although, as already stated, the governor expects soon to increase the amount greatly.

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2. The chaplain is not in the habit of assembling the prisoners in classes for religious instruction, or of seeing them periodically in private. He does not, moreover, keep a character-book.

Artificial light not being yet provided, the prisoners continue, in winter, to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain's routine of duty remains the same as described in my last Report. He said, that he found that by a simple, plain, and affectionate manner, he got a great hold on the prisoners. He added, that he considered the system of discipline in this prison eminently calculated to deter people from the commission of crime, and calculated also to improve their characters.

I examined some of the prisoners in reading and writing, &c., and found that their general progress was tolerably satisfactory.

The prison was very clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The bedding was sufficient (except that there were no slips for mattresses), but the stock of clothing was insufficient.

The new dietary recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted.

The food was of good quality.

The generality of the prisoners had the appearance of being in tolerably good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in tolerably good health, and their general health has been very good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There are only two prisoners who are at this time too unwell to labour, and neither case is serious. Both were ill on admission. Ague has lately prevailed in the prison, but not more so than in the neighbourhood. It is the remark of medical men generally in this district that there has been more ague in it of late than for the last 20 years."

The surgeon again mentioned the want of better ventilation in the cells as tending to produce illness, and my own observation went to confirm the truth of the statement.

One of the magistrates stated that on one occasion, when the fever was in the prison, the only effectual means of getting rid of it was found to be to break some of the windows and let in the fresh air.

The conduct of the prisoners was reported to have improved since the separate system was introduced, and to be now generally good. The governor said there had been no such offences of late as assaults on officers or abusive language. I was sorry, however, to find two boys chained to the wall, because they had attempted to escape. A prison ought to be so secure as to make such precautions unnecessary.

The number of punishments last year was 127.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The following are extracts from the governor's journal:—

"14*th December* 1849.—The mother-in-law of discharged prisoner, R. B., called to-day to tell me her fears as to B.'s thorough reformation

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have entirely ceased; that he continues to devote himself entirely to his occupation, and the welfare of his family; that he maintains, strictly, abstinence from drinking, and that she thinks he is now truly happy in his home.

"*28th March* 1850.—Having fortunately succeeded in getting a situation for S. B., at Captain Hampton's, at March, this prisoner, B., having been tried at our last sessions for two acts of felony, and convicted of one of them, I am happy to say that she is highly spoken of by her master and mistress, conducting herself entirely to their satisfaction, and has their fullest confidence.

"*22nd April* 1850.—J. T., committed to our general quarter sessions held the 10th instant, at Ely, having, after his discharge by the Court, informed me he was destitute of the means of reaching home, a distance of about 25 miles, I lent him 2*s.*, which I have the satisfaction to say he repaid me this day. The money was returned all in *pence.*

The registers and accounts were in a proper state, and there is now a proper audit of the food account.

The average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was, as mentioned in my last Report, 22*l.* 13*s.*, which is about the general average in other prisons.

I addressed the following letter to the visiting justices:—

GENTLEMEN, *Norwich*, 13*th July* 1850.

AT an inspection of the House of Correction at Wisbech which I made a few days ago, I was gratified at finding that many of the recommendations which I made at my last visit had been carried into effect.

The adoption of the suggestions to have the prison lighted with gas, and to require the prisoners to rise at an early hour all the year round, and to perform a full day's work in winter as well as in summer, had, I was informed, been delayed till the governor was able to procure a full supply of work for the prisoners. And as he told me that he had a prospect of soon doing so, I hope that at my next visit I shall see this important improvement also in operation.

In order to improve the ventilation of the cells, I would suggest that the windows be made to open, with a view of half of the windows, taken alternately, being open during one-half of the day, and of the other half being open the rest of the day.

By having the alternate windows only open, the benefit of fresh air will be obtained without any danger, I think, of the prisoners communicating.

The ventilation of the chapel, also, is defective; but the governor has proposed a simple and inexpensive means of improving it.

In several prisons it is now an established practice for every officer to have at least one week's unbroken holiday in the year, a longer period being allowed to the governor, whose duties and responsibilities being greater than those of the ordinary officers is more in need of rest. This practice, which, while it gives relief and renewed vigour to the officers, is also, in my opinion, beneficial to the prison, by enabling the officers to discharge their duties with greater alacrity, I would recommend for adoption in the prison at Wisbech.

I have, &c.

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Since the foregoing Report was written I have received a letter from the governor, from which the following are extracts :—

"*Wisbech Gaol*, 19*th Sept.* 1850.

"SIR,—During your last inspection you instructed me, in reference to the cases of reformation in the prison, to report to you the result of the case of a then recently discharged prisoner, named *B. N., alias A.* I therefore beg to inclose a letter I have received from the gentleman who humanely gave him employment upon his discharge.

"Upon N. leaving the prison I accompanied him to the factory in which he is employed; I provided him, for he was actually not fit to appear in the streets, with clothes, and I *lent* him a few shillings, and for about a fortnight he came to my house for food. The result, thank God, has been, the saving of this man from further crime and consequent transportation, and from a condition the most wretched of any prisoner I ever had in custody. He has repaid the money to me, he comes to see me, and is now respectable and respected. I am happy to say I have also obtained situations for two other convicted elons."

The letter referred to is highly creditable to the party in question.

WISBECH.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 5th July 1850.]

It was stated that there had not been any alteration since this lock-up house was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons.

The place was clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 674, of whom 134 were females. At the time of my visit, however, there were no prisoners.

I addressed the following letter to the mayor :—

SIR, *Norwich*, 13*th July* 1850.

I BEG to call the attention of yourself and the Town Council to the desirableness of providing some cells, at the police station, for female prisoners, farther removed than their present cells from those occupied by male prisoners, and also to the propriety of providing accommodation for one of the police officers and his wife to live on the spot, with a view of the female prisoners being under the sole charge of a female officer.

I have, &c.

NORFOLK.

KING'S LYNN.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected 5th July 1850.]

In my Report in September last, I recommended that as soon as practicable a contract be entered into with the county justices for the care and maintenance of the prisoners, with a view to this prison being discontinued, and I made some minor recommendations for the improvement of the prison in the meantime. The

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recommendation for the discontinuance of the prison has not been acted upon, but in accordance with some of the other recommendations, the passages and principal rooms are now lighted by gas; the prisoners now do the whitewashing, painting, and such other work as they can perform; a provision has been made for teaching the prisoners to read and write; the unconvicted prisoners are allowed to wear the prison clothing; every prisoner goes into a tepid bath on admission (though afterwards not once a month), and is required to wash his feet once a-week. But the recommendations to require prisoners to rise all the year round not later than at six, to introduce oakum-picking or some other simple kind of work, to require every prisoner to do a daily task of 10 hours' labour, to have every prisoner seen by the chaplain in private on his admission, and once a fortnight at least during his confinement, and to make the prison dress complete, have not been carried into effect, though the keeper said that he had obtained a promise of employment for the prisoners in picking oakum, and that the work would begin in a few days.

The new dietary recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted.

There did not appear to have been any other alterations of importance.

The prison seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 11, which is about the same as in the preceding year, and about 2 less than the average of the last 10 years.

On the day of my visit there were 14 prisoners.

The following were the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The supply of work, though increased, is still insufficient, even those sentenced to hard labour not being nearly fully employed. Though my visit was between two and three in the afternoon, such of the prisoners as had been at work (cleaning the prison) had finished, and all the rest were idle.

2. There is but little classification of the prisoners.

The chaplain's routine of duty remains the same as described in my last Report.

The prison was very clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The bedding was sufficient, but, as already mentioned, the prison clothing is still incomplete.

The food was of a good quality. Its daily average cost last year was nearly 6*d.* per head, which is considerably above the general average in other prisons.

The prisoners appeared to be in good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"Except one prisoner who came in in bad health, owing to dissipation, all the prisoners are in good health, and they have been generally

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in remarkably good health since Mr. Hill's last inspection. I think it due to the keeper and matron to state that the prison is kept remarkably clean, and that great care is taken to prevent dampness. This, I have no doubt, has a very beneficial effect on the health of the prisoners."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but as mentioned in my last Report, owing to the prisoners being associated, and not under constant superintendence, many offences probably escape notice.

One prisoner complained that he had not food enough, but his complaint appeared to be groundless. No other prisoner made any complaint.

The registers were in a proper state, but the system of accounts remains the same.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 33*l.* per head, which is greater by one-half than the general average in other prisons. The chief expense is the salaries of the officers, which in small prisons is always high in proportion to the number of prisoners.

The records of the inspections by the magistrates were frequent, and were creditable to the keeper and matron.

A considerable improvement has been made in this prison since my last inspection; but owing to the association of the prisoners (which in a building constructed as this is, it would be very difficult to prevent,) and to the want of employment, I fear that in most cases the prisoners must still leave in a worse state than they entered.

SWAFFHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The inspection began 5th July 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my Report last September, three of the officers have been dismissed and replaced by others; useful labour has been somewhat extended, though not as yet in any considerable degree; the prison dress has been made complete, and no convicted prisoner is allowed to wear any article belonging to himself; every prisoner goes into a tepid bath on admission, and afterwards once a month; and an additional set of sheets has been procured, so as to admit of the sheets being washed conveniently; but the following recommendations have not been adopted:—

1. The cells to be warmed and to be lighted with gas, and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than six o'clock all the year round.
2. A larger room to be appropriated as the school-room.
3. Every untried prisoner to be allowed to wear the prison dress.
4. The clerk to the visiting justices to be requested to inspect

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the prison from time to time, and to record the result of his observations for the information of the justices.

There did not appear to have been any other alteration than those that have been mentioned.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 83, which is 18 above the average in the previous year, and 32 above the average of the last 10 years.

At the time of the inspection there were 105 prisoners, which is nearly double the number of cells; so that most of the prisoners, both by day and by night, were associated in small numbers, too small to admit of supervision, but quite large enough to allow of contamination.

I was glad to find that the rules had been better observed since my last inspection than previously. The following are now the chief exceptions:—

1. There is still but little useful employment for the prisoners, most of them being, as heretofore, either idle or at work on the treadwheel, the power of which is turned to no profit.

2. There is not an inventory of the furniture and other moveable property belonging to the prison.

3. No monthly medical examination, as distinguished from the ordinary medical examinations, is made.

4. There are not any cells adapted for solitary confinement, and cells have been used to a considerable extent for separate confinement, which have not been certified as fit for that purpose.

Artificial light not being provided, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I read prayers to the prisoners daily, and on Sunday perform full service twice. I also see every prisoner in private, on his admission and departure, and in the intervening period from time to time. I see every prisoner also daily, who for any reason is absent from chapel; I have the prisoners in classes for religious instruction; I superintend the school also. At present I pass about three hours and a half daily in the prison, on an average. The prisoners make very fair progress in religious knowledge, but not at present in secular knowledge. A new schoolmaster, however, is about to be appointed. The conduct of the prisoners when at chapel, or otherwise under my care, is very good."

The prison was clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The bedding was sufficient, but some of the clothing, both of the convicted and unconvicted prisoners, was ragged.

There is no change in the dietary. The food was of good quality. Its daily average cost, last year, was 3¼*d.* per head, which is rather less than the general average in other prisons.

Most of the prisoners had a healthy appearance. The surgeon being from home, I did not see him; but the deputy-surgeon stated as follows:—

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"The present state of health in the prison is very good. There are only three prisoners who are sufficiently unwell to be unable to work, and two of these were ill on admission. The third case is that of an old man who is half idiotic, and who was noticed in Mr. Hill's last Report. The general health of the prisoners has been very good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There has not been any epidemic in the prison. I have not seen any ill effect from the use of the cells for separate confinement. I have witnessed very good effects in this prison from the use of cod-liver oil in cases of incipient scrofula."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but many offences must at present escape detection.

The chief offences for which punishment is awarded are talking, obscenity, insolence, and refusing to work.

Only one prisoner made any complaint, and his complaint proved, on examination, to be groundless.

There were two prisoners, a father and son, (the latter only 18 years old,) the father being in for the twenty-first time, and the son for the fourth time. The father's commitments have been chiefly for poaching, but this son, and another of his sons, have been committed for burglary.

The register and accounts were in a proper state.

The net average cost per prisoner last year, (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs,) was nearly 21*l.*, which is 1*l.* below the general average in other prisons in England.

I am able to bear testimony to a considerable improvement in this prison since my last inspection, though it is still in a state in which I fear the great majority of the prisoners are morally injured by their imprisonment; much of their time being spent in bad company and idleness.

Shortly after leaving Swaffham I addressed the following letter to the visiting justices:—

GENTLEMEN, *Norwich, July* 13, 1850.

AT my inspection of the prison at Swaffham a few days ago, I found it greatly overcrowded, there being 105 prisoners with only 57 cells.

I need not remark that such a state of the prison must be productive of great corruption among the prisoners, many of whom pass their time during both the day and night in small bodies, with only the occasional presence of an officer.

While the prison at Swaffham is in this crowded state, I find that at Norwich Castle, although the number of prisoners there also is much greater than usual, there are about 50 unoccupied cells.

Under these circumstances, I would suggest, that application be made to the visiting justices of Norwich Castle (to whom I have mentioned the subject) for their consent to receive a portion of your prisoners into their prison; a selection being made of such convicted prisoners as are in good health and as have to remain longest in confinement.

If you should approve of this suggestion, and the visiting justices at Norwich should also concur in it, it would still, of course, be ne-

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cessary to obtain an order from the Secretary of State for the removal of the prisoners to Norwich.

In order to prevent, in future, any prison in the county becoming overcrowded while there is vacant room in any other prison, I would suggest that the justices at the next quarter sessions do organize a plan by which the judges of the assizes and the magistrates at quarter sessions shall always be informed of the state of each prison, so that they may exercise a discretion in determining where to sentence prisoners to undergo their confinement; and if it should ever be found necessary, that similar information be sent to the magistrates at petty sessions.

As a means of attaining this object, I would recommend that some person at Norwich be appointed to receive a weekly return of the number of prisoners at Swaffham, Walsingham, and Wymondham, distinguishing, in the case of the prison at Walsingham, males from females.

If, which I hope will not be the case, all the prisons belonging to the county should at any time be filled, I would then recommend (if the Town Council at Norwich will consent) that a contract be entered into for sending some of the prisoners to the City Prison at Norwich, where there is always a considerable number of unoccupied cells.

In order to bring this subject under the consideration of the other parties concerned, I shall send a copy of this letter to the visiting justices at Norwich, Walsingham, and Wymondham.

I have, &c.

The following is the Chaplain's Report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1850. The remarks on the training of juvenile paupers are well worthy of consideration:—

"*To the Chairman of the Quarter-Sessions, Swaffham, Norfolk.*

"My Lord,—In making my first annual report on the state of your House of Correction at Swaffham, I must beg your Lordship's indulgence, as my report must be very full of imperfections, arising from a want of a longer experience; moreover, four months of the year just expired had passed before I entered on the duties of my office.

"Since the last report, on the recommendation of Mr. Hill, the Government Inspector of Prisons, three of the old officers have been removed, and their places filled by younger men, whose efficiency has greatly improved the discipline and general condition of the prison. A new schoolmaster, who is now also a turnkey, has been appointed through a suggestion from the same quarter, supported by the wishes of the late temporary chaplain; an arrangement that promises the best results.

"The gross number of commitments during the year has been—

For felony	232
For misdemeanours .	275
Total . . .	507

"The number for the preceding year was—

For felony	217
For misdemeanours . .	350
Total . . .	567

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"Deducting from the total those who have only been in custody for re-examination, and others who have been bailed, or paid their fines, or been otherwise immediately discharged, there remain 429 prisoners on whose condition I feel competent to report. Of these, on their admission—

155	could not read at all.
104	could read imperfectly.
170	could read well.
Total 429	

274	could not write at all.
73	could write imperfectly.
82	could write well.
Total 429	

"13 only could be said to be men of any information, or be able to keep accounts, or say the multiplication table; whilst 95, more than a fifth, could not say the Lord's Prayer. It should be remarked, of the 104 who could read imperfectly, that their ability was only enough to make them more apt scholars, and that none of them could of themselves acquire any knowledge from the most simple books. It will thus be evident that education had not exercised its humanizing effects on the great mass of these criminals.

"With very few exceptions, the prisoners are desirous of being taught, and are attentive to instruction.

"Until the last quarter the gaol was very crowded, which has been a great obstacle to order and discipline; this is clearly proved by the better conduct of the men, and by the small number, in proportion, of punishments inflicted since there has been the means of generally giving each prisoner his separate cell.

"A very large majority of the prisoners are young men in the prime of life, between 18 and 40 years of age; and the number of commitments in the different seasons of the year seem to bear an inverse ratio to the amount of labour to be obtained; nor could it fail to strike attention, that in the heaviest calendar perhaps ever known (that of the last July Sessions), most of the offences concerned either food or clothing.

"It would, on inquiry, further appear that drunkenness has been in this district a fruitful source of crime. In some instances we learn that the prisoner was drunk when the alleged offence was committed, in others that the prosecutor being in that state, became a temptation and a ready prey, or that the prisoner was addicted to drinking, and so was driven to crime by want; these and the like are facts that present themselves to all who come in contact with the inmates of a gaol. In future reports I purpose giving accurate statistics of these and other points. I can now only, by a rough calculation, state my own impression, that at least two out of three commitments have their origin either immediately or indirectly in the vice of drinking.

"There is one other matter which has presented itself in my intercourse with prisoners that I mention with regret and anxiety, because

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the evil is so easily seen and the remedy not so readily suggested. I allude to the great defects that appear to exist in the plan of educating orphan and other children, who are entirely brought up in Union workhouses. These defects seem the more painful when we consider who are the unhappy sufferers, and that a system affording better food, clothing, shelter, and instruction than the children of the poor generally get, should not produce equally good, social, and moral results.

"It is in the *industrial*, not in the religious training that the mischief appears to exist; and it shows itself in this way: when lads of sixteen or more leave the Union house, they find unusual difficulty in getting a livelihood, because they have not been accustomed to labour, nor taught to make themselves expert in any handicraft; in short, they are unprepared, because untrained for that life of industry to which providence has called them. Getting, at best, but small wages, they soon find themselves worse off than they were in the union house, and having none of the self-respect of the independent labourer, they as naturally return to its shelter as others do to their homes.

"During the last half-year this fact has been forcibly presented to myself in the persons of five such young men, four of whom were entirely brought up in unions, and the other nearly so; of the number, four have been transported, and the other, who was tried for a rape, though acquitted, was clearly most immoral in his mode of life.

"Their history, as I learnt it from them, appears to have this in common,—they were either too idle or too unskilful to work, and in the first pinch of want returned to the Union house, where, being no longer boys, they became impatient of its confinement, and were several times sent to prison for being disorderly, or for breaking out, and in the end committed the offences for which they have been transported for various terms.

"I have ventured to call attention to this evil, which I should be glad to find not so serious as I imagine, with the hope that others of more experience may suggest a remedy; for I cannot but think that the present system in the next generation will engender hereditary paupers, if nothing worse, and that a remedy would work great moral and financial good.

"In conclusion, I would notice this singular circumstance, that although several prisoners have been at some period of their lives in comparatively easy circumstances, I have not yet met with one who has ever been a depositor in a savings' bank.

"Hoping to make future reports, if such may again be my duty, more perfect,

I have, &c.,
I. P. EVANS,
Chaplain to Swaffham House of Correction.

NORWICH—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced 6th July 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations and suggestions in my Report last September, more useful and productive labour is done in the prison, though not to the extent that I recom-

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mended; the school-room has been enlarged, and the prisoners are taught to write as well as to read; the surgeon sees every prisoner twice a-week, and makes a minute inspection once a month; every prisoner is now required to go into a tepid bath on admission and afterwards once a month; the prison dress has been made complete; no convicted prisoner is allowed to wear any article of his own (except flannels), and the unconvicted are permitted to wear the prison dress; the ventilation of the night-cells has been improved; and a record is now kept of the weight of all prisoners on admission and liberation, except those who are committed for less than a month. But in the following recommendations the magistrates did not concur:—

1. The passages and day-rooms to be lighted with gas.
2. The prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six o'clock all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine.
3. As far as practicable, every prisoner to be required to perform a daily task throughout the year, equal to ten hours' fair labour.
4. The debtors to be all put on an equality with regard to sitting-rooms and bed rooms; and consequently no debtor to be allowed, as heretofore, to obtain by payment for it superior accommodation in these respects. With this view the first three rules at page 46 of the code of rules to be rescinded.
5. The time for visiting debtors to be reduced to three hours each day, and not to include any meal-hour.
6. The subordinate officers to wear a uniform, in conformity with the present practice in many of the best regulated prisons in England.

The plan for improving the ventilation was devised by the governor; and as it has proved to be efficient and is simple and cheap, I recommend it for adoption elsewhere, where additional means of ventilation are necessary. It consists of a zinc flue, divided into two longitudinal compartments, and running along the corridor, open at both ends to the fresh air and with tubes of about three inches in diameter, going alternately from the two compartments (so as to prevent communication) into the upper part of each cell. As the cell windows open, a current of fresh air is obtained by means of this tube; and, in point of fact, the air in the cells is good.

Much of the work in improving the ventilation of the prison was done by the prisoners.

The chief kinds of work that have been extended are knitting, shoemaking, tailors' work, carpentering, and assorting hair for cabinet-makers.

The prison seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 110, which is 18 more than the average in the previous year, and 8 more than the average in the last 10 years. At the time of my visit there were 141 prisoners.

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The governor said that the increase was, in his opinion, owing chiefly to prisoners being now sent to Norwich Castle who used formerly to go to one or other of the houses of correction; and to the circumstance that owing to the present want of more employment, young men in the agricultural districts commit offences which, if they had more work, they either would not commit or would be able to pay a fine for instead of going to prison.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules is, that there are not any cells adapted to solitary confinement.

Artificial light not being provided, the prisoners continue to pass so much time in bed that there must be great danger of their contracting habits of sloth.

The chaplain stated as follows :—

"My routine of duty continues the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. The general conduct of the prisoners, when at chapel, or otherwise under my charge, is decorous, respectful, and proper in all respects. I think the present system of discipline in this prison calculated in a high degree both to deter people from the commission of crime and to improve the characters of the prisoners. Whenever I have an opportunity I take means, by visits, correspondence, or otherwise, to ascertain the career of prisoners after their liberation, and to preserve an influence over them; and I have only to regret that I have not more opportunities, and that there is not a systematical mode of inquiry. Except the three cases mentioned by the governor, I have not any special knowledge of instances of marked improvement during the last year, but I have reason to believe that there are many."

I examined some of the prisoners in their instruction under the schoolmaster, and found their progress satisfactory.

The prison was quite clean and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The bedding and clothing were sufficient.

The dietary lately recommended by the Secretary of State has been adopted.

The food was of good quality. Its daily cost last year was 3½*d.* per head, which is below the general average in other prisons.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance. The surgeon stated as follows :—

"The general health of the prisoners at the present time is extremely good. There are only two prisoners who are out of health: both these cases are serious, but in both cases the prisoners were in the same state on admission as they are now. The general health of the prisoners has been very good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There has not been any epidemic since that time. The health of the prisoners generally improves during their imprisonment. The majority gain in weight."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The number of punishments last year was only 82, which is less than one per prisoner on an average. The chief offence is talking.

No prisoner made any complaint.

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The governor mentioned three cases which had come to his knowledge during the last year of parties who were once in this prison for offences bespeaking habits of crime, but who are now living honestly and respectably. In one case the governor said that the party had, to his knowledge, endured great privations; but that, by great industry, the man had recovered his position in society. In two of the cases the governor had kindly assisted the parties in obtaining employment.

The registers and accounts were in a proper state.

The entries in the visiting justices' minute book showed the same vigilant superintendence as heretofore.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was between 24*l.* and 25*l.*, which is about 3*l.* above the general average in England, and 9*l.* above the average in Scotland. There is reason to hope, however, that the present year's account will prove more satisfactory.

About 35*l.* a-year might be saved by a prisoner acting as cook, and this arrangement I would suggest.

Under all the circumstances the general result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Pinson, the governor, and to the other officers.

As mentioned in the Report on the prison at Swaffham, I recommended that arrangements should be made for preventing either of the county prisons being crowded whilst there is room in any other of the county prisons.*

NORWICH.—CITY PRISON.

[Inspected 9th July 1850.]

I was sorry to find that only one of the recommendations contained in my Report last September had been carried into effect, and that there had not been any improvement of any other kind. This I was informed was owing not to any indisposition on the part of the magistrates to make improvements, but to an unwillingness in the Town Council to grant the necessary funds. The following recommendations had not been acted upon:—

1. Such of the rooms and cells as are capable of it, and as are not always required for more than one prisoner, (beginning with the debtors' four day-rooms, in the north debtors' ward,) to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners, according to the provisions of the 2 and 3 Vict., c. 56, s. 4. The debtors in the north ward to be removed to the upper floor of the south debtors' ward.

2. A rule to be framed directing that the prisoners to be placed in these cells shall be selected according to the regulations suggested at page 30 of my 14th Annual Report.

* I am glad to be able to state, that not only has this recommendation been acted upon to a considerable extent, but that many cells have now been prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners.—March, 1851.

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3. A large work-room to be formed out of the two rooms and the intermediate space in the upper story of the building containing the kitchen; and this room, together with the rooms which it is proposed to fit up as separate cells, to be lighted with gas.

4. A female warder and an additional male officer to be appointed.

5. As a general rule, every prisoner, whether convicted or unconvicted, to be either in a separate cell or under the constant supervision of an officer.

6. A rule to be framed directing that, instead of the present classification, the prisoners be classified according to the judgment of the governor, having reference to their age, previous convictions (if any), and general character and conduct.

7. The prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six o'clock all the year round.

8. The 59th rule in the official code (relating to work) to be adopted and carried into effect; and with this view, shoemaking, mat-making, calico-weaving, and other such kinds of work to be introduced; and, as far as practicable, every prisoner to be employed at his own trade. To facilitate this change, the governor to visit the prisons at Wakefield and Leeds, where much work of the kind is carried on.

9. As far as practicable every convicted prisoner to be required, throughout the year, to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour.

10. Two more desks to be put up in the school-room, with a view to the schoolmaster having a larger number of prisoners in his charge at one time.

11. A provision to be made, as required by law, for the female prisoners, like the male prisoners, to learn to read and write. It is suggested that the duty of teaching them might be discharged either by the matron or by the female warder.

12. If the present dietary be continued, half a pint of milk at least to be included in each rate; and a rule to be framed directing that the governor, subject to the control of the surgeon, shall be authorized to determine each prisoner's rate of food, having regard to the prisoner's age, constitution, kind of work, and industry.

13. All prisoners, except those committed for one month or under, to be weighed on admission and discharge.

14. In order to improve the ventilation of the night-cells, the officers to be provided with the means of fastening the windows open, as is the case at the prison at Swaffham; and such of the ventilators in the doors as are out of order to be repaired.

15. Every prisoner to go into the tepid bath on admission, and afterwards at least once in each month, and to wash his feet every week.

16. The 46th rule in the official code (relating to clothing) to be adopted, omitting the last paragraph.

17. Sheets to be added to the bedding, it having been found

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by experience at the county prison that, while sheets promote cleanliness, they save the wear of the blankets so much as to pay their own cost.

18. Some earthenware night-vessels, like those in use at the county prison at Derby, to be procured for the cells proposed to be used as separate cells, and for sick prisoners in other cells.

19. Rules to be framed directing that (subject, like his other powers, to the control of the visiting justices) the power of admitting visits to criminal prisoners, whether convicted or unconvicted, shall be left to the governor; and directing also that visits to debtors be restricted, except in any special case, to two hours each day; also that no debtor or untried prisoner shall be allowed more than one pint of fermented liquor in any day of 24 hours, and that no fermented liquor shall be drunk except in the presence of an officer, and at a time to be appointed by the governor.

20. The officers to wear a uniform.

21. Such a system of accounts to be adopted as will afford a sufficient check on disbursements of all kinds.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners in the year terminating with the end of last month was 42, which is considerably less than that of the previous year, and much less than the average of the last 10 years. This large decrease in the number of inmates in this prison shows how powerful other causes are besides prison discipline in affecting the amount of crime; for here, where the decrease of prisoners is so striking, the discipline is bad, admitting as it does of slothful habits and of much idleness and bad company.

The following is a return of the average number of prisoners in each of the last 10 years ending at Michaelmas:—

Year.	Criminals.			Debtors.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1840	85	11	96	17	2	19	115
1841	55	9	64	11	2	13	77
1842	67	10	77	14	2	16	93
1843	69	11	80	13	2	15	95
1844	73	10	83	9	..	9	92
1845	55	8	63	2	..	2	65
1846	47	9	56	2	..	2	58
1847	45	6	51	3	..	3	54
1848	49	3	52	4	..	4	56
1849	50	4	54	3	1	4	58
Average	59	8	67	8	1	9	76

The following I found to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. There is still no inventory of the prison property.
2. There is still very little useful and productive labour.

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3. There is still no female warder.

4. No printed rules are yet hung up for the information of the prisoners.

5. There is still no sufficient provision for teaching the female prisoners to read, and none for teaching them to write.

6. Many convicted prisoners were again wearing their own clothing.

Part of the treadwheel being out of order, there is at present but little even of this unsatisfactory employment.

The last chaplain having received preferment in the church, a new chaplain has been appointed. This gentleman was absent on account of ill-health during the greater part of the time that I was at Norwich; but in a written communication he stated, that the conduct of the prisoners, when at chapel or otherwise under his care, was marked, for the most part, by strict outward attention, and invariably with great propriety and respect; but he added—

"I believe the prison ought to be regarded simply as a place of confinement for bad characters, but possessing little or nothing of a reformatory character. It is too frequently the school for vice. I am confident, the prisoners being allowed that freedom of association which prevails in the day-rooms is most injurious to society, and, in reality, cruel towards those prisoners who are not so far advanced in crime as others. The system itself is vicious, and cannot but have an unhappy effect. I have usually observed greater recklessness of mind, and the countenance to assume an expression of hardened villany, which was not so clear upon a first interview as at subsequent periods. One man lamented that it was impossible for him to cultivate serious reflection, because his companions would immediately make him a laughing stock; a cross which he had not faith to bear."

I was glad to find by examination that the prisoners had made more progress in their reading and writing than was apparent at my last inspection.

The prison was remarkably clean, but some of the prisoners had not been in the habit of washing their feet often enough.

The bedding was sufficient, but, as has already appeared, the supply of clothing was insufficient.

There had not been any change in the dietary. The food was of good quality. Its daily cost last year was about 3*d*. per head, which is considerably less than the general average in other prisons.

Most of the prisoners had a healthy appearance. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"Except two prisoners, named W. W. and R. F., who are under sentence of transportation, and who in my opinion are feigning illness, the prisoners are all in good health. By intentionally injuring their health, as I believe, W. W. and R. F. are now really invalids, though not nearly to the extent that they pretend. About three months ago, when R. F. was pretending to be so ill that he could not leave his bed, he was seen at the window, a short time after I had left him, making

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signs to the governor's servant maid. W. W. for a time pretended to be insane, but upon my telling him that I saw through his imposture, and should have him punished if he went on with it, he begged me not to punish him, and ceased to pretend madness. I do not think it necessary that this prisoner should be allowed the use of tobacco. The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's last inspection has been very good. There has not, indeed, been a single case deserving the name of illness."

With regard to the two prisoners mentioned by the surgeon, the governor stated as follows:—

"I have heard the evidence given by the surgeon relative to the prisoners R. F. and W. W., and I believe it to be quite correct. I am clearly of opinion that these prisoners are imposters, and that they are pretending illness for the sake of the indulgencies they obtain, and in the hope of procuring their liberation. When I charged R. F. with making signs to my servant-maid to come to him from the window of the day-room near his cell, he at first denied the charge altogether, saying that it was false, and that he had never moved from his bed, although two of the officers declared that they had seen him at the window; but on my confronting the servant before him (who on examination had admitted the fact) he acknowledged that he had been in the day-room, although he still denied having made the signs. This man has been an inmate both of Norwich Castle and of the prison at Swaffham.

"Soon after F. came here one of the other prisoners told me that F. had been boasting that he had escaped the wheel at Swaffham by pretending to be lame, and on my charging F. with this he said, 'Aye, I came round them pretty well at Swaffham; I'll tell you all about it some day,' or words to that effect. Directly W. W. found that we could not be imposed upon by his assumed madness he pretended to be very ill, and has carried on what, I believe, to be an imposture in this respect to this day; although by keeping in their beds so long, and sometimes refusing to eat for a time, both he and F. have no doubt now really injured their health. On one occasion, although apparently very ill, W. became angry because he thought that his coffee was not sweet enough, and in my presence he dashed the tin porringer, containing the coffee, against the wall."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but is probable owing to the want of separation or constant supervision, that many offences escape observation. In my last Report I gave many instances of misconduct, such as seldom or never occur in a well-ordered prison.

Only one prisoner made any complaint, and his complaint proved to be groundless.

The registers were in a proper state.

The average cost for prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 20*l.*, which is 2*l.* below the general average in England, though 4*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

If the cells in this prison were warmed and lighted, and fur-

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nished with means for the inmates to communicate with an officer, they might be certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners for short periods.

I agree with the chaplain in his low estimate of the effect, either deterring or reformatory, that can at present result from confinement in this prison.

NORWICH.—CITY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 10th July 1850.]

There has not been any alteration in this lock-up house since my Report last September.

The recommendations contained in that Report that a regular provision should be made for supplying the prisoners with food (instead of their depending on the charity of the mayor), that the prisoners should be required to wash themselves well before being allowed any food, and that some rugs or blankets should be provided, have not been acted upon.

The place was clean, though some of the water-closets were in an offensive state.

The number of prisoners last year was 1,092, of whom 146 were females. The number is less by 423 than the number in the previous year.

At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected 11th July 1850.]

The county magistrates would not consent to contract for the care and maintenance of the prisoners, as recommended in my Report last October, with a view to the discontinuance of this prison, but most of the recommendations for making an immediate improvement in the present prison have been carried into effect. In accordance with these suggestions, the rules respecting bathing, clothing, and a monthly medical examination, which had been only partially acted upon, are now in full operation; a simple kind of work (oakum picking) has been introduced (though the treadwheel continues to be employed for prisoners sentenced to hard labour), and as far as practicable every convicted prisoner is required to do a daily task, though the task is not, as suggested, equal to 10 hours' labour; the governor has been empowered to classify the prisoners according to his own judgment, having reference to age, previous convictions, and general character; and more has been done than formerly towards keeping the prisoners under supervision, though not to the extent recommended.

The governor said that the regulation for setting all the convicted prisoners to work had of itself the effect of bringing the officers more in contact with the prisoners, and thereby of increasing the supervision.

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The new dietary has been adopted.

There did not appear to have been any other change.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 25, which is about the average in the previous year.

On the day of my visit there were 24 prisoners.

There does not now appear to be any important exception to the observance of the rules.

The chaplain's routine of duties remains the same as described in my last Report, as does the schoolmaster's.

The examination of the prisoners in their progress under the schoolmaster was again highly satifactory. The writing in particular did great credit both to the schoolmaster and the prisoners. The writing-books would serve as a pattern of neatness and quick progress for almost any prison.

The chaplain stated that the present system of discipline is against the prisoners making satisfactory progress in religious knowledge.

The prison was quite clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The food was of good quality. Its average daily cost last year was 5¾*d.* per head, which is considerably above the general average in other prisons.

The prisoners had the appearance of being in good health, and the surgeon stated that their general health had been good since my last inspection; also, that the prisoners generally improved in health during their confinement.

The governor said that the conduct of the prisoners had improved since employment had been found for all of them. Still, there are cases sometimes on the part of a few prisoners of very bad conduct.

The chief offences are—quarrelling with fellow-prisoners, making loud noises, and refusing to work.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The governor mentioned a case of a female, whom he and the matron had kindly taken an interest in, and who, though she was formerly in this prison for felony, has now been living honestly and respectably for more than two years.

The registers, &c., were in a proper state.

The entries in the visiting justices' minute-book showed a frequent superintendence on their part.

The average net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 25*l.*, which is 3*l.* above the general average in England. Most of the difference, however, may fairly be attributed to the small size of the prison; the cost of salaries, as often remarked, being higher, per prisoner, in a small prison than in a large one.

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The evils arising from the bad construction of the building remain in force, but much has been done towards removing such evils as are capable of remedy; and, under all the circumstances, the result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Shuckford (the governor) and to the other officers.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 11th July 1850.]

There has not been any change in this lock-up house since my Report last October.

The suggestion to have the cells warmed has not been acted upon.

The place was clean.

There were five prisoners, one of whom complained of the cold.

WYMONDHAM.—COUNTY PRISON FOR FEMALES.

[Inspected 12th July 1850.]

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my Report last September, steps have been taken towards having the cells which are used for the separate confinement brought within the provisions of the statute, but the work is not yet finished; the prisoners are taught writing, as well as reading; the clothing has been made complete; no convicted prisoner is allowed to wear any article belonging to herself, and the untried are permitted to wear the prison dress. The recommendations, however, which were dependent on the cells being lighted in winter, and otherwise prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, have not, of course, been yet acted upon; and some others have not yet been brought into operation.

There did not appear to have been any other change of importance.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 14, which is the same as the average in the previous year. On the day of my visit, however, there were 18 prisoners.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules was, that cells are still used for the separate confinement of prisoners which have not been certified as fit for that purpose, and which, not being warmed or supplied with artificial light, are not in a state to be so certified.

Artificial light not being supplied, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The work department is in the same state as described in my last Report. All the work is of a useful kind, but the quantity is not so great in winter as I hope it will be when the prison is lighted.

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The chaplain stated as follows:—

"My routine of duties remains the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. I think the prisoners make satisfactory progress in religious and secular knowledge. With very few exceptions, the prisoners here behaved well when at chapel, or otherwise under my charge. I think the system of discipline here in use is calculated to deter people from the commission of crime, and decidedly to improve the characters of the prisoners. There are very few recommittals."

The prison was remarkably clean and neat, and the prisoners were all clean and neat in their persons.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The diet is the same as heretofore. I found the food of good quality. Its daily average cost last year was rather more than 4*d.* per head.

The prisoners all looked as if they were in tolerably good health; some, indeed, had a very healthy appearance. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"With one slight exception, all the prisoners are at present in good health, and their general health has been good since Mr. Hill's last visit. There has not been any epidemic in the prison since that time."

The matron stated that those who remained a short time generally improved in health, but that those who remained eight or nine months generally fell off. After such a period, the solitary confinement, she said, affected them.

The measures for rendering all the lower cells dry have not been completed. I believe the best alteration would be to substitute wooden floors.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been very good. The number of punishments last year was 48.

No prisoner made any complaint.

Of the 18 prisoners at the time of my visit, 9 were servant maids, in prison for stealing from their employers.

There was a young woman in the prison who had been committed nine times for misconduct in a workhouse; her offence, I was informed, being a refusal to work. The matron of the prison spoke very highly of her conduct in all respects in the prison, and said that she worked very industriously, and was always very respectful. The reason the young woman gave for refusing to work in the workhouse was, that she was set to pick oakum, which she looked on as the labour of a felon; while in the prison she was employed in washing the clothes. She said that her parents were dead, and that she should like to go out to Australia; and, from the matron's report, I have little doubt she would make a good colonist.

The registers, &c., were in a proper state.

The net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 33*l.*, which is 11*l.* above the general

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average in other prisons. This great cost, however, is owing to the small number of prisoners; the chief expense being that of salaries.

The general result of the inspection was very creditable to Mrs. Bryant, the matron.

WYMONDHAM.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 12th July 1850.]

The lock-up house mentioned in my last Report has been completed, and brought into use. Consequently, no male prisoners whatever are now admitted into the house of correction.

This new lock-up house contains three cells, which are of a proper size, dry, lighted, warmed, and ventilated. There is also an airing-yard, and rooms for a resident constable and his wife.

The only serious defect is the insecurity of the airing-yard. I recommended that a portion of it should be formed into what is called an airing-gallery (which may be made quite secure), with a view of excluding the prisoners from the other part of the yard.

At the time of my visit there was no prisoner.

WALSINGHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 15th July 1850.]

I was much gratified at finding that the magistrates had adopted and carried into effect almost all the recommendations which I made at my visit last October. In accordance with these recommendations some of the cells have been prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners according to the provisions of the 2 and 3 Vict., c. 56, s. 4; the infirmary, when not required for sick prisoners (which is seldom the case), is now used as a work-room; and, together with two of the day-rooms, besides such of the cells as have been prepared for separate confinement, is lighted; a rule has been framed directing that the prisoners shall be classified according to the judgment of the governor, with reference to age, previous convictions, and general character; as a general rule every prisoner is now either under constant superintendence, or separate from the other prisoners; the prisoners now rise not later than at six o'clock all the year round, and do not go to bed before nine at night; mat-making, net-making, knitting, and other useful kinds of work, have been introduced; and, as far, as practicable, every convicted prisoner is required to perform a daily task throughout the year, though the task is one of nine hours' fair labour instead of ten, as I suggested; a room has been built for the chaplain, so that he may have a convenient place for seeing the prisoners in private; the female prisoners are now taught to write as well as to read; school instruction is now given chiefly in the evening, when most of the work is over; steps are taking for introducing psalmody into

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the service of the chapel; means have been provided for enabling the officers of the prison to fasten the cell windows open, so as to improve the ventilation; the prison dress, both for males and females, has been made quite complete; and no convicted prisoner, male or female, is now allowed to wear any article belonging to themselves; and prisoners, except those committed for very short periods, are now weighed on admission and liberation.

The plan for improving the ventilation, which appears to succeed very well, was suggested by the governor; who also devised a cheap lamp for the cells (there being no gas), and a simple and cheap means of enabling the prisoners to communicate with an officer.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 52, which is six above the average in the previous year.

At the time of the inspection there were 55 prisoners.

The only important exception at present to the observance of the rules is that cells are in use to a considerable extent for the separate confinement of prisoners which have not been certified as fit for that purpose; but these cells are now prepared for being certified, and the surgeon stated that he had not observed injury to the health of the prisoners from their use heretofore.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"The routine of my duties continues the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. The prisoners make satisfactory progress both in religious and secular knowledge. The general conduct of the prisoners, when at chapel or otherwise, under my charge is very good. I think the present system of discipline here has a decidedly beneficial influence on the characters of the prisoners; but I am doubtful whether it has much deterring effect. There are very few recommitments; but I think it is rather from a sense of shame, and a feeling of the impropriety of their former conduct, that those who have left the prison try to avoid being sent back, than from a fear of the punishment they should have to undergo. During the thirty years that I have held the office of chaplain, the offence of sheep-stealing, which used to be common, has almost entirely ceased; and I am not aware of any other offence that has become more common."

With regard to the deterring effect of the imprisonment, there is no doubt that it will be considerably increased by the arrangements which have been made for compelling the prisoners to rise early in winter as well as in summer, for requiring them to do a proper day's work all the year round, and for keeping them all either separate or under constant supervision.

The general progress of the prisoners in reading and writing was satisfactory.

The prison was remarkably clean and neat, and the prisoners were clean and neat in their persons and dresses.

The bedding and clothing were sufficient.

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The dietary is the same as heretofore, except that the allowance of bread to prisoners in the fifth class has been increased by six ounces per day. The food was of good quality. Its daily cost last year was about 4*d.* per head, which is about the general average in other prisons.

Most of the prisoners had the appearance of being in good health, and the surgeon stated as follows:—

"All the prisoners are at present in good health; and their general health has been good since Mr. Hill's last inspection."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The number of punishments last year was 149, which is below the general average elsewhere.

Except in one trivial case, no prisoner made any complaint.

There were three brothers in the prison named F., one for stealing, and the other two for night poaching; and it appeared that two of them had been in the prison three times, and the other seven times; also that four other brothers had been in the prison (one of them twice, and each of the others three times), and that their mother, three sisters, and a cousin, had been there, the offences of two of the sisters having been followed by transportation.

If the grandparents of these young men had been made responsible for their children's conduct, it is probable that a large portion of this bad family would never have come into existence.

Including the cost of prosecutions, imprisonment, transportation, and of the property stolen at different times, 1000*l.* is probably a low estimate of the injury to society caused by this one family.

The registers and accounts were in a proper state.

The average net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was rather more than 26*l.*, which is about 4*l.* above the general average in other prisons. This difference may be fairly attributed, however, to the comparatively small number of prisoners.

The general result of the inspection was very satisfactory, and reflected much credit on Mr. and Mrs. Curtis (the governor and matron), and on the other officers.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected July 18, 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated May 1849), steps have been taken towards having some of the cells prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, but the work has not been completed, no provision having been made for lighting the cells;

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all the whitewashing, painting, shoe-making, tailors' work, and every kind of work for the prison which can be done by the prisoners is now performed by them; the arrangement by which the governor and his family had their linen washed by the prisoners has been discontinued; instruction is given to the female prisoners in reading and writing; no convicted prisoner, however short the period of his confinement, is now required or permitted to wear any article belonging to himself; such of the present rules as relate to the conduct of the prisoners have been printed and placarded in the different rooms; and the subordinate officers are now required to make a daily report on the state of their wards. But the following recommendations have not been adopted:—

1. Some simple kinds of work to be introduced, so that every convicted prisoner may be required to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour.

2. When work and artificial light have been provided, the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six o'clock all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine.

A new chaplain has been appointed, who evidently takes a strong interest in his duties.

Two additional baths and 12 more crank machines (the power of which is wasted) have been provided.

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 123, which is 26 more than the average in the previous year.

The increase during the last year has been chiefly of prisoners convicted of petty thefts, and of parties committed for disorderly conduct in workhouses.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Employment with the necessary materials and instruction is found for only a few of the convicted prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour.

2. Visits and letters to convicted prisoners have been allowed only once in six months (except in cases of illness), instead of once in three months.

3. There is no inventory of the prison property.

4. Cells continue to be used to a considerable extent for the separate confinement of prisoners, which have not been certified as fit for that purpose. The surgeon, however, stated that he had no reason for thinking that the health of the prisoners had suffered from their being confined in these cells during part of the day.

5. There is no book showing the receipt and consumption of food.

Artificial light not being provided, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

It will be remarked that the work department, though improved by the employment of some prisoners in shoemaking,

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tailors' work, whitewashing, &c., is still in a very unsatisfactory state. Few do any work beyond mere cleaning, except those who are sentenced to hard labour, and these perform a very insufficient quantity (not more, on an average, than two hours per day), and that of a kind which I regard as of the very lowest description, being crank labour, which is turned to utter waste.

It has been stated, as one advantage of this kind of work, that the labour can be regulated with much precision, according to the strength of each prisoner; but the governor and surgeon of this prison (where more of these machines are in use than in any other prison in my district) are of opinion that this advantage is illusory. The surgeon said,—

"The crank machine is quite incapable of being adjusted with any degree of nicety as regards the degree of strength required for turning it."

And the governor said,—

"I quite agree with the surgeon in his opinion that it is impossible to adjust the crank machines according to the strength of the different prisoners, by varying the weight required to move them in starting, though a rude kind of adjustment may be made by an officer frequently altering the pressure. Sometime with the same prisoner at work the pressure has to be altered three or four times in one afternoon, owing to the pressure changing while the prisoner is turning the crank."

While the work department is thus unsatisfactory, the school instruction is in a very good state, reflecting much credit on the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. I examined all the prisoners who had been a considerable time under their care, and was much pleased with the result.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I read prayers daily, and perform service twice on the Sunday. I also give the prisoners religious instruction in classes, see them in private on their admission and discharge, and purpose seeing every prisoner at least once a-month, in private, intermediately. Not having, however, been as yet on duty for a month, the practice has hitherto, of course, not been established. Male prisoners who are sick or in solitary confinement I see daily. I also superintend the school and the distribution of the books. On an average, I pass about five hours each day on duty in the prison. The conduct of the prisoners when at chapel, or otherwise under my charge, has been very satisfactory."

The prison was, for the most part, clean, but some of the windows were dirty, and there was a want of neatness.

There was scribbling in some of the Bibles.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The dietary is that recommended by the late Secretary of State. The food was of good quality, but last year it was very expensive, the cost having been more than 8*d*. per day for prisoners, which is nearly double the cost in most other prisons in England. The

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most expensive article was meat, which cost nearly 2*d.* per day for each prisoner.

The deputy governor said that, in his opinion, many of the prisoners lived better than as labouring men they were able to live out of prison. Many country labourers in this district, he said, could not get meat once a-week.

The prisoners had generally an appearance of being in good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The great majority of the prisoners are at present in good health. There are only five who are sufficiently unwell to be unable to work, and neither of these cases is serious. Except that there were several cases of typhus fever last autumn (three of which terminated in death), the general health of the prisoners has been good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. Fever prevailed in the town at the time it appeared in the prison, but I do not know any cause in the prison itself which could explain its appearing there. Except those who remain a long time in the prison, some of whom seem to suffer in health, the prisoners generally improve in health during their confinement. For the most part, they increase in weight."

The ventilation of the chapel is not sufficient, and it is desirable that the windows on the stairs should be made to open easily, and kept open throughout the whole of the summer.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The chief offences are talking and using obscene language. The number of punishments last year was only 53, or at a rate of less than one per annum to two prisoners.

Owing to the want of more accommodation, the debtors, at the time of my visit, were all together, instead of being classified.

The debtors are allowed to smoke, but I would recommend that this privilege be abolished.

The time allowed to debtors to receive visits might, in my opinion, be advantageously reduced to three hours per day at most.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers were in a proper state, but the system of accounts does not appear to me to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 29*l.*, which is 7*l.* above the general average in other prisons in England, and 13*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The entries in the visiting justices' minute book showed a very frequent inspection on their part.

There is much to approve of in this prison, but combined with this there is, unfortunately, so much that is objectionable that I fear that both the deterring and reforming effect of the imprisonment must be small.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced 3rd September 1850.]

In conformity with one of the recommendations in my last Report (dated August 1850) the person then in office as governor was pensioned off, and a new governor was appointed. The prisoners, moreover, now make their own clothing, and a few other recommendations of a minor kind have been acted upon; but the following recommendations have not been adopted:—

1. All convicted prisoners, male and female, to be removed to the prison at Southwell, and no convicted prisoner to be henceforth sentenced to confinement in the prison at Nottingham; and if by inadvertence such a sentence be passed, application to be made to the Secretary of State for the removal of the prisoner to Southwell. All female prisoners, whether tried or untried, to be in future committed to the prison at Southwell. Whenever it shall appear probable that the number of male prisoners at Nottingham would soon become too large for the accommodation, without using cells which are damp or very ill ventilated, the clerk to the magistrates at Nottingham to send notice of the fact to the county magistrates generally, with a request that, until they receive further information, they will commit all prisoners, including untried male prisoners, to Southwell.

2. Such of the cells as are suitable to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners according to the provisions 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 4; and with this view gas to be introduced into these cells.

3. The ventilation of the prison to be improved as much as possible, and with this view a fire to be always kept in the extracting shaft of the cells in yard No. 7; the windows in the cells and passages of the prison to be made to open wider, and means to be provided for fastening any window either open or shut. Further, the opinion of some competent person to be taken as to whether it is not possible, without incurring much expense, to improve the ventilation of the prison by the application of mechanical power (to be worked by prisoners) on the plan recommended by Dr. Arnott.

4. A wooden floor to be laid down in the dark cell; and if possible this cell, which one of the officers said sometimes smells damp in winter, to be rendered at all times dry.

5. Some simple kinds of work to be introduced, so that all untried prisoners and debtors who are willing to work may have employment.

6. The 46th rule in the official code (that relating to clothing) to be adopted.

7. A rule to be framed directing that no smoking shall be

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allowed within the prison boundary, either by an officer or a prisoner.

8. A character-book, in the same form as that used in Preston prison, to be procured for the use of the chaplain in making his records of the characters, &c., of the prisoners.

9. The officers to wear a uniform.

10. The Poor-Law Auditor of the district, or some other properly qualified person, to be engaged to see that the pecuniary accounts are kept on a proper plan, and to audit them periodically.

The buildings seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 43, but owing to the imperfect manner in which the records were kept by the late governor, it was found difficult to compare this number with the average of previous years. At the time of my visit there were 35 prisoners, namely, 25 criminals and 10 debtors, all males.

There was no complete copy of the rules in force before the appointment of the present governor, and it did not appear that any rules had been subsequently submitted to the Secretary of State and sanctioned by him. The governor was acting to some extent on the official code which was in use at the prison at Stafford, where he was an officer previously to his present appointment, but as these rules had not been approved of by the Secretary of State for this prison, they could not be considered binding.* Under these circumstances, I inquired only into the enforcement of the statutory rules, applicable to all prisons. To the observance of these the following were, I found, the chief exceptions:—

1. Except in a few cases, as appears from what has already been stated, no provision is made for the employment of the prisoners. Of the 25 (exclusive of debtors) at the time of the inspection, 17 were passing the greater part of their time in idleness. One of them, a frame-work knitter, had been in the prison more than a year. Twelve of the 18 were indeed untried, who could not be compelled to work, but it appeared that they were willing to work if work had been provided.

2. The female prisoners have been removed from the damp room which they formerly occupied, but that in which they are now placed is very objectionable, inasmuch as the passage to it is through the debtors' yard, and as the window of the room overlooks a bad part of the town, with the people in which the females can communicate, at least by signals, though any conversation would probably be overheard and be followed by punishment.

3. There is no provision for classifying the female prisoners, but their number is very small; frequently, indeed, there is not a single female prisoner.

* A body of rules has since been submitted to the Secretary of State and approved of by him.—January, 1851.

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Artificial light not being provided, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"My routine of duty remains the same as at Mr. Hill's last inspection, but in the statement given in his Report there is an omission; inasmuch as in one of the services on the Sunday I give a familiar explanation of some portion of Scripture, or the Collect or Catechism, instead of a second sermon. I might also add, that I consider it my duty to correspond when occasion offers respecting any of the prisoners with their friends, or the clergyman of their parish. Frequent occasions of the kind have occurred. The conduct of the prisoners when in chapel has been good. The misconduct which does arise is attributable in my opinion chiefly to the want of occupation, and to the day-wards being sometimes over crowded. Prisoners of a better character are often annoyed by having to associate with others who are much worse than themselves; but I do not think the present system of discipline calculated to have much deterring effect on the confirmed criminal."

The following are extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

"September 1.—Mr. Francklin, visiting justice, gave me an order for getting slates for prisoners to learn to write upon, several having asked for this privilege.

"September 8.—On visiting the men's wards they expressed themselves much pleased and thankful for being allowed slates and pencil to learn to write with, and they had evidently made good use of them.

"September 22.—Prisoners in their day-wards all contented, and evidently making a much better use of their time from having slates to write upon, &c.

"October 13.—Several prisoners had made good use of slates, and were evidently much interested in working sums in arithmetic, asking me questions on the difficulties they had met with. One woman had learnt to read with such progress as to do Mrs. Brierley (the matron) great credit, the woman being at first peculiarly dull and slow. Two men also exhibited to me very good specimens of writing, though they had never been able to write before they came in. All these things evidently keep the prisoners' minds employed, and more cheerful and grateful (or at least more satisfied and content) than they would otherwise have been, especially with such numbers as we now have, crowding every part of the prison in use.

"December 11.—Three men discharged, who promised well, and after a long imprisonment seemed likely to go home and try to live honestly and quietly.

"December 29.—Again noticed that several men had made great progress in writing on slates, &c.

"April 6.—Two boys in No. 2 Ward, one a desperately vicious character, the other not hardened or unpromising. I have no doubt that if we had means of keeping such separate while in prison, much contamination might be avoided, which is now inevitable from those "evil communications" to which all prisoners tried and untried, youths and adults, are exposed from the want of a few separate cells, which might easily be made (I am told) in this prison.

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May 24.—Found a class of nine men reading in the chapel: they seemed all attentive and trying to learn. The governor (Mr. H.) commenced having them to learn in classes this week. Besides teaching them, it takes so much of their time from the long hours otherwise spent with each other, often in corrupting one another's minds in their day-wards.

June 1.—Found a Bible torn in No. 1 (the rent recent): on being asked, the men said they had not had paper supplied to them for some time, but denied having torn leaves out of the Bible. In No. 4 there were nine prisoners, including two lads, who seemed and were said to be troublesome and mischievous, the number too large for the room; if these lads could be separated in cells fitted for the purpose, even for a few days or a week, it would be a great acquisition to the means of discipline and improvement in this prison. They had contrived to damage a good coat of another prisoner, and would not confess which of them had done this ill-natured piece of wanton mischief.

"Same day.—Visited female ward, when it occurred to me that it is very injurious (or may be so) to have, as now in this ward, an old convicted prisoner, sentenced to transportation for life for procuring abortion, in the same room night and day with those for trial, one of them a girl of 16, and another of 21 years. The old one sends messages by those who go out from time to time, and thus connexions may be contracted or continued of a depraving tendency.

"June 12.—Distributed arithmetical tables, &c. No. 4 again overcrowded, scarcely room to sit down. Two men in another part at work, one shoemaking and the other mending clothes; they seemed thankful to have work to do, instead of being idle all day long.

"June 22.—No. 4 still too crowded, 11 men in it; this makes them more quarrelsome, and you cannot so well say who is in fault among so many."

There is no regular schoolmaster, and though instruction is given by the governor and one of the officers, there is much need, in my opinion, of a more regular and systematic provision for teaching, especially as there is but little occupation of any other kind in the prison. At the time of my visit, the instruction had been altogether suspended for about three weeks, owing to the governor having been much absent in consequence of having to convey transports to London and Wakefield.

There is a tolerably good library, and the books were in a satisfactory condition.

The prison was clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

At the time of my last inspection there was no sufficient provision for supplying the prisoners with clean stockings, but this defect has been remedied.

The bedding was sufficient, but some of the clothing was ragged.

The only change in the dietary is, that milk is now given to all prisoners who remain long in the prison. The food was of good quality. Its daily average cost last year was 4*s.* 4*d.* per head, which is about the general average in other prisons.

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The prisoners seemed, as a body, to be in good health, and the surgeon stated as follows:—

"With one exception, that of a transport who came in ill, the prisoners are in good health, and their general health, of late, has been very good. The health of the prisoners has materially improved since the present governor was appointed, owing to the greater degree of cleanliness now enforced, and to the increased general attention paid to the prison. Owing to the removal of a quantity of rubbish which had been allowed to accumulate in the place from which the flue proceeds which supplied the cells in yard No. 7 with air, and to the cleansing of the drain near these cells, the ventilation of these cells has been much improved, and I am of opinion that, with the attention that will no doubt be paid to their ventilation by the present governor, these cells may safely be used for the separate confinement of prisoners; but the ventilation of the other cells which were constructed for separate confinement is still insufficient unless the wooden doors of these cells be left open and the grated doors used. The lowest cells, which are damp, are now used as seldom as possible; those on the women's side indeed have been wholly discontinued. At present, I do not know any cause of disease in operation in the prison."

The governor stated that the general conduct of the prisoners, since he had entered on his office, had been good, but as prisoners are together without an officer being always present with each class, it is probable that many offences escape detection.

In a yard there were six transports and a man who had been sentenced to death but respited, without an officer being with them; and in another six untried prisoners were together without an officer.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers were in a very neat state.

It is desirable that an account should be kept showing the receipt and consumption of food; and the governor stated that he was about to open such an account.

The food and other stores are not supplied by public conrtact, but application appears to be made to different parties to ascertain from whom they can be had most advantageously.

The average net cost per prisoner last year was between 24*l.* and 25*l.*; which is about 2*l.* above the general average in other prisons in England.

There has been a considerable improvement in the details of management of this prison since the present governor came into office, but the great evils remain. Simple justice to the untried, not to speak of other motives, demands that the prisoners should be screened from contamination; but here this is not the case; and a person wholly innocent of the charge against him may be compelled to associate for months with a hardened criminal, the time being passed chiefly in idleness under very imperfect supervision and altogether in circumstances almost certain to result in great moral injury. And while this is the

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case, there are cells in the prison which, with little trouble or expense, might be put into a state to be certified as fit for the separate confinement of the majority of the prisoners, and there is plenty of room at Southwell prison for the remainder.

If no material improvement could be effected in this prison without incurring a large expense I could not recommend it; since the general construction of the building is so bad, and its situation so objectionable, that a wiser course would be the entire and speedy abandonment of the prison; but nearly the whole expense necessary for introducing the Separate system, to the extent just indicated, has been already incurred by the recent construction of a considerable number of cells, evidently intended for the Separate system; these cells being unnecessarily large for mere sleeping cells, and being supplied with artificial heat, which in the case of sleeping cells is quite superfluous.

Even if it were proposed wholly to abandon this prison in a couple of years' time, I am of opinion that it would be wise and proper to incur the small additional expense now required for affording the means of separating the prisoners, and thereby of putting an immediate end to the present fearful system of corruption.

NOTTINGHAM.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 7th September 1850.]

There did not appear to have been any alteration in this lock-up house since the date of the last Report (August 1849).

The place was in neat order, but it wanted whitewashing.

There was not any prisoner.

The number of prisoners last year was 371, which is rather more than the number in the previous year.

NOTTINGHAM.—TOWN PRISON.

[Inspected 3rd September 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated August 1849) the library has been enlarged; the ventilation of the kitchen and of the night-cells and corridor near the kitchen has been improved; the surgeon makes a minute inspection every month: the bath has been removed from the kitchen, and every prisoner goes into it on his admission and afterwards once each month. But the recommendations to have part of the prison lighted by gas, to require the prisoners to rise early in winter as well as in summer, to introduce framework knitting and other useful kinds of work, and to have all the convicted prisoners clothed in a prison dress have not been adopted.

The building appeared to be in good repair.

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The average number of prisoners last year was 58, which is eight above the average in the previous year, though only one more than the average in the last ten years.

The governor attributed the increase, as compared with the previous year, chiefly to the strikes among the workmen of late, and to the habits of idleness thereby engendered, especially among the boys.

At the time of my visit there were 45 prisoners.

The rules are the same as those in force at my last inspection. The following are now the chief exceptions to their observance:—

1. There is no classification among the female prisoners; the construction of the building not admitting of any.

2. The female prisoners are still not taught to write, but the male prisoners now receive this kind of instruction.

Artificial light not being provided, the prisoners continue to pass far too much time in bed; in winter between 14 and 15 hours out of the 24.

The work department continues in an unsatisfactory state: those sentenced to hard labour are employed on the treadwheel; the power of which is turned to no account, and many of the others pass the chief part of the day in idleness. All the clothes however are made in the prison, and the prisoners cook and wash. They are employed too, as far as possible, in keeping the prison in repair.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"My routine of duties continues much the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. I now, however, more frequently visit the friends of prisoners before their liberation, and prisoners themselves after their liberation than formerly. I was not aware that it was the wish of the visiting justices that I should see every prisoner in private once a month. The conduct of the prisoners when at chapel or otherwise under my charge is exceedingly good. I think the present system of discipline here has a considerable deterring effect; but I do not think that, as a general rule, it produces much benefit on the character of the prisoners."

As the schoolmaster was absent I did not examine the prisoners to see what progress they had made under him.

The prison was clean; but some of the prisoners had dirty feet, though, in other respects, their persons were clean.

The bedding was sufficient, but the supply of clothing is insufficient, many even of the convicted prisoners still wearing their own clothing.

Some of the clothing was out of repair.

There has not been any change in the dietary. The food was of good quality. Its daily cost last year was rather less than 4*d.*, which is rather less than the general average.

The surgeon stated as follows:—

"With one exception, the prisoners are at present all in good health, and in the case referred to the prisoner had his disease (affec-

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tion of the heart) before his admission to the prison. The general health of the prisoners has been very good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There has not been any epidemic in the prison. The prisoners continue to improve generally in health during their confinement."

The general conduct of the prisoners, except that of the boys, was reported to have been tolerably good. The chief offences were stated to be disorderly conduct when no officer was present.

The only complaint was a well-founded one by a prisoner who had been compelled to wear his own boots in the prison, and whose boots had consequently been worn out. I again called the attention, however, of the visiting justices to the propriety of providing a full supply of clothing, and they expressed their concurrence in it, so that I hope that all ground for such complaints in future will be removed.

The governor stated that the following cases of reformation or improvement had come to his personal knowledge during the last year:—

"E. F., [aged] 20, tried at the Lent Assizes, 1849, for stealing from the person; 12 months' imprisonment; is now working as a smith, and is very steady and industrious.

"W. M., 23, tried at the same assizes for stealing tools; eight months' imprisonment; is now working at his trade (a joiner); is very steady and industrious, and attends a place of worship with his wife very regular.

W. D., 19, tried at the same assizes for stealing in a shop; 10 months' imprisonment; is now working as a framework knitter; is steady and industrious and doing well.

"W. R., 39, tried at the same assizes for stealing a quantity of goods from his employer; 12 months' imprisonment; has succeeded in obtaining a very respectable and responsible situation, and is going on well.

"T. B. H., 60, tried at the summer sessions, 1849, for embezzling a considerable sum of money the property of his employers; four months' imprisonment: is now in a situation, and appears to be going on very well indeed.

"J. G., 17, tried at the same sessions for stealing from his employer; three months' imprisonment; is now at work and doing very well.

"J. L., 13, tried at the Michaelmas sessions 1849 for stealing in a shop from his employer; one month's imprisonment and once whipped; having no parents to take charge of him at the expiration of his sentence, I got him admitted into the Union workhouse, where he now is learning the trade of shoemaker and is conducting himself very well.

"H. S., 24, framework knitter, was committed to this prison July 1, 1841, for one month under the Vagrant Act. Was tried for felony, April sessions 1845; acquitted. Again tried for felony at the January sessions 1846; convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; at the expiration of his sentence he determined not to associate again with his old companions, and commenced work in earnest, he still

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continues to be sober, steady, and industrious; his appearance is highly creditable and bespeaks a thorough reform. I have spoken with him this day, and he says nothing could induce him to fall back into bad habits again."

The governor stated as follows:—

"The last cases of illness were those of two prisoners named W. H. and J. K., two Irishmen, who stated before the magistrates that they had committed their offences (breaking a lamp and a window) in order to be sent to prison, that they might get shelter and be treated for their illness; they said they had applied in vain for admission to the workhouse, and this was admitted by the relieving officer, but this officer stated that the men had not said in what state they were in. On the expiration of their imprisonment they were admitted into the workhouse, both of them being still ill."

The registers and accounts remain as heretofore. They were in neat order and not in arrears.

The net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 22*l.*, which is the general average in England.

As appears by the prior part of the Report there have been several improvements since my last inspection, but the following paragraph of that Report is still applicable:—

"The governor is evidently a zealous and efficient officer; but so long as the prisoners are allowed, as heretofore, to contract habits of sloth, by passing the greater part of their time, in winter, in bed, and are habituated either to idleness, or to labour which is neither instructive nor profitable, and which must tend to excite a distaste for industry, it cannot be reasonably expected that, except in particular cases, any moral improvement can be wrought in them, or even that further injury can be prevented."

NOTTINGHAM.—TOWN LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 5th September 1850.]

In accordance with one of the recommendations in my last Report the ventilation has been improved (though it still appears to be insufficient), and most of the other recommendations have been carried into effect.

The place was clean and neat.

The number of prisoners last year was 662, which is nearly 100 more than in the previous year.

At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

SOUTHWELL.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 6th September 1850.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations in my last Report (dated August 1849) all the convicted prisoners are now supplied with prison clothing; some of the prisoners are taught

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to write; the officers wear a uniform; and other minor changes have been made. But the following recommendations have not been adopted:—

1. The ventilation of the treadmill to be improved.
2. Such of the cells as are capable of it to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners.
3. The prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six o'clock, both in winter and summer; and with this view the passages and day-rooms to be lighted in winter.
4. Mat-making to be introduced.
5. As far as practicable every prisoner to be required to perform a stated task of work every day, instead of working by the hour.

The building appeared to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 89, which is nearly the same as the number in the previous year, though 17 below the average of the last 10 years.

The following were the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Little employment except cleaning is found for convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, or for untried prisoners.
2. There is no classification of the female prisoners, but the number is generally very small.

The prisoners now make and mend their own shoes, stockings, shirts, and other clothing, and they wash the clothing also, instead of there being hired washerwomen as heretofore. This is a considerable improvement; nevertheless, the great majority of the prisoners who are unemployed continue to work on the treadwheel, the power of which is turned to no account.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"My routine of duty remains the same as described in Mr. Hill's last Report. I think the prisoners make as satisfactory progress as can be expected in religious and secular knowledge. The conduct of the prisoners, when at chapel or otherwise, under my charge, is very good. I am of opinion that the present system of discipline has a considerable deterring effect. Formerly vagrants used to be congregated in a body, without work, and without an officer being present to preserve order, and then I believe that the prison was often a place of attraction to them; but since a different course of treatment has been observed, their number has greatly lessened. It is difficult to say how far the system in use is calculated to improve the characters of the prisoners, as most of the prisoners disappear from view after their liberation."

The schoolmaster's duties remain the same as heretofore, except that he now teaches writing besides reading and the catechism. I examined some of the prisoners, and found their general progress satisfactory.

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The bedding and clothing were sufficient, but some of the clothing was out of repair.

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The dietary is unchanged. I found the food of good quality. Its daily average cost last year was 4½*d.*, which is rather above the general average elsewhere.

Most of the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and the surgeon stated as follows:—

"With few exceptions the prisoners are at present in very good health, and their general health, since Mr. Hill's last inspection, has been very good. There are four or five prisoners who are not well enough to work (two on account of old age), but none of the cases are serious. There has not been any epidemic in the prison since Mr. Hill's last visit. I do not know anything in the prison tending to cause illness."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The number of punishments last year was considerably below the general average in other prisons.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The governor mentioned two cases which had come to his knowledge during the last year of parties who had been in the prison for felony, but who are now living respectably.

There is a simple kind of kneading machine used in making the bread of the prison, which the governor and surgeon said secured the bread being properly made.

The registers were in proper order. Since the last inspection a book has been kept showing the receipt and consumption of the chief articles of food.

The average net cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 24*l.*, which is 2*l.* above the general average in England. It should be remarked, however, that the present governor was not in office during the greater part of the year to which this account relates.

It will be seen that there have been several improvements since the last inspection, and so far as the present system of discipline admits of satisfactory results the state of the prison reflected credit on Mr. Dewhurst, the governor, and on the other officers; but the long hours passed in bed, and the want of a much greater quantity of useful labour, prevent the prison from being regarded in a really good state.

SOUTHWELL.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 6th September 1850.]

In compliance with the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated September 1849) the yard has been rendered dry.

There did not appear to have been any other alteration.

The place was very clean and neat.

The number of prisoners last year was 68, which is 27 less than in the previous year. The constables in charge said there had been fewer tramps of late.

At the time of my visit there was no prisoner.

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DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced 9th September 1850.]

In accordance with a recommendation in my last Report (dated August 1850) a large work-room and a forge have been built, in which some of the prisoners are employed in useful kinds of labour, such as shoemaking, tailors' work, weaving, blacksmiths' work, &c.; but the recommendation to have the whole prison lighted with gas, so as to admit of early rising, and of a full day's work all the year round, has not yet been acted upon.

A long shed has been erected, containing about 20 divisions, where prisoners are employed, separately, in breaking stones.

There has not been any other alteration of importance.

The buildings seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 208, which is rather less than the average in the previous year, though 22 greater than the average of the last 10 years.

The number of commitments has decreased, as compared with the previous year, in greater proportion than the average number of prisoners in custody; the reduction of commitments being from 1401 to 1217. This decrease has been chiefly in the number of vagrants, and the governor attributes it principally to the introduction of stone-breaking; many of the vagrants being now required to break a certain quantity (about half a ton each) before having their dinner, and the same quantity before getting their supper.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules is, that some cells are used to a considerable extent for separate confinement which have not been certified as fit for that purpose, though, as stated in the last Report, the surgeon is of opinion that no injury has thereby resulted to the health of the prisoners.

With reference to the use of these cells the governor stated as follows:—

"The untried prisoners are in separate cells during the greater part of the day. They are, however, about two hours each day in school, about an hour in chapel, and about three hours in the airing-yards, together equal to about six hours per day, during the whole of which they are associated. The rest of their time is passed in separation. Most of the convicted prisoners are in separate cells the greater part of the alternate days."

There is a difference of opinion as to what constitutes separate confinement. As I interpret the law, confinement in a separate cell during any part of the day is, so far as it goes, separate confinement within the meaning of the Act; and I therefore cannot

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but look on the present case as a considerable departure, at least, from the letter of the law, though the spirit of the law has in most respects been complied with, as the cells are well warmed and ventilated, and the prisoners are supplied with work, and have abundance of exercise in the open air.

If the cells were all lighted, and if means were provided for enabling the inmates to communicate with an officer, I should be able to certify them as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners for short periods at least, and should probably be able, after watching the effect of a trial, to increase the period; for although the cells are of small size, one great object in having larger cells —good air for breathing—is attained by the vigorous system of ventilation in use.

A considerable improvement has been made in the labour-department, but the majority of the prisoners are still employed on the treadwheel or in picking oakum.

The clear value per head last year of work done for sale was about 1*l.* 15*s.*; which, though a small sum, is more than in most other English prisons.

No estimate was made of the value of the work done for the prison, but it must have been considerable.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"My routine of duty remains the same as it was at Mr. Hill's last inspection. There is, however, a mistake in the account of the routine in Mr. Hill's Report, inasmuch as my private visits to the prisoners are on an average about once a month, instead of being weekly, as there recorded. On the whole the prisoners make satisfactory progress in religious and secular knowledge. The general conduct of the prisoners, when at chapel or otherwise, under my charge, is good. I think the present system of discipline here is calculated both to deter people from the commission of crime and to improve the character of the prisoners."

The duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress continue the same as heretofore.

I examined some of the prisoners in reading and writing and found that the females had made satisfactory progress, but I cannot report favourably of the progress of the male prisoners. I fear, indeed, that the schoolmaster is becoming too old for the efficient discharge of his duties.

The prison was clean, as were the persons of the prisoners.

The bedding was sufficient, but some of the clothing (principally that of the untried prisoners) was out of repair.

A new and less expensive dietary has been adopted, which, except in a few cases where it was found necessary to give a little extra food, the surgeon said proved sufficient. Its daily cost per head, at the present time, is 3½*d.*

The following is a copy of the dietary:—

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Scale of Diet.

—	Convicted Prisoners for any term not exceeding One Calendar Month.					Convicted Prisoners for terms exceeding One Calendar Month, and not exceeding Three Calendar Months.							Prisoners for Trial, Debtors, and Convicted Prisoners, for terms exceeding Three Calendar Months.								Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for terms not exceeding Three Days.			Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences for terms exceeding Three Days.				
	First Class.					Second Class.							Third Class.															
	Breakfast.		Dinner.	Supper.		Breakfast.		Dinner.			Supper.		Breakfast.		Dinner.				Supper.		Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.		Dinner.	Supper.	
	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Soup.	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Bread.	Bread.	Bread.	Porridge.	Bread.	Bread.	Gruel.
	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pints	oz.	lbs.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pints	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.
Sunday .	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	..	1	6	1	8	1½	12	..	..	1	1	1	6	10	4	6	1	10	4	1
Monday .	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	..	6	1	8	1½	8	2	..	..	8	1	6	10	4	6	1	10	4	1
Tuesday .	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	..	6	1	8	1½	12	..	4	..	8	1	6	10	4	6	1	10	4	1
Wednesday	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	..	1	6	1	8	1½	12	..	..	1	8	1	6	10	4	6	1	10	4	1
Thursday .	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	..	6	1	8	1½	8	2	..	..	8	1	6	10	4	6	1	10	4	1
Friday .	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	..	6	1	8	1½	12	..	..	1	8	1	6	10	4	6	1	10	4	1
Saturday .	6	1	10	4	1	8	1½	8	1	..	6	1	8	1½	8	2	..	..	8	1	6	10	4	6	1	10	4	1
	lbs. oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pints	lbs. oz.	lbs.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pints	lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.	pts.	lbs. oz.	pts.								
Total for the Week	2 10	7	4 6	1 12	7	3 8	10½	3 8	5	2	2 10	7	3 8	10½	4 6	6	0 4	3	3 8	7								

Ingredients in Soup, Porridge, and Gruel.

The Soup to consist (each pint)—Meat, without bone, 1 oz.; Barley, Peas, Beans, or Rice, 2 oz., with a proper quantity of Onions, Leeks, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbage, or other Vegetables, and to be seasoned with Salt.

The Porridge to consist (each pint)—Skimmed Milk, half a pint; Water, half a pint; Oatmeal, 4 oz.

The Gruel to consist (each pint)—Water, 1 pint; Oatmeal, 2 oz.

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The food was of good quality.

The prisoners had generally the appearance of being in good health, and the surgeon stated as follows:—

"With few exceptions, and none of a serious character, the prisoners are at present in good health, and their general health has been good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There has been a remarkable exemption from diarrhœa, even when there was a good deal in the town. There has not been an epidemic of any kind in the prison during the last year. The majority of the prisoners, even of those who remain a considerable time, improve in health during their imprisonment, and many gain in weight. I am aware that the great majority of those who are committed for short periods, and who are, consequently, on the first or second rate of food lose weight, but this is in many cases the loss of fat only, which is of no real benefit; and I am of opinion, that in the generality of cases there is no real injury to health accompanying the loss of weight which takes place in these classes of prisoners. When I think a prisoner would really suffer in health by continuing on a low rate of food, I increase his allowance. There is at present a remarkable case of improved health. It is that of a man who before his committal to prison, about seven months ago, was a confirmed drunkard. Since his committal he has increased 40 pounds in weight, and has altogether so much improved in his general appearance and tone of health that he would scarcely be recognized as the same man. I have frequently been asked whether prisoners did not suffer in health by the sudden withdrawal of intoxicating drinks on their coming to prison. In reply, I can say that in all my experience (and I have attended the gaol 27 years) I never knew a single instance of any injury of the kind. The same remark applies to the withdrawal of opium. I have not seen any injury to arise from the use of the separate cells to the extent to which separation is carried here. I am of opinion that the cells are quite fit for the separate confinement of prisoners for such a period as a month, or even for a longer period."

Though the prisoners had generally a healthy appearance, the large proportion of cases in which they at present lose weight will make it necessary carefully to watch the further effect of the new dietary. Of three bodies of 30 prisoners, each taken indiscriminately, who had been on each of the three rates of food, it appeared that of those who had had the third and highest rate as many had gained as had lost in weight; but that of those who had had the second rate only 9 had gained while 20 had lost, the other remaining stationary; and that of those who had been on the lowest rate only 2 had gained in weight while 27 had lost.

Nevertheless, general as is the loss of weight with the present dietary, the loss is less than it was with the late dietary, although the late dietary was the more expensive.

The present dietary came into use on the 1st December 1849, between which time and the present (1st September 1850) there have been 762 prisoners committed (exclusive of debtors). Of these 199 gained weight, and 481 lost weight, the average gain being 4¼ lbs., and the average loss 5¼ lbs.; whereas in the corre-

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sponding period of the previous year, when the old dietary was in use, out of 604 prisoners committed only 70 gained, the rest lost weight, the average gain being 2¾ lbs., and the average loss nearly 5 lbs. In other words, the general average loss under the present dietary has been 2¼ lbs per head, while under the old dietary it was about 3¼ lbs.

The conduct of the prisoners since my last inspection has been reported to have been generally good. The number of punishments has again been small, only 275 during the year, with an average of more than 200 prisoners. The chief offences were irregular conduct in the airing-yards and on the treadwheel, and the ordinary punishments, loss of food and solitary confinement, though, with occasional instances, I am sorry to say, of severe punishment.

Only one prisoner made any complaint, and I consider the complaint groundless.

The registers and accounts were in a proper state. As mentioned in the last Report the food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of charge for rent or repairs) was between 21*l.* and 22*l.*, which is about the general average in England.

The general result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. (the governor) and to the other officers.

DERBY.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected 9th September 1850.]

Since my last Report (dated August 1849) the ventilation has been improved by cleansing the flues and openings, and the allowance of malt liquor, as part of the food, has been continued.

Except that one of the rooms wanted whitewashing the place was clean.

At the time of my visit there were two prisoners.

At my next inspection I hope to be able to report that measures have been taken for building a new lock-up house.

LONDON:
Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN,

II.—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III.—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1851.

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SIXTEENTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

III.—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Westbourne Street, 28th February, 1851.

I BEG leave to submit to you my Annual Report upon the state of the Prisons in the District under my Inspection, in conformity with the provisions of the 5th and 6th William IV., cap. 38.

In so doing I beg to call your attention to the insufficient means possessed by the greater number of the prisons here reported upon, for carrying out such a system of prison discipline as that recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons, in the last Session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
JOHN G. PERRY,
Inspector of Prisons.

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REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

ANGLESEY.

BEAUMARIS.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS prison, which has undergone no alteration for several years past, occupies a small plot of ground in the middle of the town. On the left side of the entrance hall, which is unnecessarily spacious when regarded with reference to the extent of the prison, is a large room used for the meetings of the magistrates, the apartments of the keeper being on the left. The hall is shut off from the prison by a barred iron partition, through which, as the outer door is constantly open, air is very freely admitted into the interior of the building. The prison consists of three wings: that to the west contains, on the ground floor, a reception-ward for men, a similar cell for women, now used as a washhouse, but which will be restored to its former use in a short time, as a more convenient washhouse is about to be built; a day-room and airing-yard for male debtors; and on the upper floor seven apartments for male debtors, the hospital, and store for oakum. Prison Buildings.

The south wing contains on the ground floor a refractory-cell with a tiled floor, in which prisoners are kept only by day—it is not dark, and in point of situation is one of the best in the prison; also a day-room and airing-yard for prisoners before trial, in which the only untried male prisoner was confined; and the day-room of convicted prisoners not sentenced to labour, of whom there were three at the time of my visit. On the ground floor of this division is the chapel, partitioned in a radiated form for prisoners of the several classes. The south wing in the upper floor is devoted to a bath-room, a room for the turnkey, and eight cells for untried prisoners and misdemeanants. The cells are paved with tiles, and have hammocks and bedding, including sheets. The ground floor of the east wing comprises the cook-house, two rooms for females, the first being a day-room, and the second, which was

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formerly the bath, being unappropriated. The other side of the same passage contains a day-room for convicted prisoners sentenced to hard labour, including summary convictions; in this room five men were engaged in picking oakum. This wing, on the upper floor, contains four cells for women and the remaining five for men.

It will be seen from the above description how inconveniently contiguous are the apartments of the male and female prisoners in the wing last described, which is known as the house of correction. So closely are they placed, indeed, that there would be no difficulty in the prisoners of either sex holding conversation after the locking-up hour, with scarcely any risk of detection.

The whole accommodation amounts to 20 cells for male and 4 for female prisoners, exclusive of the debtors' rooms, the greater number of which, not being required for that class, might be transferred to the criminal prisoners. None of the cells are warmed, but there are small fireplaces in the day-rooms. The cells are generally of sufficient size to admit of their being certified for separate confinement, if they were only provided with the means of artificial heat, which is scarcely less necessary in their present application, as the stone walls in the humid climate of Wales must be very damp and cold, especially in the winter season. In the present construction of the prison there exists no power of separating the different classes of female prisoners from each other.

The prison appears to be well drained, and its records would not appear to support the opinion of its unhealthiness which has been sometimes expressed, although certainly its site in point of elevation does not seem to have been well selected. From the defective supervision arising from the small number of officers, attempts at escape are likely to be made; but the wall being surmounted by large loose pieces of slate placed vertically in its whole circuit, it would probably be found impossible to scale it.

Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

The following table exhibits the prisoners present on the day of inspection, with the particulars of their offences and sentences:—

1. *Prisoners for Trial.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
			1850	
J. H. .	56	Stealing rope .	27 May .	Sessions.
J. J. .	30	Stealing a watch, money, and a shawl.	10 April .	,,
C. W..	22	Stealing boots .	28 May .	,,

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2. *Convicted Prisoners.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. B. .	21	Four pair of shoes, 26 lasts, 1 piece of leather, 1 knife, 1 nipper, 1 radler, 2 files, 2 balls of thread, and 1 key.	1849 1 Dec.	1850 1 Jan.	Sessions	12 calendar months and hard labour.
R. H. .	18	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	6 calendar months, hard labour, and twice whipped.
H. H. .	21	One pair of shoes, 1 pair of half-boots, 1 pair of trowsers, 1 pair of stockings, and 1 silk handkerchief.	1850 20 Feb.	20 Mar.	Assizes	12 calendar months and hard labour.
T. P. .	61	For forging a promissory note for the payment of £26. 4s. 5d.	12 Mar.	20 Mar.	Assizes	6 calendar months' imprisonment.
A. P. .	36	One shirt . .	1849 13 Nov.	1 Jan.	Sessions	12 months and hard labour.
G. T. .	29	One pair of shoes.	1850 12 Feb.	20 Mar.	Assizes	3 calendar months and hard labour.

All slept in separate cells on the previous night, except those located in one large room.

The persons of the prisoners were not deficient in cleanliness, considering the employment in which they were engaged. The wards and cells were clean and orderly. Cleanliness.

The clothing of the prisoners has been improved since the last inspection, all convicted prisoners being supplied with prison clothing, with the exception of caps, which have not yet been procured in sufficient quantity. The bedding is of a superior character to that found in most of the Welsh prisons. Eight of the cells have hammocks, the remainder being furnished with bedsteads, and each prisoner has a bed, a bolster, a pair of sheets, a pair of blankets, and a quilt. The cells have no tables, but each is provided with a seat. Clothing and Bedding.

The prisoners very generally complained that they have not their stipulated allowance of meat in the soup. On inquiry I found the complaint to be well founded, as the meat of which the soup is made on one day is given to the prisoners as solid meat on the next. The diet is besides objectionable, on the ground of the Diet.

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same amount of food being given to all prisoners for terms exceeding 14 days, whatever may be the length of their confinement, whereby an unnecessary quantity of food is given to the short-sentenced prisoners. The dietary has not received the sanction of the Secretary of State, as required by law.

Health.] The surgeon to the prison sees every prisoner twice a week, and examines each on admission and discharge; he also visits every sick prisoner daily, or as much oftener as may be required by the nature of his case. The state of health of each prisoner, on his reception, is recorded in the same way, as well as his state on discharge. The surgeon makes a monthly inspection of every prisoner, and sees those in solitary confinement daily. He has never been called upon to make any return of the number of cases of sickness. With reference to the remarks in the last Report, the surgeon states that the dirty condition of the prisoners arose from the want of a sufficient bath, which has now been supplied, and adds, that in fifteen years he has never seen a single prisoner infested with vermin, nor any one affected with fever or itch after his admission. From the want of sufficient accommodation, it is the custom of the magistrates in all cases of advanced pregnancy to apply for the prisoner's pardon:—a fact sufficiently proving the want of proper accommodation for the sick.

Moral and Religious Instruction. The chaplain reads prayers twice a week, and performs full service and preaches a sermon on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday; he sometimes administers the sacrament, but not regularly. The service is performed alternately in English and Welsh. Thec haplain sometimes converses with prisoners separately, and invariably does so on their admission and discharge. The prison library contains bibles, prayer-books, and tracts, but the History of England is the only book of general information allowed. The only schoolmaster is also the only turnkey; it may therefore be said that neither duty can be properly performed.

Punishments. The punishments are few in number, and the offences for which they have been inflicted in the last year have not been of any serious importance. No prisoner was in punishment on the last day of inspection.

Labour. The only kinds of labour practised in the prison are the picking of oakum and breaking stones; the former is slightly remunerative, the junk being purchased for 12*s*. per cwt., and the oakum sold for 25*s*. per cwt; upon the latter, however, the balance is against the prison, as the rough stone is bought for 1*s*. 6*d*. per ton, and the broken stones sold for 6*d*.

Expenditure. The total expenditure for the past year amounted to 575*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*. The following are the principal items in round numbers:—

	£.
Prison Diet.	92
Clothing and Bedding . . .	32
Fuel and Light.	24
Officers' Salaries	275

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The receipts for the same period amounted to 162*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, of which above 153*l.* were received from the Treasury, for the maintenance of convicted prisoners and the removal of transports. The staff of the prison consists of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, one turnkey (also the schoolmaster), chaplain's clerk, and clerk to the Visiting Justices.

The prison presents great capabilities of improvement. By the conversion of the day-rooms into cells, and the proper warming of the prison, a sufficient number of cells capable of being certified might be procured, in which the ordinary number of prisoners might be placed in separate confinement. Whether this be done or not, the appointment of another turnkey and schoolmaster appears to be absolutely necessary to maintain proper discipline, and to afford any effectual instruction to the prisoners. General Observations.

Since the adoption of a prison dress for convicted prisoners, no allowance of clothes is made to them on discharge; but as they are not clothed by the prison previously to trial, their own clothing wears out in prison. An allowance is, however, made to discharged prisoners, varying from a shilling to half-a-crown, and if they are going to England their passage is paid to Liverpool in addition. One prisoner, who lived at Whitby, and had been in custody on a charge of murder, received 13*s.* or 14*s.* to find his way home.

The total number of prisoners in confinement in each of the last two years will be seen by the following table :—

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TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	2	. .	2	1	. .	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	4	2	6	9	1	10
Summarily Convicted	3	2	5	4	. .	4
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—						
Prisoners for Trial	20	9	29	28	8	36
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	2	. .	2	. .	1	1
Summarily Convicted	51	3	54	28	6	34
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	1	. .	1	1	. .	1
Total of Criminals .	83	16	99	71	16	87
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the Commencement of the Year	. .	1	1	1	. .	1
Admitted in the course of the Year .	3	. .	3	7	1	8
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	86	17	103	79	17	96
Deaths in the course of the Year . .	. .	3	3	. .	. .	. .
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	. .	1	1	. .	. .	. .
Greatest Number at any one time :—						
Criminal Prisoners	24	6	30	25	4	29
Debtors	2	1	3	4	1	5

MENAI BRIDGE.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This lock-up house has been built within the last few years. It is of stone, and contains two cells, also paved with stone, the one measuring 9 feet by 6 feet, the other 10 feet 6 in. by 6 feet. In the larger cell there is a supply of bedding in a very damp condition. No bedding at all is allowed in the other cell; but an iron bedstead, planked over, occupies one-third of it. The windows are glazed, but there is no artificial warmth or ventilation; the cells are consequently very damp and cold. The cells are secure, and are approached by a passage which is also well secured. No proper records are kept of the number of persons committed; the number, however, was certainly very small, and included no females.

The cells are so damp at all times of the year, that the bedding

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is taken out daily to prevent it from being entirely spoiled. The keeper's apartments are drier than the cells; but in wet weather the rain beats through the walls, owing probably to the bad quality of the mortar. The keeper has an allowance of 10*l.* per annum from the County, which, with his apartments, are his only emoluments.

BRECONSHIRE.

BRECON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Discreditable state of the Prison buildings.

It is my painful duty again to report that nothing has been done to improve the accommodation of this prison, notwithstanding the repeated representations made by the Inspectors of Prisons, during more than ten years, of its utter inadequacy for legally carrying out the sentences of the Courts, and notwithstanding also the repeated admissions of the Visiting Magistrates, and of the Quarter Sessions, of the truth of those representations. As long ago as the year 1839 a presentation made by four Justices of the Peace, stating that "the Gaol and House of Correction for the county were insufficient, inconvenient, and otherwise inadequate to give effect to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Act 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64," after having been duly advertised in the newspapers, was taken into consideration by the Court of Quarter Sessions; "and the justices assembled at these sessions, having taken such presentment into consideration, resolved that such presentment is well founded, and that there is a necessity for the erection of a new Gaol and House of Correction for this county."

The above resolution having been in the mean time regularly advertised in three newspapers, it was unanimously resolved, at the Epiphany Sessions of 1841, that a spot of land between the castle and the Priory would be the best site for a new prison, and such site was accordingly strongly recommended by seven magistrates, three of whom were Visiting Justices. Notwithstanding, however, the resolution was negatived at the succeeding Midsummer sessions.

In November of the same year a letter was addressed by the Secretary of State to the magistrates, calling their attention to the absolute necessity of providing (under the 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64) a competent number of cells adapted to solitary confinement, and stating his opinion that all prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement should be placed in a light and well-ventilated cell, provided with a seat, and the means of communicating with an officer of the prison afforded to them in cases of illness; that they should be visited daily by the chaplain, governor, and surgeon, who should record their having done so in their respective Journals, or the reasons for any omission; that they should be provided with

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books, and those not able to read be visited by the schoolmaster to give them elementary instruction.

To this communication the Visiting Justices replied, that they had given their best attention to the recommendations of the Secretary of State, and that, as far as the accommodation of the county gaol would permit, the regulations recommended in this letter, as to the treatment of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement, should be adopted.

Upon this I need only remark, that the prison never did contain any such accommodation as that alluded to by the Secretary of State; that no attempts have since been made to provide it; that the cells are without light and ventilation: that the prisoner is not furnished with the means of communicating with an officer of the prison; that he is not daily visited by the chaplain and surgeon; and that, so far from his being instructed by the schoolmaster in his cell, no such officer as a schoolmaster has ever formed part of the staff of the prison.

At the Michaelmas Sessions of 1841 a proposal to enlarge the prison, at an expense of 2000*l.*, was negatived.

In January, 1842, the Inspector of the district having conferred with the Lord Lieutenant and several of the magistrates, the question was fully discussed, and most of those present, if not all, admitted the necessity of building a new prison. Renewed advertisements were inserted in the newspapers; plans were prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State, by whom they were certified as fit for adoption: upon which the project was abandoned.

At the end of 1845 the Inspector, finding that no alteration was then contemplated, and that all the evils before complained of existed in greater force than ever, owing to the increase in the number of prisoners, again called the attention of the Secretary of State to the deficiencies of the prison, and to the continual violation of the law consequent upon such deficiencies. This representation having been brought under the notice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a committee was appointed to take the whole subject of the gaol into consideration. The result was the following Report, made to the adjourned sessions held 11th of February, 1846:—

"Your Committee directed their attention in the first instance to the present building, which comprises, for the accommodation of prisoners 22 cells with 4 yards, also apartments for debtors with a yard attached, and apartments for the governor and turnkeys.

"The governor having suggested to the Committee, that, if an additional portion of ground were obtained on the east side of the prison, full accommodation might be obtained for all the purposes of this county by retaining and altering the present building, and by building 48 new cells:

"Your Committee, being impressed with the importance of the governor's suggestion, as a mode of saving a great expense to the county, and your Committee feeling desirous of being in a situation to submit some

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specific plan to the magistrates assembled at the adjourned sessions, requested the attendance of Mr. Evans, the architect, of Abergavenny, to examine the state of the prison, and to furnish plans and estimates for effecting the objects in view. Your Committee are now prepared to submit such plans to the Court, and, having examined them, they feel justified in recommending the same for adoption.

" PENRY WILLIAMS.
" JOHN JONES.
" HUGH BOLD
" THOMAS J. POWELL."

" Upon this it was ordered, on the motion of the Rev. Lord Viscount Hereford, seconded by the Rev. Archdeacon Davies, 'That such Report be now received, and that the Court do proceed to examine the plans which the Committee recommended for adoption.'

" The said plans having been accordingly examined, it was resolved, 'That it appears to this Court desirable that such plans be approved of; but owing to the heavy calls upon the funds of this county now existing, and the additional demand upon the county rate for the repairs of the turnpike roads, as well as the uncertainty of the intentions of the Legislature as to the arrangements likely to be made for the purpose of defraying the expense of building prisons in general, it would be desirable to memorialise the Secretary of State for the Home Department for a further delay in the ultimate adoption of these improvements.' "

Up to the time of my recent visit nothing has been done, nor does anything appear to be in contemplation for carrying out the governor's suggestion, recommended by the committee " as a mode of saving a great expense to the county," and which appears to me to combine many and great advantages. The prison still continues to merit, and even in a greater degree than when it was written, the condemnation pronounced by the former Inspector of the district, when he stated " that it is difficult to imagine any defects which a county gaol can present as a building which are not here conspicuous."

The following list exhibits the number of prisoners present on the last day of inspection, with the particulars of their cases :—

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Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Brecon on the 3rd of Sept. 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

	Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
				1848.	1849.		
1	D. L. .	36	Sheepstealing . . .	17 Oct.	1 Jan.	Sessions . .	2 years' hard labour.
				1849.			
2	J. S. .	19	Stealing from brewery	10 Sept.	16 Oct.	,, . .	12 months' ,,
					1850.		
3	W. J. .	29	Fraud	27 Dec.	1 Jan.	,, . .	12 ,, ,,
4	R. W.	70	Sheepstealing . . .	19 Jan.	22 Mar.	Assizes . . .	12 ,, ,,
5	J. M. .	28	Housebreaking . .	27 Feb.	,,	,, . . .	6 ,, ,,
6	J. V. .	30	,,	,,	,,	,, . . .	6 ,, ,,
7	W. W.	25	Stealing a watch . .	22 Mar.	,,	,, . . .	6 ,, ,,
				1850.			
8	J. J. .	20	Housebreaking . .	8 Jan.	,,	,, . . .	7 years' transportation.
9	W. H .	23	Killing cattle . . .	11 April	26 July	,, . . .	15 ,, ,,
10	E. T. .	24	Assault	22 Mar.	22 Mar	,, . . .	6 months' imprisonment
11	T J.	41	Stealing tea . . .	9 April	9 April	Quarter Sessions.	6 ,, hard labour
12	W. J	50	Default of sureties .	7 June	7 June	Petty ,,	6 ,, imprisonment.
13	J. H.	29	Fraud	24 April	2 July	Quarter ,, .	12 ,, hard labour.
14	T. L. .	22					
15	W. N.	21	Riot and assault . .	23 May	4 ,,	,, ,, .	4 ,, ,,
16	J. H. .	20					
17	D. W.	30	Stealing money . .	,,	,,	,, ,, .	4 ,, ,,
18	H. M.	61	Wilful damage : .	9 July	9 ,,	Petty ,, .	2 ,, ,,
19	C. G. .	40	Breach of reven. laws	12 ,,	12 ,,	,, ,, .	12 weeks' ,,
20	T. M.	25					
21	S. H.	22					
22	W. H.	21	Riot and assault . .	30 May	26 ,,	Assizes . . .	8 months' ,,
23	P. C. .	20					
24	R. J. .	18					
25	G. S. .	18					
26	W. C.	23	Rogue and vagabond .	30 July	30 ,,	Petty Sessions	2 ,, ,,
27	R. D.	19	,,	,,	,,	,, ,, .	2 ,, ,,
			Females under Sentence.				
1	M. L.	25	Stealing from employer	8 Jan.	22 Mar.	Assizes . . .	12 ,, ,,
2	M.A.P.	19	,,	4 Mar.	,,	,, . . .	12 ,, ,,
3	M. D.	19	,,	27 May.	2 July	Sessions . .	12 ,, ,,
4	M. R.	15	,, watches . .	17 July	26 July	Assizes . . .	6 ,, ,,
5	P.H.H.	19	Vagrancy	31 Aug.	31 Aug.	Petty Sessions .	14 days' ,,

Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Brecon on the 3rd of Sept. 1850.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
			1850	
J. Y. .	17	Stealing clothes . .	4 Aug.	Sessions.
J. H. .	22	,, a goose . .	9 ,,	,,
W. S.	32	,, a waistcoat .	26 ,,	,,
		Females.	1850.	
E. P. .	48	Robbery with violence	29 July.	,,
M. W.	35	Stealing clothes . .	26 Aug.	,,

The following table exhibits the total number of prisoners in confinement in the years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850:—

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TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	4	..	4	6	..	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	13	..	13	13	2	15
Summarily Convicted	8	..	8	4	3	7
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	44	7	51	40	13	53
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	6	1	7	5	..	5
Summarily Convicted	93	11	104	97	22	119
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	7	..	7	2	..	2
Total of Criminals ,	175	19	194	167	40	207
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	6	..	6	3	..	3
Admitted in the course of the Year.	13	1	14	10	3	13
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	194	20	214	180	43	223
Deaths in the course of the Year , .	1	..	1	..	..	..
Lunatic Prisoners in the Year . .	1	..	1	1	..	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—						
Criminal Prisoners	8	..	8	5	..	5
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..

The wards appeared to be clean, as also the cells, as far as it is possible to see into them. Clothing and Bedding.

The bedding is very sufficient, except that no sheets are allowed; this, however, seems to be consistent with the national custom—even respectable people in most parts of Wales, as I am informed, not being in the habit of making use of them. Prison clothing is allowed to convicted prisoners, but those before trial wear their own.

The diet was certified by the Secretary of State in 1844, and is as follows:—

1st CLASS.

For Prisoners for 14 Days and under. Diet.

Daily { Breakfast . . 1 pint of Gruel and 8 oz. of Bread.
Dinner . . . 8 oz. of Bread.
Supper . . . 1 pint of Gruel and 8 oz. of Bread.

Note.—The Gruel to be made of 2 oz. of Oatmeal per pint.

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2nd Class.

For Prisoners confined for periods from 14 Days to 2 Months.

Sunday . . .	Breakfast .	1 pint of Gruel and 8 oz. of Bread.
Monday. . .	Dinner . .	½ lb. of Potatoes, 6 oz. of Meat, & 8 oz. of Bread.
Wednesday . Friday . . .	Supper . .	1 pint of Gruel and 8 oz. of Bread.
Tuesday . .	Breakfast .	1 pint of Gruel and 8 oz. of Bread.
Thursday . .	Dinner . .	½ lb. of Potatoes and 8 oz. of Bread.
Saturday . .	Supper . .	1 pint of Gruel and 8 oz. of Bread.

3rd Class.

For Prisoners for longer terms, and destitute Debtors.

Same as that for Class 2, with the addition of ½ lb. of potatoes daily at dinner.

Health. The surgeon attends twice a week, or oftener if required; he is not called upon to examine prisoners on admission, nor are there any reception-cells in which they could be detained for such examination. He is not required to see and examine any prisoners who do not apply to be seen on account of illness, nor is this practice restricted to those who are engaged in prison occupations, but it is extended also to prisoners in solitary confinement by a sentence of court and by prison punishments. There was no sickness at the time of my visit.

Moral and Religious Instruction. The chaplain attends five days in each week, at nine or one o'clock. The Sunday duty consists of two full services, one of which is followed by a sermon. On week-days select prayers are read from the Liturgy, and the Lessons and Psalms for the day, such service occupying about 20 minutes, after which the chaplain sees the prisoners in classes for religious instruction and elementary scholastic teaching.

There being no schoolmaster employed, the prisoners make little progress; those who read Welsh are allowed Welsh books, but do not receive any instruction in that language.

Punishments. The punishments arise chiefly out of the defects of the discipline, being generally inflicted for breaches of the rule of silence, whenever those infractions are discovered; as, however, there can be no proper supervision maintained, the greater number of those offences are committed with impunity. Some punishments have been inflicted on prisoners for pilfering bread from each other—an offence to which also their improper proximity gives occasion.

Labour. There is no labour performed in the prison in the summer season, except that of the treadmill; but the demands for stone in the repair of the county roads gives occasion to the employment of some prisoners during a part of the year in stone-breaking. The latter occupation, like the former, is quite unproductive; as the expense of conveyance is often as great as the profit arising from breaking the stones. Nevertheless the governor is of opinion that stone-breaking is the best employment for those prisoners who have been engaged in agriculture (by far the larger number), and that

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is not open to many of the objections which apply to the use of the treadwheel.

The treadmill is placed in a very bad situation, being built, as it were, into the boundary wall, and the space occupied by prisoners employed upon it is very confined and oppressive. In summer the work on the wheel begins at half-past six, and is continued until eight,—begins again at ten, and is continued till twelve,—begins again at one, and continues until six, at one spell. The space in which the wheel is placed measures only 10 feet 2 inches in length, and from the convexity of the wheel to the front wall only 3 feet 8 inches. The only supply of air is admitted through 2 small windows, measuring 16 inches by 11 inches, (only one of which leads into the open air,) and the door, measuring 6 feet by 2 feet 8 inches, with a grating over it that measures 2 feet by 1 foot. It has been often suggested that the enlargement of the door would render the place more supportable; but even this simple expedient has not been adopted.

Staff.

The staff includes the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and two turnkeys, the instruction of the prisoners by a schoolmaster not being provided for.

Books and Expenditure.

The expenditure for the last year has amounted to 820*l.* and included the following principal items in round numbers:—

	£.
Prison diet	172
,, clothing	48
Fuel and light	41
Salaries	430

The receipts in the same period have been 151*l.*, of which 148*l.* have been paid by the Government for the maintenance of prisoners and the removal of convicts.

The registers of the governor are very well kept, but the accounts of expenditure are not within his department. The contracts too for provisions for the use of the gaol are made by the magistrates at the Shire-hall.

Debtors.

The class of debtors have a larger space devoted to them, in proportion to their numbers, than the criminal prisoners; but the arrangements for their separation and classification are quite as defective and objectionable. The rooms occupied by day, by male and female debtors, are not only within sight of each other, but they open into one passage, which is used by debtors of both sexes; and as there is no supervision over them, they can associate at pleasure, although such association is nominally forbidden by the rules. The airing-yard is common to both sexes, as is also the water-closet; nor does the evil end here, for the visitors of all the debtors, who are not subject like themselves to punishment for the infraction of prison rules, have the same facilities of intercourse. The debtors committed by County Courts have lately become more numerous; but no corresponding increase has taken place

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in those committed under execution. The defective accommodation of the prison leads to the daily and habitual violation of the most salutary provisions of the law, in proof of which I may mention that there is scarcely a night in the year in which many male prisoners do not sleep by two in a cell, and therefore, as each cell only contains one bed, by two in a bed.

BRECON.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

There being no county lock-up house within the two hundreds or districts of Merthyr and Penkelly, an arrangement has been made with the borough magistrates for the lock-up house of the borough of Brecon being appropriated for the reception of county prisoners, in compensation for which each of the hundreds alluded to contributes 30*l.* per annum towards the salary of the resident superintendent—an arrangement which is found to be advantageous to all parties.

The building possesses the common fault of being exceedingly damp, from having a level below that of the surrounding earth. At the time of my inspection, although in the summer season, the water was running down the walls. There are 2 cells, 14 feet by 12, and 9 feet high, paved with stone; and a third, called the dark cell, having a borrowed light from one of the others, is 9 feet square. There were originally fire-grates in both the larger cells, but a prisoner having pulled out one of the bars and nearly effected his escape by means of it, that grate has been removed, but the other still remains. There are so many bars in the cells as to encourage attempts at escape or suicide. A short time previously to my visit, a woman had attempted the latter by tying herself by the neck to the grate by one of her garters. The neglect of means of security is strikingly shown in the window of the principal cell, which has the appearance of being secured by bars; but upon examination it is seen that the bars are only fastened to the frame of the window, and are not let into the wall, so that, instead of giving strength to, they derive all their support from the window-frame. A man who conducted me over the premises observed, with as much simplicity as justice, that the building was nearly as bad as the county gaol, and quite unfit to put a Christian into. It should have been mentioned that each of the large cells contains a barrack-bed and some coverlets for the prisoners, but no bedding of any other kind.

Much improvement would be effected in the salubrity of this building by taking away 2 or 3 feet of earth all round it, and by making a good drain, which does not exist at present.

In the year preceding my visit 15 county prisoners and 70 from the borough were confined here, of whom 15 were females.

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9 males and 7 females of this number were committed to the county gaol for trial, and 24 were discharged. The longest time for which any prisoner has been detained therein has been 3 days, and 16 prisoners have sometimes been simultaneously confined.

CRICKHOWEL.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This lock-up house consists of a superintendent's house and 4 cells. The house is upon a larger scale than most of the similar establishments in this county. Two of the cells are situate on the ground floor, and 2 above; those on the ground floor measure 12 feet by 7 feet 8 inches, and are 6 feet 6 inches high, paved with brick. There is an iron bedstead in each, with the necessary bedding, but so dreadfully damp as to be unfit for use. It has been attempted to counteract this by a stove built on one side, but this, although it consumes a great deal of fuel, does not dry or warm the cells. The windows of the cells are glazed, but the glass is generally broken. Nothing can possibly be worse contrived than the approach to these cells, which is by two flights of steps down which it would be dangerous to take a refractory prisoner. If the lower cells are to continue to be used, an approach should be made to them from the lower road at the back of the building, and an efficient mode of warming them should be adopted. There are two cells above those described, which are approached through the house; they are about 8 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 8 inches, have glazed windows, iron bedsteads and bedding, and are paved with stone; these are drier and warmer than the lower cells, though heated by the same stove; they are not possessed of the same strength as the others, but, as the superintendent sleeps immediately over them, there is little risk of an outbreak.

The superintendent's house is scarcely less damp than the cells, and at the time of my inspection the paper was actually dropping off the reeking walls. The following return states the number of prisoners received in the year:—

"Twenty male prisoners—6 committed for trial, and 14 fined and discharged; 14 deserters, on march for trial; 3 female prisoners—2 committed, and 1 discharged. Greatest number of prisoners at one time, 5. Longest time of confinement, 4 days."

Another station with 4 cells was built two years ago at Brynmawn, eight miles from Crickhowel, the same distance from Abergavenny, and about twelve from Merthyr; but I have not visited it.

DEVYNNOCK.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building has a very respectable appearance, being built of stone, but it is open to many objections, some of which would admit of an easy remedy. It was built in 1844, and contains

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a residence for a policeman and his family, besides two cells for prisoners. The officer's quarters are very confined, although occupying two floors, for the area of his house is precisely that of the cells beneath. There are two cells, measuring 8 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 10 inches, and about 8 feet in height, having a barrack-bed in each, and an open fireplace. The floors are of stone, and the walls exceedingly damp, owing in great measure to the earth which has been excavated for the building coming up to the level of the top of the cells. The bedding is very good, but at the time of my inspection, in warm weather, was so wet that water might have been wrung out of it, nor were the officer's quarters much drier than the cells. The cells open into an airing-yard by wooden doors, above which are gratings and glass windows. The airing-yard is 19 feet by 8 feet, very damp, and unsafe for prisoners to be trusted in, as any moderate climber could easily get over the wall. In the corner is a privy without any drainage from it.

BUILTH.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building is in the outskirts of the town of Builth, and, being upon the borders of Radnorshire, is used as a lock-up house for the two counties, with a view to which reciprocation the magistrates resident in the neighbourhood are generally in the commission for both counties. It consists of a residence for the superintendent, and two cells for prisoners, measuring 8 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 2 inches, with a height of 8 feet: each cell contains a bed and a sufficient supply of bed-clothes; there is a fireplace in each cell, and a small grated window, more calculated for ventilation than for the admission of light. No allowance is made to the keeper for coal, either for himself or the prisoners, although, from the dampness of the situation, it is necessary to burn a good deal in the cells. The number of prisoners occasionally confined here has been considerable; on one occasion it amounted to 12. The total numbers in the several recent years have been as follows:—in 1844, 144; in 1845, 74; in 1846, 46; in 1847, 47; in 1848, 39.

The whole expense of the maintenance of this lock-up house is paid by the county of Brecon. James Powell, the keeper, receives, in addition to his annual stipend, 9*d.* per mile for the conveyance of prisoners to Brecon County Gaol, and 8*d.* for their removal to Presteign: the reason of the difference is not explained. The prisoners are generally required to walk, which is a most insecure mode of transit; but when they refuse to walk, the superintendent is obliged to pay for a cart for their conveyance at his own expense.

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CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGAN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prison Buildings.

THE construction of this inconvenient, ill-built, and insecure prison having been minutely described in the 14th Report, it is only necessary to add with reference to it, that the frequent and daring escapes which have continually occurred have induced the magistrates to place iron gates at the top of the staircases leading to the sleeping cells, as recommended in my Report, with a view to afford some security against similar occurrences. It must be observed, however, that this precaution is only partially effectual. By excluding the prisoners from their sleeping cells during the day, it undoubtedly prevents in a great measure the successful adoption of means for breaching the walls of the cells, but all the other walls of the prison are so weakly built as to afford temptation for similar attempts, as was shown in the most recent escape, which was effected by breaking through the west wall of the tread-wheel room, a feat which was accomplished by two prisoners in twenty minutes. The drainage of the prison is still as defective as ever, as is evinced by the dampness of the passages and cells, and by the water lying in the airing-yards even in summer. As at my previous visit, I found some of the airing-yards so damp as to be unfit for occupation, notwithstanding that the summer had been unusually dry. It would afford some mitigation of these defects that gutters, similar to those in the debtors' yard, should be made in the other yards, and that they should all be flagged.

Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

The following list furnishes information relative to the prisoners present on the day of inspection.

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Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Cardigan on the 23rd of September, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
	17	Stealing a horse	22 Oct., 1849	1 Jan. 1850	Sessions . . .	10 calendar months' hard labour.
T. B. .	18	,, a pair of trowsers .	6 Feb., 1850	14 March ,,	Assizes . . .	1 year's ,,
W. H.	29	,, various articles of apparel.	25 April ,,	2 July ,,	Sessions . . .	4 calendar months' ,,
J. E. .	17	,, a watch. . . .	21 May ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	6 ,, ,,
D. J. .	59	,, a certain quantity of hay.	15 July ,,	23 ,, ,,	Assizes . . .	6 ,, ,,
T. R. .	20	,, a certain quantity of barley.	23 ,, ,,	23 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	2 years' ,,
J.	66	Assaulting the police in the execution of their duty.	7 Aug. ,,	. .	Summarily . .	Fined 5*l.*, or be imprisoned for 2 calendar months.
D. E. .	38	Assault	9 Sept. ,,	. .	Ditto . . .	Fined 5*l.*, or ditto.
D. E. .	38	Assaulting the police in the execution of their duty.	9 ,,	. .	Ditto . . .	Fined 20*l.*, or 1 calendar month's hard labour.
J. E. .	29	,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	. .	Ditto . . .	Fined 10*l.*, or ditto.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.	Sentence.
*M. M.	31	Feloniously killing and slaying one John Bolitho . . .	26 July 1850	Assizes'. . . .	. .
†S. J. .	34	Stealing certain moneys and chattels	21 August ,,	Sessions . . .	. .
‡H. H.	42	. .	. .	By County Court of Machynlleth.	40 days.

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The following table shows the total number of prisoners in confinement in each of the last two years :—

Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

—	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Criminal Prisoners.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	4	1	5	1	1	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	5	..	5	6	..	6
Summarily Convicted	7	1	8	3	..	3
Contempt of Court	..	..	..	1	..	1
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—						
Prisoners for Trial	21	5	26	25	3	28
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	7	1	8	2	1	3
Summarily Convicted	72	3	75	66	7	73
Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	3	..	3	..	..	..
Total of Criminals .	119	11	130	104	12	116
Debtors.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted in the course of the Year .	7	..	7	1	..	1
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	126	11	137	105	12	117
Deaths in the course of the Year . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number at any one time :—						
Criminal Prisoners	19	7	26	30	3	33
Debtors	3	..	3	1	..	1

The provisions for personal cleanliness are defective, as the prisoners cannot wash separately in their cells, and are therefore obliged to do so together in the yards. There is a bath in the prison, but it has not been used within the recollection of the governor, extending over many years. The cells and passages were tolerably clean. **Cleanliness.**

No prison dress is allowed to untried prisoners, unless their own clothes are quite unfit for use, or are required to be produced as evidence. All the convicted prisoners are clothed throughout. The cleanly and economical custom of allowing sheets to prisoners has not been adopted here, but in other respects the bedding is sufficient; although it is impossible to approve of the practice of placing several prisoners to sleep together on a barrack-bed, virtually under the same clothing. **Clothing and Bedding.**

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Diet. The dietary of the prison, which was objected to in the last Report, has been changed for that recommended by the Secretary of State in December, 1849; and it is satisfactory to receive from the governor an assurance to the same effect as that I have repeatedly received elsewhere, that the adoption of the latter dietary has had the effect of diminishing, and, indeed, almost of extinguishing, the commitments for vagrancy. As long as the food furnished to prisoners is the same whatever may be the length of their sentences, the diet of such a prison will act as an invitation to this class of offenders; but it is found that a graduated dietary, in which the lowest possible amount of food, consistent with the maintenance of health, is given to short-sentenced prisoners, operates far more powerfully than treadmills, or any other kind of labour, in discouraging them. The bread, unlike that in most Welsh prisons, is made partly of wheat and partly of barley. The average cost of the dietary is 2*s.* 2$\frac{3}{8}$*d.* per week for each prisoner.

Health. The surgeon is required to attend at the prison twice a week, or more frequently on emergencies. Since my last inspection he has adopted a book in which to enter the medicines prescribed; but as some misapprehension appeared still to exist as to the precise manner in which the particulars of cases and the medicines prescribed are required to be recorded, and as no rules exist for his guidance, I called his attention to these defects, which he readily undertook to remedy. The epidemic of cholera in 1849 did not extend to this town or prison.

Moral and Religious Instruction. The chaplains attend three times a week; on Sunday performing Divine Service and preaching a sermon, and on other days conversing privately with some of the prisoners. No schoolmaster is employed, neither are any books provided for such prisoners as can read, except Bibles and Prayer-books, in the English and Welsh languages.

Punishments. Punishment for prison offences generally consists in stopping a part of the food, and confining offenders in a dark cell. Two men were placed in irons last year for an attack upon the turnkey, the magistrates' order for which was recorded in due form, specifying the time (14 days) for which the restraint was to be continued.

Labour. The only labour performed is that of the treadmill, and this is unproductive. Such prisoners as are not employed on the treadmill are occasionally engaged in picking oakum, but this is not done with any regularity.

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and a single turnkey. The late governor, after 31 years' service, has been superannuated on a pension of 10*l.* per annum. The cooking, which has hitherto been performed by a person hired for the purpose, is in future to be done by a prisoner without any supervision,—a most objectionable arrangement.

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The expenditure in the last year has amounted to 621*l.* 15*s.*, the following being its principal items :—

	£.
Diet of prisoners	160
Clothing and bedding	30
Fuel and light	33
Salaries	214
Repairs	30

The receipts have only reached 5*l.*, exclusive of the payments of the Treasury for prisoners' maintenance and removal of transports.

Expenditure.

The provisions are purchased by contract :—

Bread, 16*s.* per cwt.
Meat, 4*d.* per lb.; Beef weighed without, and Mutton with bone.
Oatmeal, 11*d.* per quart.

Debtors.

Although this prison receives debtors from all the counties, very few are committed. The county courts have only furnished one within the year. The accommodation for this class is therefore ample, and when not required for them is used by criminal prisoners picking oakum.

General Observations.

I have still to call attention to the fact that no rules for the management of the prison and conduct of officers have been certified by the Secretary of State; neither has the new dietary, although quite unobjectionable, received the sanction of the same authority.

The turnkey has no room provided for him, a deficiency which might easily be remedied by appropriating to that purpose a part of the entrance hall, which is now quite useless. It would also add much to the efficiency of this officer that he should be dressed in uniform, by which he would be distinguished from the untried prisoners. A prison van should be provided for the conveyance of criminals to Aberayron for trial at the Quarter-sessions. It is impossible that the removal to and from so distant a place, in a common cart, can be effected without much risk of escape or rescue of prisoners, or without admitting improper communication taking place between them and their friends.

CARDIGAN.—LOCK-UP HOUSE AND POLICE STATION.

Adopting the suggestion in the last Report, the magistrates have converted the old gaol of Cardigan, which had long been abandoned, to the purposes of a lock-up house and police-station, affording abundant accommodation for the number of prisoners likely to be committed to it. By this separation of the lock-up house from the county gaol much advantage will be obtained, for it

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sometimes happened that the officers of the gaol were called out of their beds several times in the night, to receive drunken charges, who could only be detained in those parts of the prison which were already insufficient for their proper inmates.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CARMARTHEN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prison Buildings.

THIS prison now receives the commitments from the borough as well as those from the county, the borough gaol having been abolished. The prison buildings are inconveniently constructed, very little accommodation being obtained in proportion to the space occupied. The part devoted to male criminals is divided into two parts, one of which is called the "Trebanda," the other the "House of Correction." The trebanda is a large building coeval with the original erection of the prison, consisting of two parts, one devoted to untried prisoners, the other to the convicted. The first contains a day-room paved with stone, and exceedingly damp, except in the finest weather. There is one cell on the ground floor, for a single prisoner, and three in the gallery above, containing each 4 beds. The day-room has a fireplace, but, notwithstanding that advantage, is generally damp, from being paved with stone. The cells, on the contrary, although not artificially warmed, have brick floors and are always dry. In this part of the trebanda the cells, with one exception, have glass windows; the bedsteads are of wood, with straw mattresses and good bedding, but no sheets are allowed. The part for criminal prisoners has three cells in the gallery, one of which is taken for a store, and a very small day-room, and 2 cells below, one of which is used as an itch ward. The store-room and one of the upper cells are glazed, but the remainder are without protection from the outer air. In other respects the cells of this division are supplied in the same manner as those already described. Each of the divisions has a large airing-yard with a high wall surmounted by a chevaux-de-frise, giving it an air of security, which has been, however, proved to be fallacious. A few months before my visit a prisoner confined in the division first described, having escaped being locked into his sleeping cell, either by design or inadvertence of one of the turnkeys, was accidently discovered by the governor at the top of wall, just in time to prevent his final escape, and upon examination of the yard it was found that he had succeeded, by the aid of a piece of iron wrenched from a grate, in dislodging, raising, and conveying to the corner of the yard, in less than two hours, 53 heavy flagstones, many of them measuring 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, and being from 2 to 3 inches in thickness. These he had ingeniously piled on each other in a very systematic manner, forming a heap of about 5 feet in

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height, from which he had easily attained the summit of the wall. The remaining accommodation for male criminals, as has been said, is in the house of correction, which faces the governor's house. The lower part of this building is so extremely damp as to be almost useless, with the exception of a small room lately made into a work-room for picking oakum, and also used for a day-room for prisoners under summary conviction. The remaining cells on this floor, although designed for prisoners, owing to their dampness are used chiefly for lumber. There is a well in one of them, which furnishes an insufficient supply of water to the prison, and is worked by a prisoner; and another is used as a refractory-cell. The upper floor contains 12 cells, which are never occupied by more than one prisoner at a time, the excess being always located in the large cells of the trebanda. They measure 9 feet 10 inches by 7 feet 2 inches, and are 9 feet high. The floors are of brick; the bedsteads of wood, with sufficient bedding, inclusive of one sheet, which, for some reason that I was unable to discover, is an advantage enjoyed by prisoners in this division which is not extended to those of the same class in the trebanda. These cells have glazed windows, but they are neither warmed nor ventilated, and, like other parts of the prison, are destitute of alarums. As no officer sleeps in this division, prisoners might easily converse from cell to cell during the night. Below the basement of this building are 2 dark cells, measuring 7 feet 3 inches square and 7 feet in height, without any warmth or even a hole for the admission of air. The only substitute they possess for a bed is a plate of iron supported by iron brackets from the wall; upon this a prisoner under punishment sleeps, sometimes for three nights, without any kind of bedding, while his system is weakened by a diet of bread and water. I cannot but regard this severity of punishment as unjustifiable and dangerous to health, perhaps even to life. The iron brackets wrenched from the wall would form dangerous weapons, and have already been used for a murderous assault upon one of the officers.

Contiguous to the house of correction is a treadmill, containing 16 divisions for prisoners, insufficiently partitioned from each other.

The cook-house adjoins the trebanda, and in it the cooking is performed by a convicted male prisoner, without any free person to overlook him. At the time of my inspection the individual upon whom this privilege was conferred was the same whose attempt at escape has been detailed above—a circumstance which is more particularly alluded to, as an illustration of the mischievous effect of employing prisoners to perform the culinary operations without supervision, instances being very common of the greatest offenders in the prison being promoted to the situation of cook, with all its privileges and opportunities, merely because they are best qualified to cook, or have suffered such long sentences as to have acquired experience during their imprisonment.

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There are no reception-cells in the prison for the confinement of prisoners before their freedom from infectious disease has been ascertained by the surgeon. The prison is likewise unprovided with accommodation for misdemeanants of the first division; if any such should be in confinement, they would have the rooms and airing-yard now used by female debtors.

The females' prison is the most defective part of the whole: it consists of a single day-room, which is used as a washhouse, and for every other purpose except sleeping; the remaining accommodation consisting of 3 sleeping-rooms containing 5 beds, and another apartment in which new comers are searched. It is most especially necessary that some improvement should be made in this division. The infirmary is a detached building contiguous to the trebanda, and contains apartments for prisoners of both sexes, carefully separated from each other and approached by separate staircases. Some of the rooms in this building on the ground floor are so damp that they have never been used for any purpose, and the staircases are frequently quite wet. There are 2 airing-yards attached to the infirmary, for prisoners of either sex, and a bath, which if better placed might be used for the general purposes of the prison, there being no bath elsewhere. The drainage of the prison is very defective: the water-closets are offensive throughout, partly from the want of a sufficient fall in the drains, and partly from a deficiency of water.

The following is a list of the prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

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PRISONERS in the Gaol of CARMARTHEN on the 24th of September, 1850.

Prisoners for Trial and Debtors.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.	Remarks.
J. M.	26	Stealing two ducks.	19 Aug. 1850	Sessions.	
E. G.	28	Wilful murder . .	23 Sept. ,,	Assizes.	
			DEBTORS.		
		Court Committed by.		How or why Arrested.	
J. C.		Exchequer. . . .	30 Nov. 1846	In Execution.	
B. H.		,,	18 Aug. 1848	Ditto.	
W. B.		,,	18 Apr. 1849	Ditto.	
J. L.		,,	5 Dec. ,,	Ditto.	
J. T.		,,	28 Jan. 1850	Ditto . . .	Remanded for 10 months from 23 Apr. 1850.
J. M.		,,	8 Mar. ,,	Ditto.	
T. D.		,,	6 July ,,	Ditto.	
T. J.	44	,,	12 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Since arrested for debt he has been committed for trial for forgery committed previous to his arrest.
M. E.		,,	19 Aug. ,,	Ditto.	
J. P.		Chancery Court. .	20 ,, ,,	Contempt of Court	
D. L.		County Court . .	14 Sept. ,,	Ditto . . .	Sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment.
J. R.		,,	17 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	Sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. W.	26	Stealing money and clothes from a dwelling-house.	27 Oct. 1849	28 Dec. 1849	Sessions.	15 calendar months' hard labour.
E. D.	46	,, a sheep . . .	4 Jan. 1850	4 Jan. 1850	Ditto.	12 ditto.
D. J.	49	,, ,, . . .	,,	,,	Ditto.	18 ditto.
T. B.	27	,, wearing-apparel .	8 Feb. ,,	13 Mar. ,,	Ditto.	12 ditto.
J. C.	17	,, a watch . . .	2 Mar. ,,	,,	Ditto.	12 ditto.
J. V.	22	,, clothes and attempted prison-breach .	2 May ,,	4 July ,,	Ditto.	6 ditto.
M. J.	26	Secreting a childbirth . .	28 Mar. ,,	15 ,, ,,	Assizes.	9 ditto.
J. W.	20	Stealing a shirt . . .	25 May ,,	4 ,, ,,	Sessions.	3 ditto.
O. M.	23	,, several watches .	1 July ,,	,,	Ditto.	12 ditto.
J. W.	47	,, timber . . .	4 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto.	3 ditto.
T. G.	25	Disobeying a bastardy order	20 ,, ,,	20 ,, ,,	Summarily.	3 ditto.
H. P.	21	Assault.	3 Aug. ,,	3 Aug. ,,	Ditto.	2 ditto.
T. E.	23	Disobeying a bastardy order	13 ,, ,,	13 ,, ,,	Ditto.	3 ditto.
A. A.	51	Idle and disorderly . .	16 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto.	2 ditto.
T. E.	27	Deserting his family . .	20 ,, ,,	20 ,, ,,	Ditto.	2 ditto.
J. C.	32	Disobeying a bastardy order	2 Sept. ,,	2 Sept. ,,	Ditto.	3 ditto.

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The following table shows the total number of prisoners in confinement in the last two years :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

—	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Tota.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	4	1	5	5	1	6
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	6	4	10	15	2	17
Summarily Convicted	7	4	11	3	1	4
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—						
Prisoners for Trial	35	8	43	31	4	35
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	13	5	18	14	3	17
Summarily Convicted	128	21	149	115	23	138
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	9	2	11	6	. .	6
Total of Criminals .	202	45	247	189	34	223
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	8	1	9	6	. .	6
Admitted in the course of the Year .	30	. .	30	30	. .	30
Total of Debtors and Criminals .	240	46	286	225	34	259
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	1	. .	1	1	. .	1
Greatest Number at any one time :—						
Criminal Prisoners	32	11	43	42	2	44
Debtors	10	1	11	13	. .	13

Cleanliness. On reception prisoners are washed in a tub, there being no bath in the prison except that above alluded to in the infirmary, which is almost useless in its present situation, from the difficulty of obtaining water. The prisoners wash themselves daily in a tub in the yard, in the presence of each other—always highly objectionable. Their hair is cut monthly. The wards and cells of the prison are kept clean.

Clothing and Bedding. The prison clothing for the county prisoners is of cloth; for those of the borough, of fustian. Before trial prisoners wear their own clothes, not being allowed the option of the prison dress unless their own should be unserviceable. They wear clogs, and stockings are allowed only in winter. There being but one prison dress, and that parti-coloured, the law which forbids the clothing of untried prisoners in parti-coloured apparel is infringed.

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The diet has lately been altered, but the alteration has not received the sanction of the Secretary of State: it is as follows:— Diet.

DIET TABLE,

Ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions, December 15, 1849, for the Gaol and House of Correction.

No. 1.

To prisoners whose imprisonment does not exceed fourteen days, for breakfast and supper, 1 pint of gruel and 8 ounces of bread; and for dinner, 8 ounces of bread.

No. 2.

To prisoners whose imprisonment does not exceed one month, but is more than fourteen days, the dietary of No. 1, with the addition of 1 lb. of potatoes for dinner on Mondays and Fridays.

TO OTHER PRISONERS.

Breakfast and supper each day, 1 pint of gruel and 8 ounces of bread. Dinner—

Sunday Tuesday Thursday	1 pint of gruel and 8 ounces of bread.
Monday Friday	1 lb. of potatoes and 8 ounces of bread; and if imprisonment is three months and upwards, and employed at hard labour, 2 ounces of cheese extra.
Wednesday Saturday	1 quart of soup and 8 ounces of bread, for prisoners at hard labour; but those not employed at hard labour, or for trial, and juvenile offenders, 1 pint of soup each.

Female prisoners to have the above dietary, excepting bread, which is to be 6 ounces each meal; and those days employed in washing, 6 ounces of bread and 2 ounces of cheese extra.

County Court and fraudulent debtors to have the dietary of prisoners for trial.

Prisoners under punishment in the refractory cells, 1 lb. of bread only per diem.

The soup to contain, each quart, 3 ounces of meat without bone, 2 ounces of oatmeal, and 1 ounce of rice, with a due proportion of vegetables, herbs, &c., and the gruel to contain 2 ounces of meal per pint.

Previously to the introduction of the above dietary all prisoners received the same amount of food, whatever might be the length of their sentences. The principle of graduation now adopted has been found very distasteful to the vagrant population, very few commitments for vagrancy having taken place since its adoption.

The surgeon attends at the prison almost daily, and makes extra visits as frequently as may be necessary. His register is kept in a clear manner. A single case of cholera occurred in the prison during the time of its great prevalence in the town, but it did not prove fatal. It would be very desirable that the surgeon should see daily, as a matter of course, all prisoners in close confinement for prison offences. Health.

The chaplain reads prayers daily, and performs two services on Sunday with one sermon. The service is performed alternately in Welsh and English. For a small portion of each day, except Sunday, the chaplain keeps school, which is attended by 9 or 10 prisoners. He takes much pains in the instruction of the prisoners, some of whom make considerable progress. In consideration of the scholastic part of his duty, an addition of 20*l.* has been made to his salary. The supply of books is moderately good, and an addition was about to be made to it at the time of my inspection. Moral and Religious Instruction.

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The chapel is extremely confined, the parts occupied by prisoners being so close around the desk that the chaplain can only see a very small number at a time. The women have no scholastic instruction.

Punishments. The punishments generally consist of bread and water diet in the refractory-cell, but the underground dark cells have been used 24 times in the course of the last year.

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, matron, chaplain, surgeon, and two turnkeys.

Expenditure. The provisions are bought by contract: the price of meat, including bone, is by the present contract 3¾*d.* per lb.; flour 32*s.* per sack. The bread is made and baked in the prison.

The expenses of management in the last year amounted to 937*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, including the following principal items:—

Prison diet	£249
Salaries and pensions . .	446
Clothing, &c.	40
Fuel and light	48

The receipts have been in the same period as follows:—

By prisoners' labour	£4
For maintenance of borough prisoners . .	48
By fines	21
From the Treasury for maintenance of prisoners and removal of transports.	256

Labour. Some of the prisoners who belong to trades which can be made useful in the prison are allowed to work at them. In this manner much of the clothing is manufactured, 6 or 7 suits only being purchased annually from without. The other kinds of labour are the picking of oakum and that of the treadwheel; the latter is entirely unproductive, and little profit is made by the former.

Debtors. The accommodation for debtors is better in proportion than that of the criminal prisoners, but such of their cells as are situated on the ground floor are, like the rest of the prison, very damp for the greater part of the year. Five are so situated, and three on the floor above, which are of a more comfortable kind. The cells generally measure 12 feet by 9 feet, and are 9 feet high: a damp stone passage leads to them from the chapel-yard, and it is the custom for visitors to the debtors, unless they belong to their own families, to converse with them through the iron gate of this passage, the visitor being unsheltered from the rain. A few shillings would remedy this obvious defect. The yard and cells designed for female debtors were occupied at the time of my visit by male debtors committed by the County Court.

General Observations. The turnkeys have a very slovenly appearance, being undistinguishable by dress from the untried prisoners. Their influence and usefulness would be much increased if they were allowed uniforms.

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CARMARTHEN.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building previously to my last visit had been enlarged by the addition of a new cell, which would in some measure improve the accommodation. The available room for prisoners then consisted of two cells, 7 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and 6 feet 6 inches in height. One contained a wooden bedstead, and the other a bench, not even straw being allowed to the prisoners; the excuse assigned for this, in my opinion a very insufficient one, was that prisoners are never kept here more than one night, except they are apprehended on a Saturday, when they remain for two; prisoners on remand being taken to the county gaol. That the number of persons subjected to this treatment is not inconsiderable is proved by the fact that in the course of a single year no less than 247 prisoners had been locked up, each for at least a night, in these miserable cells.

The keeper having been in a state of intoxication at the time of my last inspection, and the superintendent of police having informed me that he had more than once seen him in the same condition, I felt it my duty to report him to the Town Council, in the expectation that a person so unfit for his trust would be removed from it. After my departure from the town the complaint was investigated, but, although the charge of intoxication was proved by the reluctant testimony of the superintendent, the Town Council satisfied themselves by reprimanding the keeper.

The account of the building and the number of prisoners given above was derived from my notes at a previous visit, the keeper's condition and violent conduct rendering him incaple of affording any information on the last occasion.

LLANDILOFAWR.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

The Quarter-sessions being held here alternately with Carmarthen, it is of course requisite that a commodious lock-up house should exist, in which prisoners brought over from Carmarthen for trial may be safely detained pending the sessions. It will be seen however, by the following description, that security has not been sufficiently considered, and that the accommodation is far from adequate to meet the requirements of its periodical application. It consists of two cells under the Town-hall, and two more in a detached building behind; the former, long and narrow, measure 16 feet by 5 feet 9 inches, and are nearly 10 feet in height; the latter are 11 feet long, by 9 feet 2 inches in width, with the same height. The windows of the new cells last described had been glazed, but were all broken at the time of my inspection. With a view to warming the cells a furnace is built in the front wall, having a pipe traversing both the cells; this is very necessary, as the wall, although

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built a year previously to my inspection, was very damp: it is said that a fire is kept in it constantly from October to March. The interior of the walls had been whitened, but was very dirty: one of the cells contained an iron bedstead, with very good bedding, but the other was devoid of those comforts. The narrow cells before alluded to are destitute of all means of artificial warmth, but from their situation under the Town-hall are drier than the others; there is a small grating over the door of each, which is not glazed. At the time of my visit these cells contained no bedstead, but I was assured that it was intended to supply them. The only water-closets are in the yard; but such is the insecurity of the building, that it would not be safe to trust a prisoner in the yard for a moment unobserved. The new building first described is so near the wall on one side, that any man of ordinary climbing powers might easily effect his escape. The stones forming the coping of the building, too, project so far from the wall, that anybody might get to the roof and over the wall in that direction. Although the proper supervision of this lock-up house is a matter of great importance, especially in January and July, when the sessions are held at Llandilo, no officer resides upon the spot. It would appear very desirable that an intelligent superintendent should reside at the Town-hall, and should be made responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners. This, however, would not dispense with the necessity of adopting some measures for securing those parts of the building which have been pointed out above as the most likely to invite attempts at escape.

No written records are kept of the number of prisoners admitted into this lock-up house; it is said that 4 or 5 is the largest number that have been confined in either of the large cells at one time, but that 8 or 9 have been simultaneously confined in the old.

LLANGADDOCK.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This lock-up house is situated at the entrance of the town from Llandilo; it had been built two years at the time of my inspection, but had not then been occupied by prisoners. It contains two cells opening into a passage, which communicates by a trap-door with the room above, that the magistrates may hear the cases of the prisoners there, without the necessity of taking them out in sight of the people.

The cells measure 11 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 10 inches, and are about 6 feet 6 inches high. The ceiling being of wood, there is no stove or other means of warming them; and as the building is not bounded on either side by a court, no windows have been made in the cells, which would have enabled the prisoners to communicate

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ith persons outside; so that the cells have no opening for the admission of air. An iron bedstead was provided for each, with good bedding.

LLANDOVERY.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

As at Llangaddock, the cells in this lock-up house are situated on the ground floor, and there is a room above for the magistrates to hold petty sessions, into which the prisoners are conveyed through a trap-door. The cells are two in number, measuring 9 feet 5 inches by 6 feet, with a height of 7 feet. The only means of admitting air or light is a hole in each door, in consequence of which the cells are exceedingly dark, and, as they are not artificially warmed, must be very damp and cold in winter. A window in the passage is so placed with reference to the hole in one of the doors, that not only can prisoners converse with persons outside, but beer and other prohibited articles are occasionally handed in to them on a pole, and I was informed that prisoners have been seen drunk from this cause. It is obvious that instruments to effect their escape might be conveyed to them by the same channel.

I feel it my duty to remark upon the great inconvenience attending the mode which prevails in Carmarthenshire, of having the lock-up houses detached from the residence of officers, and entirely independent of the police. In the present case the keys are kept by a person in the town, who does not reside on the spot. Many rescues have been attempted, and some have been effected, in consequence of the want of supervision. The room used by the magistrates for their petty sessions would make a sufficiently convenient residence for an officer and his family.

In the year preceeding my last visit 33 prisoners were confined in this building, 10 of whom were charged with felony, and the longest time for which any were detained therein was between four and five days. It is not uncommon for prisoners to be kept there two or three days.

NEWCASTLE EMLYN.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Although this lock-up house is the only one in this part of the county, it is so small, so ill-appointed, and in such a state of dilapidation, as to be quite unfit for the detention of prisoners; in fact, it is stated that none but drunken people are put into it, lest they should escape, and that persons charged with felony are kept for greater security at the constable's house. The building is a mere cage, having two cells opening at once into the street. The cells measure 5 feet 4½ inches by 4 feet 6½ inches; they have no light except that admitted through gratings over

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the doors: it is needless to say that they are not warmed: they contain no furniture but a bench fixed against the wall, about as wide as an ordinary knife-board. At the time of my inspection they contained the dust and cobwebs of many years, and the doors were so rotten, that they might have been broken by a child: at the bottom of one was some mouldy straw, quite unfit for a human being to lie upon. There is no residence contiguous to this building—a circumstance which would add to the facility of escape, if any prisoner charged with felony should be inadvertently confined in the cells—an accident quite possible, as it appears to be left to the discretion of the constables to adopt whatever mode of detention they may prefer.

LLANELLY.—LOCK-UP HOUSE AND POLICE-STATION.

This lock-up house serves as a place of detention for the district comprising the parishes of Llanelly, Pembrey, Llanen, Llangennech, and Llanedy. It consists of a magistrates' room, and three cells in an adjoining passage, the first of which is used as a store-room. The cells measure 10 feet by 6 feet, but, being destitute of all proper ventilation, are extremely close, especially when more than one prisoner is confined in them. There are iron bedsteads with straw upon them, but no bedding is allowed. The floors being boarded, however, and the cells warmed by hot-water pipes circulating through them, no complaint can be made of want of warmth, and if the most ordinary attention were paid to ventilation the cells would be habitable. The keeper has 13*l.* per annum, and an allowance of coals, and sleeping-rooms for his family upstairs. The only apartment for his use downstairs is called the kitchen; it is very little larger than one of the cells, and yet contains the boiler by which the cells are warmed; it is therefore extremely hot, and quite insufficient to accommodate a family of six persons, whom I found in it, if it were not rendered even more insupportable by the close proximity of a privy, without drainage or ventilation, for the use of all the inmates of the building. The only remedy for these evils would be the removal of the privy to another part of the enclosure, the extension of the kitchen in that direction, and the introduction of water-closets with a good supply of water into the cells. Some arrangement is also required for the accommodation of female prisoners.

The rapidly increasing population of this thriving town and neighbourhood renders these alterations imperatively necessary.

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CARNARVONSHIRE.

CARNARVON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prison Buildings.

HIS prison is situated in a narrow street at the lower part of ıe town, and is very closely surrounded by houses, some of which, ı the south and south-west sides, are built against the boundary all. It adjoins the court in which the Sessions and Assizes are eld, there being a private passage of communication, through which risoners can be conveyed without the inconvenience of bringing ıem into the street. This advantage, is, however, more than ompensated for by the facilities for communication with the xterior afforded by the situation of the prison, which renders it asy for any person to throw letters, tobacco, or other prohibited ırticles, over the walls.

The prison is very ill-constructed, the sleeping cells being very :lose and unwholesome, besides being insufficient in number for he separate accommodation of the prisoners, and too small to ·eceive more than one with propriety. The number of divisions in :he prison is also insufficient to carry out the classification required by Acts of Parliament, there being only two for male prisoners of the criminal class, and one for females,—the female debtors having no accommodation apart from the criminals.

The first division is that used for the confinement of convicted male prisoners, from the airing-yard of which a staircase leads to the cells, to be hereafter described. A workshop, containing an oakum-stove of large size, fills up one side of the airing-yard. In this workshop eight men were engaged at the time of my visit in picking oakum, two in making mats, and one in repairing clothes for the prison. The only turnkey in the service was employed in overlooking these prisoners, so that the rest of the males' prison must have been without any supervision.

In a yard contiguous to this division is the only reception-cell, in which was confined, at the time of the last inspection, a man whom it was considered necessary to separate from the rest, on account of supposed mental disorder. If his disorder was real, it was not likely to be benefited by solitude and seclusion, but would rather have required that he should have been carefully watched. This cell contains two beds, one over the other, like the berths in a ship, in which two prisoners are sometimes placed to sleep, contrary to the express provisions of the statute. The adjoining yard contains a trough of slate in which prisoners wash themselves, but has no water-closet.

Adjoining to this is a cell of precisely similar construction, but having only one bed; in this prisoners under punishment are confined. A man was here undergoing punishment at the time of my last visit, for having struck another prisoner. These cells measure respectively 8 feet and 6 feet, and have a common width

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of 4 feet 10 inches. They are both very close, from the want of sufficient ventilation, especially the latter, which is in my opinion quite unfit for the confinement of prisoners (as is sometimes the case) for three days at a time. No means are employed for warming these cells in winter.

The open passage leading to these cells is only 3 feet 2 inches wide, and, being bounded on one side by the outer wall, would afford great facility for escape. In fact, escape has been effected in this manner, a prisoner having let himself down by a rope to the top of a low shed on the outside. The passage leads to a cell at the end measuring 14 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 10 inches, which, in spite of its small size, contains four beds. This cell is warmer than the two preceding, as it abuts upon the oakum-stove, but it is extremely close and offensive when it contains prisoners. It is furnished with a night-pail for the use of prisoners, being destitute of a water-closet, and the adjoining yard contains a slate trough for the prisoners to wash in.

A staircase from the airing-yard of the convicted prisoners leads to a passage having in it three sleeping cells, each measuring only 7 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 4 inches, yet containing three beds in each. These cells are very close and unwholesome, and obviously unfit for lodging three prisoners at once; and as it is absolutely contrary to law to place two in them, their use ought to be restricted to a single prisoner. To obviate in some measure the want of ventilation, a small wicket in each door is left open at night, by which something is gained to the purity of the air, but it is open to the objection of permitting free conversation between the inmates of the several cells, as they are not under the restraint of superintendence, and are quite out of the hearing of the officers. The lower floor contains three cells, of the same size as those last mentioned, and containing, like them, three beds in each. These are even more close and offensive than the cells above. A gate from this lower passage leads to the courts of law, and another into a yard called the condemned yard, which has not lately been used for any purpose.

The slender accommodation above described is all that belongs to the convicted prisoners. Those awaiting their trials occupy a yard on the other side of the prison, which, although divided from that last described by the debtors' yard, is so closely contiguous to the females' airing-yard, that conversation frequently takes place between the prisoners of either sex. In the day-room of this division were nine prisoners on the day of inspection, of whom three were under summary conviction, and should not therefore have been confined with the untried prisoners. It was explained that they are necessarily so placed from the want of room on the convicted side, but this explanation shows only that the accommodations of the prison are insufficient to enable the magistrates to comply with the law, and shows, with other evils of

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daily occurrence, the necessity of providing a better prison. An escape was made from this yard on the 20th December last, a rope having been thrown over the wall from the outside by an accomplice. When the escape of this prisoner was discovered, two others had nearly succeeded in following him by the same route.

The sleeping-rooms for this division are over the day-room. They are two in number, each containing six beds. When these are filled, which is generally the case before the sessions, it becomes necessary to locate the supernumeraries either in the sick ward or in the solitary cell before described, or in both. There is a large hand-bell in one of the dormitories, as well as in several other parts of the prison, to enable prisoners to summon the turnkey in case of illness.

Between the divisions for the untried and convicted males is that for male debtors, in which only one man was confined at the time of my visit. He was under commitment for 40 days by the County Court. From a pump in the debtors' airing-yard the prison was formerly supplied with water, but, this having been found to be a precarious source, water has recently been laid on from the town. The supply is now abundant, but the water is far from good.

A door from the debtors' yard leads to a detached building called the itch ward, having a yard peculiar to it, with a slate trough and water-closet. This division has a day-room, in which is a bath on a good construction, and a large room over it with five beds. The whole of this department is well fitted for the purpose for which it was designed, but owing to the defective accommodation of the rest of the prison it is not restricted to that application. Clean prisoners are put to sleep in the bedroom, from the want of room elsewhere, and the bath is used for all prisoners indiscriminately, as there is no other in the prison. I would beg to call attention to the absolute necessity of providing another bath for general purposes; by which a practice calculated to favour the spread of contagious disease in the prison will be rendered unnecessary.

The females' prison is very small, and being surrounded on two sides by that of the men, it is extremely difficult to prevent communications passing between them. The discovery of attempts to communicate by throwing letters over the wall from the untried prisoners' yard is a very frequent cause of punishment, and the governor has also discovered that the privies in the several yards are used as channels of conversation.

The whole of this division consists of a day-room and wash-house on the ground-floor, and three sleeping-cells over them, each containing a single bed. A dark cell is situate in one corner of the females' airing-yard, which from its dampness ought never to be used at all, but which is much more frequently employed

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for the punishment of men than of women, so that not only are the men on such occasions taken through the women's day-room and yard to the cell, but all the while they are confined in it they can be distinctly heard by the women. It is needless to point out to those familiar with the nature and motives of prison offences that misconduct is encouraged among the men by the knowledge that their punishment will enable them to create a disturbance in the women's prison, and excite the sympathy of the other sex.

The limited extent of accommodation makes it impossible to provide a separate division for female debtors, who are therefore, contrary to law, associated with criminals. The untried females too, contrary to the express provisions of an Act of Parliament, are confined in the same division with the convicted; and when the prison is full, must even sleep in the same beds with them. The impossibility of maintaining a proper degree of separation of the women from the men, and of the several classes of either sex from each other, furnishes an unanswerable argument for the extension of the prison accommodation, and was forcibly presented to my own mind by my having actually heard the conversation of the male prisoners as I stood in the females' airing-yard. It may also be observed that such is the insecurity of the building, that it would not be difficult for a person in the street to gain access in a few minutes to the females' prison by climbing over the governor's house.

The chapel is very badly constructed, it having but one entrance, and the prisoners all sitting together on benches, except the females, who are concealed by a curtain. A prisoner effected his escape from the chapel in the last year, by getting through the bars of the window, and from thence to the roof, after which he dropped down into the street in front of the gaol, the height being no more than 15 feet. The cells of the prisoners contain no furniture, except those of the women, which have a kind of washhand-stand. The bedding is of good quality, but only comprises a rug and three blankets, no sheets being allowed. Upon the latter deficiency I would observe that it is no less opposed to economy than to cleanliness. The bedsteads are all of iron, and generally placed in two tiers, as at Newgate. The day-rooms and work-rooms are lighted with gas. The buildings, although incommodious and insecure, are in good repair and very clean. No alterations having in view the extension of the accommodation are contemplated, nor is it advisable, in my opinion, that any should be undertaken which would involve the necessity of much expense, as it would be quite impossible to make any improvement in the present building which would make it sufficient for the purposes of the county; and as the circumstance of money having been expended, however uselessly, on the existing prison, might hereafter be urged as an argument against incurring the cost of a new prison.

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The drainage of the prison, although far from perfect, has of late been very much amended by the construction of new drains in certain parts where they were formerly very defective, and by the abolition of cesspools, which in all instances have been opened into drains. The new drainage was working well at the time of my last inspection, but time enough had scarcely elapsed to test its sufficiency. The airing-yards, which are on the west side of the building, are now tolerably drained, but they are so confined in space that the sun scarcely enters them in winter: the day-rooms also, and the lower cells, are very damp in wet weather. Some alterations are in the course of completion, which will separate the apartments of the governor's family from those of the debtors, to which they have hitherto been too closely contiguous.

There are no infirmaries for prisoners of either sex, so that, when sufficiently ill to be removed from their wards, they must either be put into the itch ward or into some of the debtors' rooms over the street.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners in confinement on the day of the last inspection:— Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of Carnarvon on the 12th of June, 1850.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
S. P.	32	Burglariously breaking into a dwelling-house, with intent to steal therefrom.	5 Apr. 1850	Assizes.
J. J.	23	Stealing wearing apparel and a piece of cloth from a dwelling-house.	10 May ,,	Sessions.
W. J.	23	Burglariously breaking out of a dwelling-house, and stealing therefrom sundry pieces of the current coin, also some bread, butter, tobacco, and a pair of shoes, &c.	6 May ,,	Assizes.
O. J.	36	Stealing one cask of cement . . .	. .	Sessions.
O. F.	52	Rape	. .	Assizes.
M. J.	22	Murdering her infant child . . .	. .	Ditto.

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PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of Carnarvon on the 12th of June, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Committment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions or Summarily.	Sentence.
G. R.	33	Stealing wearing apparel, also some coffee and sugar.	8 Mar. 1850	14 Mar. 1850	Sessions	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
J. E.	47	Sheepstealing	28 Sept. 1849	18 Oct. 1849	Ditto	2 years' ,, ,,
O. O.	33	Obtaining goods by false pretence	15 Mar. 1850	18 Mar. 1850	Assizes	3 months' ,, ,,
W. O.	22	Stealing sundry pieces of the current coin from a dwelling-house.	2 Apr. ,,	11 Apr. ,,	Sessions	6 ,, ,, ,,
J. G.	29	Stealing a saddle	9 Jan. ,,	14 Mar. ,,	Ditto	1 year's ,, ,,
J. E.	35	Stealing a quantity of barley	17 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' ,, ,,
J. D.	20	Stealing joiner's tools	Surrendered in Court.	,, ,,	Ditto	,, ,, ,,
D. E.	22	Poaching	30 Jan. 1850	30 Jan. ,,	Summarily	3 ,, ,, ,, to find bail or be further imprisoned for 6 months.
H. J.	..	Bastardy	1 May ,,	1 May ,,	Ditto	2 months' imprisonment.
J. R.	38	Sheepstealing	20 July 1849	23 July 1849	Assizes	1 year's imprisonment, hard labour.
E. W.	..	Assault	17 Apr. 1850	17 Apr. 1850	Summarily	2 months' imprisonment.
R. E.	39	Stealing a watch, money, and wearing apparel from dwelling-houses, also for attempting to break out of prison.	3 Nov. ,,	3 Jan. ,,	Sessions	15 months' imprisonment, hard labour, for both offences.
M. J.	52	Assault	26 May ,,	26 May ,,	Summarily	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
J. W.	..	Vagrancy	24 Apr. ,,	24 Apr. ,,	Ditto	,, ,, ,,
J. B.	..	Assault	26 May ,,	26 May ,,	Ditto	1 month's imprisonment.
R. R.	23	Forging a banker's cheque for £10	11 June 1849	21 July 1849	Assizes	1 year's ,,
R. O.	23	Poaching	18 May 1850	18 May 1850	Summarily	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
D. B.	20	Rogue and vagabond	1 May ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 months' ,, ,,
D. C.	27	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,, ,,
E. J.	27	Drunkenness and disorderly conduct	29 Apr. 1850	29 Apr. ,,	Ditto	Hall or Quarter Sessions.

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The prison has been exceedingly crowded at times during the past year; indeed it rarely happens that the numbers in confinement are not greater than can be decently and properly accommodated. The total number of criminal prisoners in the years ending Michaelmas 1849 and 1850 are shown in the following table:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

—	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	4	..	4	4	..	4
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	15	2	17	13	1	14
Summarily Convicted	2	..	2	8	2	10
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	40	7	47	24	3	27
Rendered in Court for Trial. . .	5	6	11	15	4	19
Summarily Convicted	64	9	73	73	12	85
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	4	..	4	2	3	5
Total of Criminals .	134	24	158	139	25	164
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	4	..	4	2	..	2
Admitted in the course of the Year .	21	..	21	18	..	18
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	159	24	183	159	25	184
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	1	..	1	..	..	..
Greatest Number at any one time:—						
Criminal Prisoners.	30	8	38	26	5	31
Debtors	5	..	5	4	..	4

It has been already stated that the wards of the prison were clean and orderly; it must be admitted, however, that the personal cleanliness of the prisoners might have been greatly improved. The suggestion made above of a bath for general purposes would greatly promote this object. All prisoners are allowed a prison dress, even before trial, if they do not object to it. They wear clogs, but no stockings. In some instances, where prisoners' clothes are bad, old prison clothing is given on their discharge. Cleanliness.

The diet at present enforced was certified for adoption by the Diet.

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Secretary of State on the 12th of July, 1848, but no rules have yet been submitted for his sanction, as required by law.

Health. The surgeon attends daily, or oftener if required by special circumstances. He keeps a journal; examines prisoners on admission; sees those in solitary confinement; but he makes no inspection to ascertain the condition of prisoners who do not complain of illness. A prisoner was pardoned on the 18th of January in the last year, on medical grounds, after having been six months in confinement. The following list exhibits the number of patients in the Carnarvon County Gaol, from the 1st of July, 1849, to the 30th of June, 1850, and the nature of cases under treatment:—

Sore feet	1	Difficulty of making water	2
Inflammation of the eyes	3	Colic	2
Diarrhœa	14	Itch	5
Feverish cold	6	Venereal	7
Piles	2	Boils	2
Dyspepsia	17	Inflammation	6
Pustular eruptions	3	Rheumatism	3
Headache	2	Rupture	1
Influenza	1	Lumbago	1
Constipation	16		
Anasarca	2	Total	96

The chaplain officiates by himself or curate every morning, his own attendances being at least five weekly. Besides performing the public services, he converses with prisoners in private; he keeps a journal and a private register of the conduct of prisoners; he sees all prisoners on admission and discharge. There is a schoolmaster employed, with a salary of 10*l.* a year, in consideration of which he also acts as clerk to the chaplain; and there is a library of religious books, which are lent to such of the prisoners as can read. The sacrament has been administered once during the year.

Punishments. Punishments for prison offences are very numerous, and, as will be seen by the subjoined list, all arise out of defective discipline and want of proper supervision:—

A Return of the Number of Offences committed by Prisoners within this Gaol, from Michaelmas, 1848, to Michaelmas, 1849.

Talking at work	66
Neglect of work	41
Stealing oakum	24
Obscene language	5
Wasting their work	117
Exchanging food	7
Insubordinate conduct	8
Writing on cell floor	1
Misconduct in chapel	4
Talking in their cells	17
Having tobacco and using it	5
Fighting	4
Quarrelling	11
Destroying prison property	5
Neglecting to wash themselves	6
Miscellaneous	167
Total	488

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No treadmill or other machine labour is employed, but the prisoners work at mat-making and oakum-picking. These employments have sometimes been very productive, 150*l.* having been realized in the year 1848. The receipts, however, for some reason, have very much fallen off, probably from the difficulty of disposing of the oakum, in consequence of much of that commodity being brought from Liverpool. Labour.

The provisions are not bought by contract. The price of bread is 11*s.* per cwt.; of beef, 4*d.* per lb., including bone. The daily cost of diet is about 3¾*d.*; but as the rations of the governor, matron, and servant, amounting to about 26*l.* a year, are included in the prisoners' diet account, the average daily cost is in fact somewhat lower. The expenditure during the past year has amounted to 812*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The principal items are as follows, in round numbers:— Expenditure.

	£.
Prison diet	173
Clothing and bedding	33
Fuel and light	69
Stationery	20
Water-rate	10
Salaries	348
Sundries	24
Repairs	85

The receipts of the same year have been as follows:—

From the Treasury,—

	£.
For maintenance of prisoners	174
For the removal of transports	31
Profits of prisoners' labour	74
Fines applicable to the county rate	39

The staff of the prison, which consists of the governor, matron, chaplain, surgeon, schoolmaster, and one turnkey, is insufficient for its requirements, at least another turnkey being necessary to preserve order and discipline. Rules should be prepared by the magistrates, and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. These should have reference, not only to the conduct of prisoners, but also to the duties of the several officers. General Observations.

BANGOR.—LOCK-UP HOUSE AND POLICE-STATION.

This building serves as the residence of a policeman and his family. It also contains a sessions-room for the magistrates, besides the accommodation for prisoners. There are three cells, one on the ground-floor, and two above. The lower cell has an iron bedstead, covered with plank, without bedding, and is chiefly used for drunken people. The other cells are better provided, each having two beds, placed one above the other, strongly built of iron, and furnished with sufficient bedding. No complaint can

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be made of the want of air in the cells, a large open flue passing from the corner of each to the roof; but as there are no means of warming the cells, they must be excessively cold in winter. There are traps in the doors of the cells for handing in food, &c. but they are made too large, as a good-sized boy might go through them, besides which they are very insecurely closed by a small bolt, to which a bar outside would be a very proper addition. The cells measure about 13 feet by 6 feet 4 inches, and are 7 feet high. The airing-yard having been constructed of rough stone, and having right angles at the corners, escapes from it have been numerous, but I am assured that those who have escaped have only been confined for drunkenness; persons under charge of felony being better watched. The recurrence of this accident has been now rendered more difficult, by the stones in the corners having been smoothed and covered with cement; but the rough vertical stones placed at the top of the wall, being cemented together, would facilitate escape rather than prevent it.

The drainage is very defective, all the filth of the prison being drained into a single cesspool: this might be easily remedied, as a brook runs at the back of the prison. . . .

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison was first occupied in July, 1832, and is used for the reception of all classes of criminal prisoners, and debtors. It is constructed upon a similar plan to the common gaol of Bristol; the governor's house, offices, and chapel occupying the centre, and the prisoners being located in distinct blocks of building, radiating from the centre, and communicating by bridges with the chapel.

Males' Prison.

Each block of building is divided by a central partition, the division being complete on the lower floor, but a communication generally existing in the upper from side to side. The first division of the first block, forming a part of the females' prison, will be afterwards described: the other half contains eight cells on two floors, which were designed for solitary confinement, but they are never used for that purpose, as the very restricted accommodation of the prison generally makes it necessary for three prisoners to be placed in each. These cells have stone floors and iron doors; the light is admitted above the doors—a condition necessary throughout this division of the prison, as all the cells open externally. There are no alarums to enable the prisoners to summon an officer, those originally fixed having become quite unserviceable. The system of warming the cells is very defective, and there cannot be said to be any ventilation, except such as arises accidentally

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through the crevices. Two airing-yards are attached to this division.

The next block of buildings contains on each side one day-room, six small sleeping-cells containing each one bed, and one of large size which has on occasion from four to six beds. These cells are furnished with fixed iron bedsteads; they have inspection-holes, not of the best construction, in the doors, and no bells or alarums. It is said that any prisoner calling from the cells might be heard by the watchman, but, as the watch is only maintained till one o'clock A.M., this cannot be considered a sufficient provision. The prisoners of the worst character are prudently placed in the single cells. The day-rooms are exceedingly small, and the prisoners are huddled together without the supervision of any officer. In the first day-room of this division I found 15 untried men; in that on the other side 5. The next block is divided in nearly the same manner; the cells, however, are differently divided, there being in all eight small sleeping-cells, three of large size, and three day-rooms. In the first day-room there were 13 men for trial at the Quarter Sessions; in the second, 9 under summary conviction; and in the third, 9 for trial.

The cells and day-rooms above described constitute all the accommodation properly belonging to male criminals. As, however, the prison was full at the time of my visit, a day-room and two sleeping cells were taken from the County Court debtors, for the accommodation of four convicted men. This arrangement is obviously objectionable, first, because the two classes of debtors are thereby necessarily placed in one division, rendering it very difficult, if not impossible, to carry out the more rigid discipline prescribed by law for certain debtors; and, secondly, because the window of the day-room so given up to the convicted criminals, looking into the airing-yard of the debtors, facilitates unlawful communications between these several classes, and even makes it easy for the debtors to transfer a portion of their allowances to the criminals.

Standing back between the first and second divisions is a good infirmary for male prisoners, with turnkey's room and store-room, and under it two dark cells for punishment. At the time of my visit two men were confined to bed in the infirmary, and one prisoner was under punishment for refusing to work and using abusive language. The cookhouse and treadmill are placed together, between the second and third divisions. The cookhouse is convenient and sufficient for the purposes of the prison: two convicted male prisoners act as cooks, without any free person being placed over them—a practice which should never be allowed. In the neighbourhood of the cookhouse is the bath for male prisoners, in which every prisoner is bathed once a fortnight, besides the bath always taken on admission. There is only a single reception-cell in the prison for males, and that only large enough to receive one at a time; should more

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arrive simultaneously, they are located in one of the so-called solitary cells. It would be easy to provide additional reception-cells, by which this inconvenient necessity would be obviated.

The treadmill is placed at the back of the cookhouse; it is large enough to hold 11 prisoners at one time, a relay of six being ready to take their turns. The treadmill pumps up water for the supply of the gaol, and for flushing the drains, which being very flat are only kept clean by the daily repetition of this process.

The accommodation for debtors would be quite sufficient if the part of the building and the airing-yard now occupied by convicted prisoners were restored to the County Court debtors.

Females' Prison.

The prison for females consists of the half of the block of building first described, and a large detached building, part of which has been recently erected. The former consists entirely of sleeping cells, five of which are small, and four of larger size. The detached building contains, first, a large boarded day-room, occupied at the time of my visit by nine untried prisoners; in the corner of this room is a copper, to supply the women's bath, situate in a contiguous room. Over this are two dormitories, one of large size, and a store-room. These arrangements are very good, with the exception of the staircase, which is on the outside of the building and entirely unprotected from the weather. Separated from the part which has been described is the division for convicted prisoners, consisting of two day-rooms, two airing-yards, four large sleeping-rooms, and one cell with a single bed: two women occupied one of these divisions, and one the other. Behind this building, and having a separate airing-yard, there are a day-room and sleeping-room for female debtors, in which was a woman who had been in custody since June, 1845. Near the debtors' apartments is a convenient laundry for the general purposes of the prison.

Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

The following table shows the prisoners in custody on the day of my last inspection:—

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PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of Cardiff on the 25th of September, 1850.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
J. W.	21	Stealing a pair of boots . . .	16 July 1850	Sessions.
J. P.	18	,, a jacket and divers other articles.	23 ,, ,,	Ditto. Assizes.
M. V.	25	Stabbing, with intent	29 ,, ,,	
J. D.	30	Stealing wearing apparel . . .	30 ,, ,,	Sessions.
T. B.	25	,, ,, . . .	1 August ,,	Ditto.
W. S.	33	,, money	1 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. H.	50	,, a hatchet.	1 ,, ,,	Ditto.
D. R.	30	Assault, with intent	5 ,, ,,	Ditto.
R. J.	21	Manslaughter	7 ,, ,,	Assizes.
T. M.	24	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. W.	30	Assault and robbery	8 ,, ,,	Ditto.
H. J.	22	Stealing money from the person .	8 ,, ,,	Sessions.
H. P.	22	,, a tarpaulin	8 ,, ,,	Ditto.
D. M.	21	,, a blanket.	8 ,, ,,	Ditto.
W. J.	18	,, a saw.	15 ,, ,,	Ditto.
P. R.	21	,, mutton	18 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. P.	26	,, a 2-feet rule	22 ,, ,,	Ditto.
R. M.	42	,, 2 geese	23 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. T.	19	,, wearing apparel . . .	24 ,, ,,	Ditto.
R. E.	19	,, ,, . . .	24 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. K.	25	,, ,, . . .	24 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. P.	25	,, ,, . . .	24 ,, ,,	Ditto.
S. O.	40	,, money	25 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. B.	18	,, wood	26 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. W.	45	,, from the person . . .	27 ,, ,,	Ditto.
R. T.	27	,, wearing apparel . . .	31 ,, ,,	Ditto.
F. J.	18	,, 2 shirts	6 Sept. ,,	Ditto.
J. P.	18	,, ,, ...	6 ,, ,,	Ditto.
D. J.	55	,, wood	12 ,, ,,	Ditto.
R. M.	20	Receiving money under false pretences.	15 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. S.	38	Uttering counterfeit coin . . .	15 ,, ,,	Ditto.
S. A.	16	Highway robbery	16 ,, ,,	Assizes.
T. T.	51	Stealing a watch	17 ,, ,,	Sessions.
W. T.	32	,, bread.	18 ,, ,,	Ditto.
P. M.	29	Uttering counterfeit coin . . .	18 ,, ,,	Ditto.
W. G.	23	Manslaughter	25 ,, ,,	Assizes.
J. W.	38	,, ...	25 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. H.	17	Stealing an anvil	5 ,, ,,	For further examination.
*M. J.	13	Burglary	16 July ,,	Sessions.
*M. C.	29	Rioting.	18 ,, ,,	Ditto.
*C. T.	28	Stealing from the person . . .	19 ,, ,,	Ditto.
*M. D.	20	,, ,, . . .	30 ,, ,,	Ditto.
*R. W.	24	,, bread.	30 ,, ,,	Ditto.
*C. C.	22	,, from the person . . .	5 August ,,	Ditto.
*M. E.	45	,, a pair of boots . . .	16 July ,,	Ditto.
*M. W.	26	Assault and robbery	8 August ,,	Assizes.
*M. H.	21	Robbery from a dwelling-house .	22 ,, ,,	Sessions.
*M. T.	19	Stealing from the person . . .	12 Sept. ,,	Ditto.
*E. D.	24	,, wearing apparel . . .	15 ,, ,,	Ditto.

* Females.

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PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of Cardiff on the 25th of September, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether Sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
G. B.	34	Burglary	28 Mar. 1849	13 Aug. 1849	Assizes	2 years' imprisonment, hard labour.
*C. S.	22	Ditto	13 April ,,	13 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
G. B.	38	Sheepstealing, &c.	28 Aug. ,,	16 Oct. ,,	Sessions	1 week and 16 calendar months' imprisonment ,,
H. C.	23	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 calendar months' imprisonment
A. W.	23	Concealing the birth of her child.	20 Oct. ,,	1 Jan. 1850	Ditto	12 calendar months' ,,
A. D.	17	Burglary	12 Feb. 1850	2 Mar. ,,	Assizes	15 ,, ,,
J. A.	32	Receiving money under false pretences.	2 Mar. ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	15 ,, ,,
D. W.	30	Malicious assault	9 Feb. ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
H. D.	55	Bestiality	20 Mar. ,,	9 July ,,	Ditto	Death recorded.
D. M.	26	Burglary	6 April ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 calendar months' imprisonment
*E. M.	46	Coining	8 ,, ,,	9 ,,	Ditto	15 ,, ,,
M. G.	19	Highway-robbery	3 June ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. P.	19	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
H. A.	31	Receiving money under false pretences.	7 July ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
W. E. W.	21	Stealing wearing apparel	9 ,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
P. S.	31	,, tools	9 ,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. J.	30	Shooting with intent	29 Jan. ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
G. W.	18	Vagrancy	28 June ,,	28 June ,,	Summarily	3 ,, ,,
J. W.	33	Assault	6 Aug. ,,	6 Aug. ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
E. P.	33	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
J. D.	19	Wilful damage	16 Sept. ,,	16 Sept. ,,	Ditto	6 weeks' ,,
J. M.	17	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 days' ,,
G. S.	20	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,
M. W.	17	Assault	16 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 weeks' ,,
W. P.	21	Ditto	19 ,, ,,	19 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. R.	28	Ditto	21 ,, ,,	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 days' ,,
J. M.	14	[illegible]	24 ,, ,,	24 ,, ,,	Ditto	14 ,, ,,

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Dungeons in the County Gaol of Glamorgan on the 25th day of September, 1850.

Name.	When brought into Custody.	Under what Process.
A. D.* .	28 June 1845	In execution.
T. D. .	13 April 1850	Ditto.
H. J. .	15 July ,,	Fined 100*l.* for smuggling, or 6 calendar months' imprisonment.
W. C. .	29 ,, ,,	Fined 100*l.* for smuggling, or to be imprisoned till paid.
J. B. .	29 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. R. H.	29 Aug. ,,	In execution.
D. E. .	17 Sept. ,,	County Court, 28 days.
D. T. .	20 ,, ,,	In Execution.

* Female.

The prison was very clean in every part; great facility is given to the prisoners for personal cleanliness. Partitioned compartments, used for washing, as well as for oakum-picking, are placed near the treadmill, and in other parts of the prison. In each of these is a small foot-tub containing cold water, a towel, a piece of soap, and a comb, for the use of a prisoner whose number corresponds with that of the compartment. In addition to this daily ablution each prisoner has a warm bath once a fortnight. Cleanliness.

The clothing of untried prisoners is grey: a blue stripe in the sleeve distinguishes those sentenced to imprisonment; while prisoners under sentence of transportation are marked by a red sleeve. Untried prisoners are invariably clothed in the prison dress, if they do not object to it—a custom well worthy of imitation in other prisons, in which the prison clothing is restricted to those whose own apparel is unfit for use. Stockings are allowed throughout the prison, and the use of clogs is restricted to the winter season, shoes being preferred in the summer. The bedding is very good, except that sheets are allowed only to women. Clothing and Bedding.

The dietary is very objectionable, as the same quantity of food is given to prisoners sentenced to the longest and shortest terms—a mode of dieting which is very attractive to vagrants and the inmates of workhouses. The daily allowance is as follows:— Diet.

Bread	1½ lb.
Oatmeal in gruel. . . .	4 oz.
Potatoes	1 lb.

Men working on the wheel are allowed in addition two ounces of barley and two ounces of rice daily. This allowance is also offered to the women, but few accept it; the women performing hard labour being allowed half a pound of meat each on washing-days. A dietary graduated on the principle of that proposed by the Secretary of State would be a great improvement, and would materially contribute to reducing the number of commitments for vagrancy and riot in workhouses.

The surgeon attends three times a week, or oftener if necessary: Health.

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he is not required to visit as a matter of course the prisoners under punishment, but he sees any who may happen to be so confined at the time of his ordinary attendances; neither is he required to examine prisoners on admission, unless there should be suspicion of the existence of disease in them. This omission is at variance with the 17th clause of the 10th section of the Gaol Act. Although cases of cholera were numerous, and frequently fatal, in the immediate neighbourhood of the prison during the last year, not a single case occurred within its walls. This remarkable immunity from attacks of cholera has been almost invariably enjoyed by the prisons in the southern and western district.

Moral and Religious Instruction. The chaplain attends only twice a week, performing the full morning service, with the addition on Sunday of a sermon. The chapel is lofty and well ventilated, and, although not particularly well constructed, is good enough for the kind of discipline pursued in the prison. It is divided by radiating partitions, four divisions in the centre being given to male criminals, the females being placed on the left, and the debtors on the right; a curtain being placed for the concealment of the females. There is no schoolmaster employed; nor is any instruction in reading given to prisoners, except by one to another, thus transgressing at the same time two statutes. By the 10th clause of the 10th section of the Gaol Act, it is provided that all prisoners shall be instructed in reading and writing; while it is forbidden by the 4th clause of the 6th section of the 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 56, that any prisoner shall be employed in the instruction of any other. It is my duty to observe that, in a prison containing so large a number of inmates, the appointment of a schoolmaster seems to be as much a moral duty as a legal necessity.

Punishments. The punishments are few in number, and are seldom inflicted for any other offence than refusing to work. This might naturally be expected in a prison in which, as there is no supervision maintained, no offences of a minor description, which form the bulk of punishable acts elsewhere, are likely to be observed.

Labour. The treadmill and oakum-picking are the only kinds of labour pursued in the prison: at these employments the prisoners work by turns; the treadmill not being used in the middle of the day in summer, from humane considerations. The picking of oakum affords a considerable profit, for, being bought at 12*s.* per cwt. and sold at 18*s.*, the return is considerable, after deducting the loss from impurities.

Expenditure. The expenditure of the prison for the past year, including 67*l.* for repairs, has been 1795*l.* in round numbers. The following are among the principal items:—

	£.
Salaries	641
Diet	341
Clothing and bedding	122
Fuel, light, and soap	101

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Stationery	18
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	97
Sundries	272

The receipts, as shown in the account rendered to me, amount to ly 22*l.*, nearly all derived from fines. No credit is given for ofits of prisoners' labour, nor for any payments by the Treasury account of prisoners' maintenance or the removal of convicts. the latter sums have not been claimed by the county, the omison should be rectified; if they have, they should appear in the counts. Every article of consumption is purchased by contract, least all such as constitute considerable items of expenditure. verything is obtained on a written order from the Visiting Justices.

Debtors.

It has been before observed that the debtors of all classes are laced together, one of their divisions having been withdrawn for e use of criminal prisoners; the remaining accommodation consts of a large and convenient day-room and three large sleepingoms.

General Observations.

The most striking defects in this prison are, the paucity of eligious and the total want of secular instruction, alluded to bove; the want of sufficient supervision over the prisoners, and f adequate accommodation proportioned to their numbers. As ar as the scanty means at his disposal will allow, the governor onducts the discipline very efficiently. The rules are very mperfect, they having been certified by the Secretary of State in November, 1836, with an express proviso that they were to be egarded "as temporary and provisional."

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, matron, chaplain, urgeon, three male and two female turnkeys. It will be observed hat there is no schoolmaster, and that the chaplain's salary is only 40*l.* per annum, while those of the surgeon and governor are 90*l.* and 300*l.* respectively.

The following table exhibits a statement of all the prisoners in confinement in each of the last two years:—

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TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

—	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Tot.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	12	5	17	12	4	16
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	24	5	29	24	5	[illegible]
Summarily Convicted	23	5	28	23	5	[illegible]
For Re-examination	..	..	..	..	1	1
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	147	64	211	170	57	[illegible]
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	3	1	4
Rendered in Court for Trial	14	3	17	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summarily Convicted	244	59	303	221	47	[illegible]
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns:—						
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	13	8	21	18	6	[illegible]
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	34	5	39	23	..	[illegible]
Total of Criminals	511	154	665	518	148	[illegible]
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	3	1	4	3	1	4
Admitted in the course of the Year	59	2	61	51	..	[illegible]
Total of Debtors and Criminals	573	157	730	572	149	[illegible]
Deaths in the course of the Year	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—						
Criminal Prisoners	84	29	113	88	19	[illegible]
Debtors	12	2	14	10	1	[illegible]

SWANSEA.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prison Buildings.

This prison is on a very bad construction, with the exception of a small part of it, which has recently been added, containing [illegible] cells. The original buildings for the reception of prisoners are built in the form of a crescent, whose concavity is turned towards the governor's house and chapel, occupying the centre and front of the area. Although described as a house of correction, this prison is also used for the detention of untried prisoners, and it has also been declared for the reception of debtors committed by the County Courts. The crescent is divided in the middle, one half

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being devoted to female prisoners and debtors, the other to male criminals. The division for male criminals is subdivided into five, which are severally devoted to the following classes: 1, summary convictions, old offenders; 2, summary convictions of persons of more respectable character; 3, prisoners before trial; 4 and 5, prisoners sentenced to hard labour. Each of these divisions has a separate airing-yard, bounded by walls on either side, but open to inspection from the governor's house. The ground floor of each division has a day-room and some sleeping cells, and the floor above sleeping-cells only, all of which throughout the prison lead at once from the yards and open gallery within the crescent. The first day-room measures only 8 feet by 6 feet, yet there were seven prisoners therein at the time of my inspection. With respect to this division, also, I may observe that the two cells on the ground, which go by the name of the condemned cells, are painted black (a custom very properly obsolete elsewhere), and would be much better and more useful if assimilated to the other cells, and used for sleeping in, since condemned prisoners, if there were any such in the prison, would certainly not be placed in them. The two yards for hard-labour prisoners contain each a treadmill of the worst construction, since it is without partitions. In a box placed in the wall between these two yards, an officer is constantly placed to watch the prisoners at exercise, and, lest he should be attacked by them, the box is surrounded by a barrier, and he leaves his keys outside; at the time of my last inspection, the second hard-labour yard was occupied by County Court debtors, the part properly devoted to that class being so closely contiguous to the women's prison that it is thought not advisable to keep them in it if room can be found elsewhere. The cookhouse is placed in this division, the infirmary occupying the floor above it. As usual in small establishments, no free cook is employed, but the work is done by two convicted criminals, who are nominally looked after by the turnkey. A very good and clean cooking apparatus has been lately put up, which works very well.

New Cells for Separate system.

At the back part of the prison, already described, a new block has been erected, containing 16 cells, one of which is used as a turnkey's apartment: they are well constructed; measure 13 feet by 7 feet; and contain water-closets, basins, a shelf, table, and seat; are well ventilated and lighted, and supplied with alarums. Finding them fitted in every respect for the Separate form of discipline, I have certified 15 of them with a view to its adoption. The females' prison is arranged in a similar manner to that of the males, and the airing-yards are overlooked in like manner from the apartments of the governor. The first division contains the washhouse; the second is given to untried prisoners; the third to the convicted; and the fourth, as has been said, to County Court debtors. The whole of the accommodation afforded by the prison is as

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follows:—for male criminals, 38 sleeping cells, 15 of which are certified for separate confinement, and 5 day-rooms; County Court debtors, 6 sleeping cells, 1 day-room; females, 19 sleeping cells, 3 day-rooms. The cells throughout the old prison are precisely of the same construction; those of the men are warmed by hot-water pipes, and it is intended that those of the females shall be similarly improved.

Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

The prisoners on the day of inspection are shown by the following table:—

Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Swansea on the 21st of September, 1850.

Debtors under 9 & 10 Vict.

Name.	Age.	By what Court committed.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence.
D. T.	57	County Court . .	10 August 1850	28 days' imprisonment, or pay . £2 1 7
J. E.	35	Ditto . . .	25 ,, ,,	28 days' or . 5 16 6
E. C.	46	Ditto . . .	6 Sept. ,,	28 days' or . 2 2 9
J. W.	50	Ditto . . .	27 August ,,	28 days' or . 3 15 4
R. E.	51	Ditto . . .	17 ,, ,,	28 days' or . 8 0 11
G. M.	33	Ditto . . .	9 Sept. ,,	28 days' or . 1 16 0
W. R.	47	Ditto . . .	17 ,, ,,	28 days' or . 1 7 0½

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
W. B.	17	Stealing a gin	13 July 1850	Quarter Sessions.
B. M.	28	,, money	15 ,, ,,	Ditto.
*E. J.	20	,, edging	22 ,, ,,	Ditto.
*E. P.	18	,, ribbon	5 August ,,	Ditto.
H. L.	22	,, a mare	22 ,, ,,	Ditto.
B. W.	22	,, ditto	22 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. W.	28	,, beef	4 Sept. ,,	Ditto.
R. W.	16	,, money from the person.	7 ,, ,,	Ditto.
E. G.	19	,, trowsers	10 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. B.	23	,, ditto	11 ,, ,,	Ditto.
*J. D.	15	,, a pair of boots. . .	11 ,, ,,	Ditto.
D. M.	50	,, a copper pan . . .	12 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. W.	27	,, money from the person.	13 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. T.	25	,, ditto	13 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. T.	27	,, ditto	13 ,, ,,	Ditto.
H. D.	16	,, a watch with violence.	16 ,, ,,	Assizes.
J. M.	18	,, ditto	16 ,, ,,	Ditto.
T. D.	34	Burglary, and stealing 11*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, &c.	16 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. H.	22	Stealing 3 stockings . . .	20 ,, ,,	Quarter Sessions.

* Females.

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PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of Swansea on the 21st September, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether Sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
T. H.	69	Bestiality	3 April 1847	7 July 1847	Assizes	To be transported for life.
R. W.	20	An assault, on an indictment for stabbing.	22 Dec. 1848	27 Feb. 1849	Ditto	2 years' hard labour.
W. J.	42	Stealing bacon	14 July 1849	13 Aug. ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
R. H.	21	Sheep-stealing	31 Aug. ,,	16 Oct. ,,	Quarter Sessions.	18 months' ,,
W. T.	41	Ditto	14 Jan. 1850	19 Feb. 1850	Adjournment of Quarter Sessions.	18 ,, ,,
W. M.	34	Ditto	14 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
T. J.	20	Burglary	19 ,, ,,	2 March ,,	Assizes	Transportation for 7 years.
*E. G.	23	Stealing money from the person	27 Feb. ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto
*E. S.	28	Stealing money with violence	17 Dec. 1849	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto
J. J.	49	Malicious shooting	26 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	1 year to hard labour.
J. H.	30	Stealing a shawl	14 Mar. 1850	9 April ,,	Quarter Sessions	1 year to hard labour, the first 2 days of each month and last 2 days of sentence to be in solitude.
W. L.	18	,, a waistcoat	16 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
D. R.	45	,, fowls	29 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' hard labour with solitude, and 6 months' hard labour with solitude after former sentence.
G. R.	20	,, a hen	1 April ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	1 year to hard labour with solitude.
*M. D.	27	,, a watch	14 March ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' hard labour with solitude.
P. M.	18	,, an ass	13 April ,,	2 July ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
*J. L.	27	,, money	9 May ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
M. N.	18	,, clothes, &c.	22 June ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
*M. R.	40	,, beer-glasses	27 May ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	4 months' hard labour with solitude.
J. E.	38	,, clothes	8 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
D. C.	20	Receiving stolen money	29 April ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	3 calendar months to hard labour.
W. T.	37	Stealing a shovel	31 May ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.

* Females.

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Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether Sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
*M. E.	27	Stealing a watch	12 June 1850	2 July 1850	Quarter Sessions	3 calendar months to hard labour.
J. O.	36	,, trowsers	12 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	3 months' hard labour with solitude.
D. R.	18	,, money	23 May ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. C.	19	Ditto	23 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
*A. O.	29	Concealing the birth of 2 children	8 ,, ,,	9 July ,,	Assizes	1 year to hard labour.
*S. T.	46	Stealing coal	8 July ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' ,,
J. J.	21	Bastardy	18 ,, ,,	..	Summarily	3 months' imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 19*s.*
E. J.	38	Refusing to find sureties of the peace.	15 Aug. ,,	..	Ditto	2 ,, ,, or find bail.
T. H.	20	Disorderly apprentice	16 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, to hard labour.
W. D.	19	An assault.	17 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 months' imprisonmt. or pay 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*
W. G.	19	Ditto	17 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	6 weeks' imprisonmt. or pay 2*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*
*H. J.	18	Ditto	17 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	Ditto
T. H.	48	Ditto	17 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 months' imprisonmt. or pay 5*l.*
J. R.	47	Refusing to find sureties of the peace.	23 Aug. ,,	..	Ditto	6 ,, ,, or find bail.
W. E.	22	Bastardy	24 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 ,, ,, or pay 3*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*
T. T.	37	Deserting his family	24 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month to hard labour.
*M. G.	28	Disorderly prostitute	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	Ditto.
*E. S.	24	Deserting her infant	4 Sept. ,,	..	Ditto	Ditto.
E. M.	38	,, his family	5 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	Ditto.
C. T.	28	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	Ditto.
W. H.	52	An assault	10 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	6 weeks' imprisonment, or pay 3*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*
T. D.	35	Bastardy	13 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 months' ,, ,, 2*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*
J. L.	17	Poaching	14 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days' hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
W. P.	38	Begging	16 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month to hard labour.
W. B.	16	Breaking a window	21 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days' hard labour, or pay 9*s.* 6*d.*
S. G.	19	An assault	21 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days' imprisonment, or pay 12*s.* 6*d.*

* Females.

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The chapel, which is situated over the governor's apartment, s approached by a high staircase from the area behind. It is exremely inconvenient, being too small for the number of prisoners, aving no separation between the several classes, except that of he women from the men, and being very low and confined: there s no part of the prison that stands more in need of improvement.

The prisoners, on being questioned, made no complaints of any kind.

The following table shows the comparative number of committals in two successive years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	16	6	22	6	5	11
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	23	3	26	24	5	29
Summarily Convicted	13	5	18	6	1	7
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	69	21	90	63	22	85
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	16	16	32	12	6	18
Summarily Convicted	96	16	112	146	21	167
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns:—						
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	46	24	70	70	23	93
Total of Criminals .	279	91	370	327	83	410
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	..	..	..	3	..	3
Admitted in the course of the Year .	33	2	35	24	3	27
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	312	93	405	354	86	440
Deaths in the course of the Year . .	3	3	6	1	..	1
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—						
Criminal Prisoners	77	27	104	70	24	94
Debtors	3	2	5	7	..	7

The prisoners are required to wash themselves daily in a bucket in the yard, which is a very objectionable method, since they are not only open to observation from the governor's house, but are seen by one another. There is a single bath, in which prisoners are bathed on admission, and once a month afterwards. Cleanliness.

There are three sorts of prison dresses for the men; grey for the Clothing and Bedding.

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untried, red for convicted misdemeanants, and a mixture of red black, and white for convicted felons. Female prisoners of all class have dresses of the same colour. All prisoners of both sexes wear clogs all the year round, and none of either sex are allowed stockings or socks—a departure from the practice of the county gaol of Cardiff for which no good reason appears to be assigned. Many of the women were walking about barefoot, being unable to wear clogs, from the injury their feet had derived from them. The want of stockings was the more felt from some of the females who possessed their own being allowed to wear them. In the old prison all sleep on iron bedsteads; in the new, on hammocks of a peculiar construction, having a lining of manilla fibre quilted upon the inner surface, as a substitute for a mattress: the hammocks of this kind are described as being very comfortable. Each prisoner is allowed a sheet, a sufficient number of blankets, and a coverlet.

Diet. Prisoners confined for less than 15 days have 1½ lb. of bread, with ¼ lb. of oatmeal in gruel, daily. Those for longer periods have in addition, on alternate days, dinners of soup, cheese, and potatoes, the soup containing 4 oz. of beef, 2 oz. of barley and other vegetables, while the dinner of the alternate days consists of 4 oz. of cheese and 1 lb. of potatoes. The weekly allowance of the short-sentenced prisoners costs 1*s*. 4½*d*., that of the long-sentenced 2*s*. The introduction of the low diet for short-sentenced prisoners is a great improvement on the practice of the county gaol, and is calculated to diminish the number of commitments for vagrancy and poorhouse offences.

Moral and Religious Instruction. The chaplain, who is also vicar of the parish, is only required to attend twice a week for the performance of Divine Service, when he does not preach a sermon; he visits some of the prisoners in their cells, but it is impossible that he can do much duty of the latter description, from the short duration and infrequency of his visits. No schoolmaster or mistress is engaged, although the former appointment is expressly required by law. The supply of books is sufficient, but no instruction is given to the prisoners, except that imparted by one to another, contrary to the express conditions of the Act cited above in the report upon the County gaol of Cardiff. The want of sufficient instruction, moral, religious, and secular, is a crying evil both in this prison and that of Cardiff; and it is very desirable that schoolmasters should be appointed, and the salaries of the chaplains raised to such an amount as to justify the magistrates in calling upon those gentlemen for daily attendance and increased spiritual instruction to the prisoners.

Punishments. Punishments are not frequent, and never exceed three days in a dark cell, with bread and water. The surgeon, however, is not required to visit prisoners under punishment—a useful precaution generally observed elsewhere.

Health. The surgeon generally visits the prison twice a week, and is sent for at other times when wanted; he is not called upon, as required

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by law, to examine prisoners on their admission, neither are there any reception-cells in which prisoners could be detained preparatory to such examination. Both these omissions require remedy. Forty-five cases of cholera occurred in the prison in July, 1849, during the time that the epidemic prevailed so fatally in the town; of these five only were fatal.

No description of labour is practised here, except that of the treadmill, which is entirely unproductive; 4 or 5 only could work at the time of my visit, in consequence of one of the labour-yards being occupied by the County Court debtors. There appears to be no sufficient reason why the picking of oakum, which is found so profitable at Cardiff, should not be introduced here. Labour.

The expenditure for the year amounted in round numbers to 1378*l.*, the following being some of the items:— Expenditure.

	£.
Salaries and pensions	457
Diet	311
Clothing and bedding	39
Fuel, light, and soap	78
Stationery and books	33
Removal of prisoners for trial	91
Repairs and alterations	123
Sundries	98

The receipts in the same period amounted to about 361*l.*, of which nearly 356*l.* were received from the Government for prisoners' maintenance and the removal of transports. The books are well kept and readily furnish any information required. The provisions are bought by contract, the last contract prices being as follows:—

Oatmeal	18*s.* per cwt.
Beef	2½*d.* per lb.
Bread	1⅞*d.* per 1½ lb. loaf.

The great increase in the population and commercial importance of Glamorganshire has caused of late years a corresponding increase in the number of commitments, and renders it a matter of deep regret that the faulty construction and insufficient size of the county prisons preclude the adoption of any discipline calculated either to repress crime or to improve the character of the criminal. A small beginning has been made in this prison, by the erection of the new portion of the building above referred to, and a considerable plot of ground adjoining the prison boundary has been purchased upon very favourable terms by the county magistrates, naturally foreseeing the probable necessity of a considerable extension of the prison accommodation. It is not, however, in space alone that the prison is deficient, for, as has been shown above, the imperfections of the staff of officers and other arrangements make it impossible to attain even those improvements of which the present construction of the building would admit. General Observations.

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, matron, chap-

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lain, surgeon, and three male turnkeys, the matron having no assistance from any other female officer. I may further observe, that the same disproportion exists between the salaries of the clerical and lay officers at this prison as at the County Gaol of Cardiff.

The county Quarter Sessions have been heretofore held at Swansea, Neath, Cowbridge, and Cardiff alternately, causing much unnecessary expense and risk in the removal of prisoners to and from the courts. It has now been wisely determined to hold them invariably at Swansea and Cardiff, by which these great objections will be obviated.

SWANSEA,—DEBTORS' PRISON FOR THE LIBERTY OF GOWER.

This prison is the sole property of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, at whose expense it is maintained, and who has the custody of all debtors committed to it, as Lord of the Seigniory of Gower and Kilvey. The charter from which this power is derived is dated the 5th of James I., and was afterwards confirmed by an inspeximus in the 32nd of Charles II. The gaoler, who does not reside upon the premises, is appointed and paid by the Duke, and is not entitled to receive any fees on the committal or discharge of debtors.

The keep of the castle of Swansea, which is used for the purposes of this prison, is extremely ill adapted for the confinement of prisoners, no officer having charge of them residing on the premises, or visiting the prison, except for the purpose of conveying food to the inmates. It is surrounded on three sides by a barrack and barrack-yard, for which purpose the remainder of the castle has long been employed. In a former Report many of the inconveniences of this arrangement were pointed out, and suggestions were made, by the adoption of which they would have been materially mitigated. At my recent visit, however, I found that no alteration had taken place in consequence of these suggestions; and as I can see no advantage in the present system which compensates for its numerous inconveniences, I feel it my duty to state my opinion that it would conduce much to order and public convenience that the debtors of the Liberty of Gower should be committed, like other debtors of the county, to the custody of the sheriff, and lodged in the county gaol. I cannot anticipate that any merely formal objections could be made to stand in the way of so beneficial a change.

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MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prison Buildings.

THIS building is adapted for carrying out the old associated system of discipline, and therefore consists of sleeping cells, in which prisoners are lodged either singly or in greater numbers, day-rooms, and airing-yards, in which they are congregated when not locked up in their cells; a low boundary wall surrounds the building, affording very little additional security to the higher walls of the airing-yards within. The prison contains four divisions for male prisoners, two for females, besides one for debtors, each having a day-room and airing-yard. The first division, called the transport-yard, is used for transports and other convicted prisoners; 10 sleeping cells belong to this division, one of which contains three beds—the remainder, one in each. These cells, however, are not strictly limited to that division, but are used also for untried prisoners. The third yard is devoted to convicted prisoners, and contains a treadmill. The fourth is devoted to prisoners summarily convicted, and also contains a treadmill. Over the treadmill first described is situated the infirmary for male prisoners, and two large unappropriated rooms occupy the same situation with reference to the other treadmill and the central machinery. I may here remark that so noisy a situation is very ill adapted for an infirmary.

The division for females is very defective, both from being too confined and from the too near proximity to the part of the prison devoted to males. The convicted females have three sleeping-rooms over their day-room; the unconvicted sleep in two small cells on the ground floor. There being no special accommodation for female debtors, that class of prisoners sleep in the part appropriated to criminals. A female debtor, in confinement at the time of my last inspection, justly complained that she was so placed as to be obliged to overhear the conversation of the criminals, and that she had no place of exercise apart from them. The male debtors are better accommodated than any other class in the prison.

Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

Thirty-one criminal prisoners and three debtors were in confinement at the time of my last inspection, particulars of whose cases are shown in the following table:—

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Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Montgomery on the 7th of June, 1850.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
		Males.		
T. B.	18			
G. W.	20	Stealing a sheep . . .	17 April 1850	Sessions.
J. S.	19			
J. M.	14	Stealing money . . .	26 ,, ,,	Ditto.
E. W.	27	,, an umbrella . .	3 May ,,	Ditto.
E. R.	25	,, flour from a warehouse	23 April ,,	Ditto.
T. O.	55	,, ducks . . .	27 May ,,	Ditto.
T. P.	14	Uttering counterfeit coin .	29 ,, ,,	Ditto.
A. W.	27	Felonious assault . . .	31 ,, ,,	Ditto.
		Females.		
S. T.	33	Stealing a gold ring . .	11 May 1850	Ditto.
J. G.	18	,, money . . .	25 ,, ,,	Ditto.
H. C.	33	Uttering counterfeit coin .	29 ,, ,,	Ditto.
		Debtors.—Males.		
T. R.	..	.. ..	7 May 1850	In execution.
E. W.	..	.. ..	,, ,, ,,	Ditto.
		Females.		
H. F.	..	.. ..	29 April 1850	Contempt of Court.

Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Montgomery on the 7th of June, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
S. P.	64	Stealing wearing apparel .	18 Jan. 1849	23 Feb. 1849	Sessions .	7 years' transport.
J. D.	39	,, an ox . . .	10 Nov. ,,	3 Jan. 50	Ditto . .	6 months' hard lab.
W. S.	59	,, a goose . . .	4 Dec. ,,	,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. P.	20	,, fowls . . .	26 Feb. 1850	7 Mar. ,,	Ditto . .	3 days' imprisonment and 7 years' transp.
T. M.	20	,, ,, . . .	26 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto . .	6 months' hard lab.
T. D.	18	,, tea . . .	7 Mar. ,,	,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
M. T.	21	,, wheat . . .	12 ,, ,,	12 Mar. ,,	Assizes. .	3 Ditto.
T. H.	34	Manslaughter . . .	13 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
R. R.	35	Stealing a tin bottle . .	22 ,, ,,	11 Apr. ,,	Sessions .	6 Ditto.
R. H.	27	Wilful damage . . .	15 Apr. ,,	..	Summarily	2 Ditto.
R. J.	20	Assault on an officer . .	8 May ,,	..	Ditto . .	1 Ditto.
D. O.	22	Trespass in quest of game	20 Apr. ,,	..	Ditto . .	2 months' imprisnt.
H. P.	24	Vagrancy	24 May ,,	..	Ditto . .	21 days' hard labour.
E. B.	28	Stealing rhubarb . . .	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto . .	4 months' hard labor.
J. E.	71	Poaching	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto . .	2 months' imprisn.
W. J.	51	Refusing to find sureties .	5 June ,,	..	Ditto . .	7 days' imprisonmnt.
R. E.	28	Ditto	6 ,, ,,	..	Ditto . .	14 ditto.
		Females.				
E. C.	31	Stealing potatoes. . .	12 Mar. 1850	12 Mar. 1850	Assizes. .	3 months' hard lab.
M. F.	20	,, a gown . . .	22 ,, ,,	11 Apr. ,,	Sessions .	Ditto.

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One of the transports mentioned in the above list was convicted a year ago, but is unfit to be removed, from being the subject of epilepsy.

The whole number in confinement in each of the last two years is shown in the following table:—

Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas, 1849 and 1850.

—	1849			1850		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Criminal Prisoners.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	6	4	10	7	..	7
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	9	3	12	11	..	11
Summarily Convicted	7	..	7	6	5	11
Received under commitments and who have not been in the custody of other Governors:						
Prisoners for Trial	41	6	47	43	11	54
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	16	4	20	22	6	28
Summarily Convicted	102	22	124	144	25	169
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	2	1	3	6	..	6
Total of Criminals .	183	40	223	239	47	286
Debtors.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	5	..	5	2	..	2
Admitted in the course of the Year .	13	..	13	10	1	11
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	201	40	241	251	48	299
Deaths in the course of the Year . .	2	..	2	..	..	..
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	3	..	3	1	..	1
Greatest number at any one time:—						
Criminal Prisoners	32	8	40	40	4	44
Debtors.	6	..	6	2	1	3

The wards and persons of the prisoners were far from cleanly, a remark which is still more applicable to the bedding, which was extremely dirty, a circumstance mainly attributable to the want of sheets, which are only allowed to debtors and to the sick. Independently of the advantage arising from the use of sheets on the score of cleanliness, their employment would also be advantageous on the ground of economy, as a proper and wholesome state of cleanliness cannot be maintained in the blankets, when sheets are not used, without such frequent washing as must soon destroy them. The stockings of the prisoners are so much worn Cleanliness.

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by their clogs, that it would probably be more economical to give them shoes.

Diet. The diet of the prisoners is extremely objectionable, from its containing no potato or other anti-scorbutic ingredient. It appeared on inquiry that potatoes had originally formed a part of the diet of prisoners, but they had been discontinued for more than three months on account of their scarcity. Upon this I beg to observe that no such alteration in the diet of prisoners can legally be made without the authority of the Secretary of State, by whom neither the original dietary of the prison nor its subsequent alteration has been sanctioned. The provisions are all bought by contract, the prices being as follows:—Flour 28*s.* 6*d.* per sack, meat 5*d.* per lb., oatmeal 24*s.* per sack of 245 lbs., peas 19*s.* for the same quantity, potatoes 4*s.* 3*d.* for 90 lbs.

Health. The surgeon is required to attend three times a week, and as much oftener as may be necessary. He is not required to see prisoners on admission, or to keep a registry of their state of health. The surgeon's salary is only 30*l.* per annum, and he pays for the medicines. The number of visits recorded in his journal has amounted to no less that 218. The health of this prison cannot be considered satisfactory, when viewed with reference to the nature and severity of the diseases prevalent in the year, or to the condition of the prisoners at the time of my inspection. The following list, furnished to me by the surgeon, exhibits the amount of sick cases during the previous year, and, taken in connection with the occurrence of two deaths and three pardons on medical grounds in the course of the year, must be considered as indicative of an unusual prevalence of serious illness:—

Cases of indigestion (some of them attended with great debility)	19
Cases of bronchitis and catarrh (some attended with great debility)	17
Diarrhœa	8
Rheumatism	3
Venereal and gonorrhœa	3
Ophthalmia	3
Diseased heart	2
Hernia (one operation successful)	2
Asthma	2
English cholera	1
Hepatitis, with some malignant disease of the liver	1
Enteritis	1
Diabetes	1
Phthisis	1
Cholic	1
Dropsy (general)	1
Case of pregnancy delivery in gaol	1
Cases of a more trifling nature	30
Total	97

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Deaths in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1849.

Name.	Age.	Offence and Sentence.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in Infirmary before death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
M. D. .	20	Housebreaking, and sentenced to 7 years' transportation.	25 May 1848	Good	24 July 1849	3 months . .	Consumption.
E. E. .	23	Stealing wheat and oatmeal, and sentenced to 6 calendar months.	26 March 1849	Good	25 July 1849	3 weeks . .	Diseased Liver.

Pardons on Medical Grounds in the course of the same Year.

Name.	Age.	Offence and Sentence.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Disease and the presumed cause thereof.	Date of Admission into Infirmary.	Date of Pardon.
T. L. .	37	Forgery, and sentenced to 10 years' transportation.	18 Dec. 1847	Bad . . .	Indigestion and liver disease.	20 Feb. 1848	24 Jan . 1849
R. O. .	28	Housebreaking, and sentenced to 7 years' transportation.	8 March 1848	Bad . . .	Chronic gastritis from want of nourishment.	22 March 1848	,, ,,
R. J. .	55	Stealing a mare, and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.	3 April 1849	Tolerably good.	General debility .	21 July 1849	17 Sept. 1849

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Moral and Religious Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine Service once on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas-day. He also comes occasionally at irregular times, to hear the prisoners say their Catechism, and to admonish them. This occurs generally once a week only, unless the severe illness of a prisoner should require a special attendance. The prison library consists of the Bible, the Prayer-book, Hartwell Horne's Psalms, the Prisoner's Companion, the Prisoner's Manual, the Book of Nature, some numbers of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, and the London Spelling-book. The privilege of ordering books is confined to the chaplain. Eight shillings were so expended in the last year.

No secular instruction of any value is given to the prisoners, there being no schoolmaster or schoolmistress employed. Contrary to the express provisions of an Act of Parliament, the prisoners are allowed to teach each other, the Church Catechism being one of the subjects of instruction intrusted to this unusual channel of communication. The impropriety of this arrangement needs no comment, and I feel it my duty to recommend that the appointment of a schoolmaster should be made forthwith, to avoid further violation of the law in this respect. In this opinion I am not supported by the chaplain, who thinks the appointment of a schoolmaster undesirable, and would prefer that one of the turnkeys should be allowed to give up some portion of his time to the purposes of instruction, receiving some small additional remuneration. To this I would object, that the time of the turnkeys is already fully occupied in their other duties, and, moreover, that the qualities required in a teacher are seldom found in a turnkey.

Punishments.

The punishments appear to be few in number, but they are not recorded in any register except when ordered by the magistrates, the governor not having been aware of the necessity for so doing. This omission will be remedied in future. There is great want of a refractory-cell on the level of the courts and out of hearing of the other prisoners.

Labour.

The only labour performed in the prison is that of the treadmill, of which there are two, as above described. Upon that designed for convicted felons two were working at the time of my inspection, and the same number were awaiting their turn of labour. Upon the treadmill in the adjoining yard two men summarily convicted were employed, and, as before, two others were waiting to relieve them. It will be seen by the above list that there were at the period referred to 13 male prisoners in confinement, upon whom hard labour should have been inflicted in conformity with their sentences—five of these, therefore, were, from inability or other causes, excused. These, together with the four convicted prisoners not sentenced to labour, and the nine who were awaiting their trials, were in a state of perfect idleness, as no description of light labour is practised, nor are any means of employment provided for untried prisoners, nor any instruction beyond the

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meagre amount referred to above. It is the duty of one of the turnkeys to overlook the prisoners engaged in both the treadmills (a duty which no one person can perfectly perform), that the prisoners in neither may be left without supervision. On the day preceding that of my last inspection the head turnkey had had his foot seriously injured by the machinery of the treadmill, and was thereby nearly disabled from duty. It would appear to be superfluous to point out the inadequacy of such arrangements as have been described to carry out any effectual discipline, whether punitive or reformatory.

Expenditure and Receipts.

The total expenditure of the prison in the past year amounted to 723*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, the following being some of the principal items:

	£.
Prisoners' diet	178
Clothing and bedding	72
Fuel, light, and soap	59
Repairs	52
Officers' salaries and pensions	275
Sundries	20

The receipts of the prison for the same period amounted to 94*l.* 14*s.*, the whole of which came from the Treasury for the maintenance of convicted prisoners: the removal of transports not having been paid for, and the labour of the prisoners having been entirely unproductive.

Debtors.

The accommodation for male debtors is more than sufficient for the numbers likely to be confined at any one time, and much might be done in changing the appropriation of a part of it, so as to increase the females' prison. At a meeting of the Visiting Magistrates, held several years ago, at which I had the honour of attending with the late Lord Lieutenant of the county, this point was unanimously agreed to, and the county surveyor, in consequence, prepared plans for the alteration, but nothing further has yet been done to carry out the resolutions of the meeting.

General Observations.

The staff of the prison, consisting of the governor, the matron, the chaplain, the surgeon, and two male turnkeys, is quite insufficient for the maintenance of any proper discipline. The discipline adopted is professedly that known by the name of the "silent system," but it is obvious that silence cannot be in any degree maintained by two turnkeys in a prison in which the inmates are confined in many divisions, and that the discipline professed must be, on this account, entirely nugatory.

The rules for the government of the prison and the conduct of the several officers have received the sanction of the Secretary of State, but they are not sent up annually for revision, as required by law, neither are any regulations for the conduct and treatment of prisoners suspended in the cells or day-rooms, or in any other parts of the prison accessible to prisoners. These omissions involve a violation of Acts of Parliament, and should therefore be supplied without loss of time.

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The Visiting Justices are changed monthly, and their regular meetings are held monthly, so that, unless they volunteer additional attendances, each will only see the prison once during his tenure of office. It would appear likely to increase the efficiency of the superintending body, that the duties of Visiting Justices should be held, as in most other prisons, for half a year or a year at a time.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

DOLGELLY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No changes have been made in the building since the last Report, but some parts have been differently appropriated. The landing at the top of the staircase has been converted to the purposes of a chapel, two or three partitions having been put on the side opposite the pulpit, to effect a little separation of the prisoners, but the contrivance is altogether bad and ineffective. A part of the infirmary has been taken as a day-room for the County Court debtors, of whom one was in confinement at the time of the last inspection; his bed-room contained, besides his bed, two others, which were used by criminal prisoners—a mode of association which is not authorized by law. The proper debtors' apartments, with their airing-yard, have been given up to convicted criminals, four of whom were confined in it at the time of my inspection, and with them two others then awaiting their trials; thus further violating the law, by the association of untried with convicted prisoners. In the yard belonging to this division, a large cistern, which formerly stood in the corner, and which was supposed to offer facilities for escape, has been removed into the middle of the yard, which is alluded to more especially with a view of noticing a simple and effectual contrivance by which it is kept constantly full, by means of a small under-ground communication with a cistern without the walls—an arrangement worthy of imitation, whenever it is an object to save labour in supplying water, in situations where the fall of the ground makes it practicable. The day-room belonging to the felons' yard has been given up, with an adjoining room, for the use of a turnkey, an officer recently added to the staff of the prison. The position of this room enables the turnkey to overlook the prisoners of that single yard, but the remaining divisions of the prison are without any supervision, except by the occasional rounds of the governor. Some additional chevaux-de-frise have been put up on the boundary wall, to prevent escape; but the wall itself is so badly built, that there would be little difficulty in breaching it at any part, if any serious attempt were made by a prisoner; attempts at escape, however, are not common, which may probably be attributed to the fact that no discipline is maintained in the prison likely to render a residence there peculiarly irksome. The

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magistrates having intended to build six separate cells in the yard on the south-east side, the plan was submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State; but it having been objected to on the ground of the ventilation and warming not being sufficiently considered, a more comprehensive plan is now under consideration. Much space is lost in this very small and ill-constructed prison in halls and passages, which occupy a very considerable part of its area. The building is generally in good repair, with the exception of leaking pipes and gutters, which should be attended to.

The following list exhibits the prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, with their offences and sentences:— Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
D. R.	35	Assault	21 May, 1850	Sessions.
E. J.	30	Perjury	5 June, ,,	Assizes.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. J.	20	Housebreaking	13 June, 1849	6 July, 1849	Sessions	18 months' hard labour.
J. G.	33	Misdemeanour in being found in a house with unlawful intentions.	23 Oct. ,,	4 Jan. 1850	Ditto	9 ,,
W. T.	37	Ditto	,,	,,	Ditto	9 ,,
I. J.	26	Embezzlement	23 Jan. 1850	15 Mar. ,,	Assizes	3 ,,
P. L. R.	23	Stealing a watch	2 Feb. ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,,
W. J.	21	Breaking into an outhouse	22 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,,
T. J.	21	Ditto	,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,,
O. P.	15	Cutting and stealing wood	7 May, ,,	,,	Summarily	2 ,,
W. P.	14	Ditto	,,	,,	Ditto	2 ,,
W. A.	29	Breaking windows	23 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	2 ,,

DEBTOR.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
D. D.	52		28 May, 1850		By County Court	40 days.

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The total number of prisoners in confinement in the last two years is shown in the following table :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

—	1849			1850		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	1	. .	1	1	. .	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	2	. .	2	5	2	7
Summarily Convicted	2	. .	2	. .	. .	. .
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—						
Prisoners for Trial	6	. .	6	18	. .	18
Rendered in Court for Trial. . .	2	5	7	3	. .	3
Summarily Convicted	15	4	19	14	. .	14
Total of Criminals .	28	9	37	41	2	43
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	. .	2	2	. .	2
Admitted in the course of the Year .	7	. .	7	10	. .	10
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	37	9	46	53	2	55
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	. .	. .	. .	1	1	2
Greatest number at any one time :—						
Criminal Prisoners	9	2	11	14	. .	14
Debtors	3	. .	3	2	. .	2

Cleanliness. The prisoners are bathed in a slipper-bath once a month, or oftener if required; they wash daily in a trough in the airing-yard. The prison, generally, was clean and orderly.

Clothing and Bedding. The stock of prison clothing has been increased of late, and is now tolerably sufficient. Convicted prisoners are all dressed in parti-coloured suits, and are allowed clogs and stockings, the latter being prevented from wearing by having a piece of fustian sewn on the heel. Flannel shirts are also allowed, but are very deficient in quantity. Untried prisoners are allowed, at their own request, to wear the prison dress. The bedding is sufficient in quantity, but no sheets are allowed—an uncleanly prohibition, which has also the disadvantage of being opposed to economy.

Diet. There are three scales of diet, as follow :—

Prisoners confined for any Term not exceeding 14 Days.

Breakfast—One pint of oatmeal gruel, and six oz. of bread.
Dinner—One pint of broth, or soup, and six oz. of bread.
Supper—Same as breakfast.

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Prisoners for Trial, and those Convicted for any Term exceeding 14 Days without Labour.

Breakfast—One pint of oatmeal gruel, and six oz. of bread.
Dinner—Eight oz. of bread, and four oz. of cheese.
Supper—Same as breakfast.

Or one quart of pea-soup, or broth, and four oz. of bread; or three oz. of bacon meat, without bone, and one pound and a half of boiled rice, may be substituted for bread and cheese.

Potatoes may be issued for dinner, in the proportion of one pound and a half of potatoes to half pound of bread.

Boiled rice may be issued instead of bread, in the proportion of 24 oz. of boiled rice to eight oz. of bread. One quart of milk, and eight oz. of bread, may be issued once a-week, in lieu of either of the above dinners.

Gruel—Three oz. of meal to one quart.
Pea-soup—Three oz. of meat. half-pint of peas, and vegetables, to the quart.
Broth—Four oz. of meat (without bone), oatmeal, and vegetables to the quart.

Prisoners sentenced to Hard Labour.

Six oz. of bread per diem in addition.

Upon this I would observe, first, that the dietary has not received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and, secondly, that the allowance of potatoes, which is so necessary to prevent the occurrence of scurvy, should not be discretionary.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison twice a week, or oftener if occasion may require, but he is not called upon to examine prisoners on admission or discharge, neither does he enter in his journal the medicines prescribed for the sick, as required by law. The surgeon's salary, however (10*l.*), is too low for much to be expected of him, especially as he has to provide the medicines for the sick. The prison is very healthy.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

The chaplain is only required to attend on Sunday, when he performs the full service and preaches a sermon. He does not visit the prison during the week, except on very rare occasions. There is no schoolmaster employed, and the prisoners receive no instruction, except that which is voluntarily given them by the governor at irregular times; and this is probably quite ineffectual to any moral end, as the prisoners are associated together without any proper supervision. There are scarcely any books in the prison, nor would they be of much avail, as few could read them.

Punishments.

Prison offences are punished either by the offenders being kept longer at their work, or by their being deprived of a part of their food. In a late instance, in October last, when an outbreak was contemplated, the offenders were kept in irons by the governor for three weeks, no formal authority having been given by the magistrates, as required by law, for this long continuance of restraint, but I ascertained that the fact had been notified to the magistrates by the governor. It may be well to remark in this place, that by the 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 56, sec. 6, clause 6, no prisoner can be kept in irons for more than 24 hours without an order in writing from a Visiting Justice, specifying the cause thereof, and the time during which the prisoner is to be kept in irons.

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Labour. There is no treadmill or other machine labour practised in the prison, the prisoners sentenced to hard labour being employed generally in breaking stones, and the rest in picking wool, including the untried prisoners, who, however, are not so employed without their own consent. The wool-picking is slightly remunerative, and the broken stones are used in repairing the county roads.

Expenditure. The total expenditure in the past year amounted to 324*l.* 6*s.* exclusive of 31*l.* expended in repairs. The principal items, in round numbers, were as follows:—

	£.
Prison diet	71
Clothing and bedding	11
Fuel, light, and soap	29
Officers' salaries	142
Sundries	18

The receipts in the same period amounted to 81*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, including—

	£.
Profits of prisoners' earnings	7
Maintenance of convicted prisoners	31
Removal of transports	39

The books have not hitherto been well kept, but a new set of registers has been ordered. The articles for the use of the prison are not bought by contract.

Debtors. There is no classification of the several classes of debtors, and the apartments generally occupied by females (of whom there were none in confinement) have been given up to the male debtors.

General Observations. The appointment of the turnkey, which was first made permanent in the last year, has somewhat improved the means of discipline, but the faults of construction, which seem unsusceptible of remedy without entirely rebuilding the gaol, make it impossible to maintain any classification, and it can hardly be said that any discipline exists. The rules of the prison have never been certified by the Secretary of State. Among other omissions it is important to remark upon the unfrequency of the attendance of the Visiting Justices, no visit being recorded in their journal between the 22nd of December, 1848, and the 1st of March, 1849, nor any between the 6th of October, 1849, and the 22nd of January, 1850. With reference to this point, the rules suspended in the prison contain a request that "the visiting and other magistrates be requested to inspect the state of the gaol as frequently as possible," to ascertain how the regulations have been observed. This is the more necessary as one of the same regulations provides that, if any prisoner "shall not in all things conduct himself with proper decorum, he shall be punished by closer confinement, *heavier irons*, or by withholding the county allowance, at the discretion of the gaoler, until he can make his report to the visiting magistrates." It is obvious that the law above alluded to is liable to continual violation, from the

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unfrequent opportunities afforded to the gaoler of reporting to the Visiting Justices.

The staff of the prison consists even now of no more than the following officers :—Governor, chaplain, surgeon, and one turnkey, no person being paid to perform the duties of matron or of schoolmaster.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

HAVERFORDWEST.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No alteration has taken place in the construction of this prison since it was fully described in the 14th Report. All the defects therein pointed out still continue without remedy.

The following is a list of prisoners present at the last inspection, with some particulars of their several cases :— Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

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Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Haverfordwest on the 23rd of September, 1850.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
J. P. . .	38	Stealing shirts . .	30 July 1850	Sessions . . .
T. R. .	16	,, a pair of shoes	23 Aug. ,,	Ditto . . .
S. T. .	30	Rape	19 Sept. ,,	Assizes . . .
J. D. .	28	Ditto	19 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .
L. L. .	77	(A lunatic who has been 42 years confined here, although not charged with any offence. His case is detailed in the 14th Report, page 57.)		

Debtors.

Name.	When received into Custody.	At whose Suit committed.	Amount of Debt.	By what Court Process was issued.	Further Particulars.
			£. s. d.		
W. T. . .	23 Feb. 1849	The Crown .	626 14 6	Exchequer . .	This man was employed in smuggling tobacco.
D. L. . .	,, ,,	,, . .	707 8 9	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
J. C. . .	16 Sept. 1850	George Parry .	10 1 6	County Court .	To be imprisoned 15 days.

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Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether Sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. T.	52	Stealing a horse	7 May 1849	21 July 1849	Assizes	2 years' imprisonment, with hard labour.
M. G..	17	,, wearing apparel	19 Mar. 1850	9 Apr. 1850	Sessions	1 year's ditto.
J. W..	26	,, in a shop	25 ,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto, with hard labour.
J. R..	18	Riot	17 Apr. ,,	2 July ,,	Ditto	4 calendar months' imprisonment.
W. B.	27	Assaulting a constable	15 May ,,	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ditto.
W. J..	45	Stealing shoemakers' tools	25 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ditto with hard labour.
M. H..	39	Concealing the birth of her child	19 June ,,	19 ,, ,,	Assizes	18 ditto ditto.
J. R..	25	Stealing clothes	20 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	Sessions	1 year with hard lab., 4 weeks' solitude.
H. A. P.	26	Ditto	20 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. B..	31	Deserting her infant bastard child	29 ,, ,,	29 June ,,	Summarily	3 calendar months with hard labour.
H. W.	30	Ditto	19 July ,,	19 July ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
T. W..	19	Being a rogue and vagabond	23 ,, ,,	23 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. G..	39	Want of sureties to keep the peace	25 ,, ,,	25 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 cal. months' imprison. or find sureties.
M. O.	58	Breach of the revenue laws	29 ,, ,,	7 May ,,	Ditto	3 ditto ditto or pay 50*l.*
M. H.	47	Ditto	29 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
W. J..	61	Want of sureties to keep the peace	30 ,, ,,	30 July ,,	Ditto	12 ditto ditto or find sureties.
G. R..	50	Being a rogue and vagabond	2 Aug. ,,	2 Aug. ,,	Ditto	3 ditto ditto with hard lab.
M. N.	20	Deserting her infant bastard child	3 ,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ditto.
P. D..	23	Assault	7 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ditto ditto or pay 10*s.* 6*d.*
C. B..	26	Ditto	12 ,, ,,	12 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto ditto or pay 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
C. B..	27	Breach of the articles of war	13 ,, ,,	13 ,, ,,	Court-martial	4 ditto ditto with hard lab.
E. B..	25	Ditto	13 ,, ,,	13 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ditto.
J. B..	49	Disobeying an order of bastardy	17 ,, ,,	17 ,, ,,	Summarily	2 ditto ditto or pay 2*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*
J. M..	21	Breach of contract	25 ,, ,,	25 ,, ,,	Ditto	30 days with hard labour.
T. D..	69	Nonpayment of servant's wages	30 ,, ,,	30 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 cal. months' imprison. or pay 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*
J. L..	23	Assault	5 Sept. ,,	5 Sept. ,,	Ditto	2 ditto ditto or pay 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
J. D..	19	Vagrancy	5 ,, ,,	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ditto ditto with hard labour.
J. S..	20	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ditto.
B. E..	21	Assault	8 ,, ,,	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ditto ditto or pay 3*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*
M. E..	30	Malicious trespass	9 ,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ditto ditto with hard lab.

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The following table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in each of the last two years:—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

—	1849			1850		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	[illegible]
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	2	2	4	5	..	
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	7	..	7	6	2	
Summarily Convicted	19	4	23	10	3	
For Re-examination	1	..	1	..	..	
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	31	13	44	36	12	[illegible]
Rendered in Court for Trial	7	4	11	11	3	[illegible]
Summarily Convicted	151	28	179	110	35	[illegible]
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged not being fully Committed	1	..	1	1	1	[illegible]
Total of Criminals	219	51	270	187	55	[illegible]
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	7	..	7	6	..	[illegible]
Admitted in the course of the Year	25	2	27	12	1	[illegible]
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	251	53	304	205	56	[illegible]
Lunatic Prisoners in the Year	..	..	..	1	..	[illegible]
Greatest Number at any one time:—						
Criminal Prisoners	50	6	56	34	6	[illegible]
Debtors	6	..	6	9	..	[illegible]

Cleanliness. The only bath in the prison is in the cookhouse. In this [illegible] prisoners are bathed on admission, but not afterwards. The prison generally presented an uncleanly appearance; in some parts indeed, a degree of filthiness existed, as dangerous to health as it was offensive to decency. The cleanliness of cells and passages generally so striking in prisons, seems here to be left to the discretion of the prisoners, who, having no supervision over them, either clean or neglect their cells as they feel inclined.

Clothing and Bedding. Only one kind of clothing is kept for untried and convicted prisoners. Nominally all the latter are required to wear the prison dress, but evidence was afforded that the rule is not enforced equally, as one individual under sentence of 3 months' imprisonment was dressed in his own clothes, and I found by

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iry that it was by the sanction of the governor, by whose ıission also he was exempted from any kind of employment.

bedding was very good and sufficient, except that no sheets allowed to prisoners of either sex—a practice militating much ınst cleanliness, but defended on the ground that the lower ers in Wales are unaccustomed to use them.

Dict. Notwithstanding the repeated objections that have been made ıe dietary of this prison, and the remonstrances of the Secretary State thereupon, no alteration whatever has been made.

Health. The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, or oftener if t for. He is not required to examine the prisoners on admis-ı, neither is he called upon to see those who are under close finement for prison offences, although he sometimes sees such sons, should he happen to call. Even if he should regularly see m on the occasion of his visits, it must often happen, from the ity of his attendances, that a prisoner will be in confinement for whole time for which he can be legally confined by the governor, hout being once visited by the surgeon. It was remarked in last Report that the surgeon kept no record of the medicines escribed for the sick, as required by an express Act of Parlia-ent. Notwithstanding this intimation, I regret to observe that e surgeon still neglects that necessary duty, and that even the ımes of the diseases under which the prisoners are suffering are ot always correctly entered in his journal, which makes it uite impossible to arrive at a knowledge of the nature or tent of the diseases prevailing in the prison. The inadequate emuneration given to medical officers of many prisons is often rged as an apology for the careless performance of their duties; his ought however to be considered rather as a reason for declining he appointment, than as a justification for neglecting its duties. The absence of exact records of cases of sickness is the more to be egretted in the present instance, from the circumstance of scurvy aving prevailed to some extent in the prison, attributable, in my opinion, as stated in the last Report, to the objectionable nature of the dietary.

Moral and Religious Instruction. The chaplain attends at the prison and performs Divine Service generally twice in the week, but there are no rules prescribing this, or any other amount of duty. When the chaplain does not attend, the governor reads to the prisoners the whole of the Morning Service except the Absolution, signing his name in the chaplain's book, which is filled with such entries, sometimes 5 days in succession, a practice which I cannot but consider calculated to lessen the influence of the religious services upon the minds of the prisoners very materially.

No schoolmaster is employed, as required by law, and the only instruction which is stated to be communicated to the prisoners is embraced in a private interview which each has with the chaplain once in a month; so that individuals committed for shorter periods

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may, and often must, leave the prison without even this amount of advantage.

Punishments. As a necessary consequence of the want of supervision over the prisoners, punishments are very few.

Labour. No labour is done except that of the treadmill, by which barley is ground for prison use. In this manner 10 men were employed at the time of my inspection, 2 were engaged in cooking without the supervision of any officer, 6 were preparing fuel, 2 cleaning the prison, and 1 sick in the infirmary. Of the female prisoners 7 were washing and 2 mending clothes. The prisoners employed in cooking were under sentence of hard labour, involving a departure from the judgment of the Court. The common excuse was alleged, that the prisoners under less severe sentences are not long enough in prison to become expert cooks, and, as they have no assistance from any officer, it is necessary that they should possess that qualification. This would, in my opinion, form a better ground for the appointment of a regular cook, than for conferring indulgences upon those who are generally the least deserving in the prison.

Expenditure. The expenditure in the last year amounted to 917*l.*, of which the following are the principal items in round numbers:—

	£.
Salaries	329
Diet	193
Clothing and bedding	46
Fuel, light, and soap	101
Sundries	134

The receipts have been as under in the same period:—

Profits of labour	75
Maintenance of prisoners under contract	140
Subsistence of military prisoners	4
Fines	2
Maintenance of convicted prisoners	103
Removal of convicts	50
Revenue prisoners	6

The accounts of prison expenditure and other records are kept by the governor. All provisions for the use of the prison are purchased by contract.

Debtors. The accommodation for debtors, which is the same as that described in the last Report, is very ample for the number in confinement, which is said to be not much increased by committals from the County Court.

General Remarks. It can scarcely be said that any discipline whatever is pursued in this prison, the governor having no assistance but that which he derives from a turnkey paid by himself, and who is of course incapable of overlooking the whole of the prison. The law requiring that the rules of the prison should be certified by the Secretary of State has not been complied with, notwithstanding the observations made on this omission in the 14th Report. The rules and regulations suspended in the day-rooms of the prison, having

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ived no sanction from the legitimate authority, cannot there- be legally enforced. These rules also are defective in not scribing the duties of the officers, as well as those of the oners.

The staff comprises the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, ler, one turnkey, and the clerk to the Visiting Justices.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Prison Buildings.

HIS prison is placed on an elevated site; closely contiguous to e town, and until the completion of the house of correction at sk, seven years ago, was the principal prison of the county. Its nstruction is such as to forbid all separation of the prisoners: the onvicted in the intervals of labour, and the untried during the hole day, occupying yards and day-rooms in unrestricted associa- ion, and often without the supervision of officers. As far as these lisadvantages of construction will admit, the prison is exceedingly vell managed, but the glaring defects that have been alluded to not only prevent the successful adoption of any reformatory disci- pline with reference to such of the prisoners as remain therein during the periods of their sentences, but are productive of the worst effects upon the minds of those who are destined to be removed after trial, to be placed under the Separate system at the house of correction at Usk.

Some very material improvements have been made in the construction of the prison since the last Report, among which may be mentioned as the most important, an entire remodelling and extension of the chapel, the construction of large day-rooms and work-rooms for both the untried and convicted male prisoners, and the formation of a large number of labour-cells. The chapel originally consisted of little more than an enlargement of the central passage. By throwing into it a room formerly used as a debtors' day-room, together with the debtors' visiting-lobby and other neighbouring rooms on that and the floor above, a large and convenient chapel has been constructed, having an appearance far more in harmony with its religious destination than the former ill-contrived structure. A good organ, the property of the governor, and played by one of his family, adds much to the solemnity of the service.

In compensation for the accommodation withdrawn from the debtors, a good day-room, with a sleeping room over it, and other conveniences, have been erected at one end of the debtors' airing-yard, affording a sufficient extent of accommodation for the general class of debtors, but requiring, in my opinion, to be further extended for the reception of those committed by the County

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Courts, whose apartments might be most conveniently placed in the part of the convicted males' airing-yard adjoining to the present debtors' building, the remainder being given to them as an airing-yard. By this arrangement the two classes of debtors would be entirely separated, and I learn from the governor that the yard is not wanted for the convicted men.

The day-rooms and work-rooms, before alluded to, measure feet by 16 feet, and are well lighted from above. At the time of my last inspection they were sufficiently completed to be occasionally occupied. The day-rooms previously existing were so close and confined, that the new rooms must be regarded as a great acquisition, but it is, in my opinion, absolutely requisite that an officer should continually overlook the prisoners in each, which is not now done. The labour-cells before alluded to are 34 in number, and are situated near the front boundary wall; each is provided with a seat, and the prisoners are secured in them by iron gates. The turnkey having charge of the tread-wheel occasionally patrols around the cells, to prevent communication taking place between the prisoners.

Some further alterations of no very difficult accomplishment would very much improve the convicted females' prison, which is at present exceedingly deficient in accommodation. Instead of the present very confined washhouse, a commodious washhouse and laundry might be made by taking in a part of the present airing-yard, and thus enlarging the existing laundry. The removal of a wall dividing the two airing-yards would more than compensate for the loss of the portion so proposed to be appropriated, by extending the available airing-yard up to the wall of the chapel. The room now used as a washhouse would answer very well for a mangling-room.

Great inconvenience is experienced from the want of reception-cells, a deficiency which might easily be supplied by extending the boundary wall around the piece of ground corresponding, on one side of the entrance lodge, with that which contains the labour-cells on the other. By this arrangement, and the removal of the cookhouse to a room formerly used as the convicted males' day-room, the reception-cells might be made in its place, together with a bath, surgeon's examining-room, and other conveniences.

There are altogether 36 cells for prisoners of all denominations except debtors, each measuring 9 feet by 6 feet, with a height of 9 feet; they are furnished with iron bedsteads, but it is obvious that more than one prisoner must frequently sleep in one cell, as the number of prisoners generally exceeds that of the cells. A small addition will probably be made to the above accommodation by the conversion of some of the day-rooms into cells, as the new work-rooms will render them unnecessary in the former capacity. The drainage is now very good.

Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

The following list exhibits particulars relative to the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

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PRISONERS in the Gaol [illegible]

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. D.	37	Housebreaking	5 Aug. 1848	5 Aug. 1848	Assizes	14 years' transportation.
G. L.	20	Malicious stabbing	9 May 1849	2 ,, 1849	Ditto	15 calendar months' hard labour.
W. L.	46	Stealing watches	6 July ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
T. E. T.	39	Forgery	23 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 years' transportation.
J. G.	19	Burglary	18 Aug. ,,	27 Mar. 1850	Ditto	2 years' hard labour.
T. R.	19					,, ,,
J. D.	30	Rape on a child	12 Nov. ,,	,,	Ditto	,, ,,
J. D.	24	Sheepstealing	21 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	,, ,,
D. M. C.	25	Forgery	5 Jan. 1850	,,	Ditto	12 calendar months' hard labour.
D. M.	32	Stealing tobacco from a boat on a canal	12 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
R. L.	31					9 ,, ,,
J. F.	39	Burglary	23 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	2 years' hard labour.
G. F.	30					,, ,,
J. P.	33					,, ,,
*J. H.	33					,, ,,
J. W.	34	Sheepstealing	23 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	18 calendar months' hard labour.
W. M.	19	Highway robbery	8 Feb. ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
W. P.	21					2 years' hard labour.
J. J.	27	Assault on constable	,, ,,	,,	Ditto	,, ,,
M. C.	22					,, ,,
C. H.	22	Burglary	21 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	,, ,,
G. L.	23					,, ,,
W. C.	27	Uttering base coin	24 ,, ,,	18 ,, ,,	Sessions	6 calendar months' hard labour.
I. H.	47	Stealing iron	24 ,, ,,	18 ,, ,,	Ditto	,, ,,
*J. S.	19	,, flannel	23 Mar. ,,	27 ,, ,,	Assizes	,, ,,

* Females.

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Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily	Sentence.
*H. D.	18	Stealing watch, &c.	23 Mar. 1850	27 Mar. 1850	Assizes	6 calendar months' hard labour.
*M. J.	28	,, spirits, &c.	27 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
W. P.	23	,, furniture	1 Apr. ,,	1 July ,,	Sessions	18 ,, ,,
J. C.	51					12 ,, ,,
T. J.	26	Receiving stolen property	6 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
W. G.	37	Detaining a post letter	11 ,, ,,	3 Aug. ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
R. W.	22	Housebreaking	11 ,, ,,	1 July ,,	Assizes	9 ,, ,,
T. T.	30	Stealing wearing apparel	15 ,, ,,		Sessions	6 ,, ,,
W. J.	30	,, cloth	16 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
*M. A. S.	37					4 ,, ,,
T. D.	18	,, coal	6 May ,,	,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
*E. E.	20	,, money from person	10 ,, ,,	3 Aug. ,,	Assizes	15 years' transportation.
R. P.	18	,, ,,	20 ,, ,,	1 July ,,	Sessions	4 calendar months' hard labour and twice whipped.
*E. L.	20	,, ,,	23 ,, ,,		Ditto	6 calendar months' hard labour.
T. D.	33	,, coal	1 July ,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
T. S.	17	,, lead	1 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,, and twice whipped.
E. H.	21	,, wearing apparel	6 ,, ,,	3 Aug. ,,	Assizes	6 ,, ,,
H. D.	16	,, money	8 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
*A. M. A.	19	,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
H. G.	20	Manslaughter	9 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
D. H.	19	Housebreaking	10 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
G. R.	20	Stealing wearing apparel	12 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. G.	23	Highway robbery	16 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,

* Females.

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Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. W.	26	Stealing potatoes.	16 July 1850	3 Aug. 1850	Assizes	3 calendar months' hard labour
T. B.	30	Malicious stabbing	20 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. J.	26	Stealing coal.	23 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. V.	25	Highway robbery	,,	,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
W. W.	20	,, ,,	,,	,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
C. H.	40	Malicious stabbing	25 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, imprisonment.
J. D.	22	Housebreaking	,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, hard labour.
T. T.	20					6 ,, ,,
H. U.	26	Malicious stabbing	,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. M.	30	Assaulting constable	26 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
W. P.	20	,, ,,	,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
W. S.	25	Housebreaking	29 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6
W. R.	20					6 ,, ,,
W. M.	19					6
P. C.	18	Stealing wearing apparel	2 Aug. ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
*A. Y.	17	,, money	,,	,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
*S. J.	22	,, ,,	,,	,,	Ditto	8 ,, ,,
W. W.	17	,, wearing apparel	,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. F.	49	,, money, &c.	,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. M.	30	Assaulting constable	3 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
W. H.	17	Stealing money	,,	,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
*E. E.	45	,, boots.	,,	,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
R. L.	35	,, fowls, &c.	,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
T. E.	27	Using profane language in the public streets	2 Sept. ,,	,,	Summarily	1 ,, imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* for fine and costs.

* Females.

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Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
F. A. E. J.	19 23	Highway robbery	22 Aug. 1850	Assizes.
G. W.	20	Stealing wearing apparel . .	14 Sept. ,,	Sessions.

Debtors.

Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	In what Court.	Amount of Debt. £.	s.	d.	Term of Imprisonment.
R. H. .	81	9 Dec. 1842	Exchequer . .	73	19	0	Unlimited.
W.N.D.	24	17 Nov. 1848	Queen's Bench .	93	17	0	Ditto.
I. P. S.	53	20 July 1850	Chancery . .	50	0	0	Ditto.
W. J.	43	20 Aug. ,,	Queen's Bench .	32	9	0	Ditto.
R. W. T. J. .	65 33	26 ,, ,,	,, ,,	147	4	0	Ditto.
D. R. .	28	10 Sept. ,,	County Court .	19	5	2	Twenty days.

Cleanliness. The prison was exceedingly clean throughout, and the prisoners presented a cleanly appearance. The convicted male prisoners have facilities afforded them for washing daily in the labour-cells, but the untried men wash in the old day-room, in the presence of a turnkey, 4 at a time. Each prisoner has a warm bath once a month, and is required to wash his feet once a week.

Clothing and Bedding. There is a single prison dress, which is worn by all the convicted prisoners, and by such of the untried as desire it, to save their own clothes, or when their own are ragged; they have leathern shoes, stockings, and flannel waistcoats. The bedding is very clean, and sufficient sheets are allowed to all, with a wise regard to economy, as well as cleanliness.

Health. The surgeon attends at the prison daily, seeing all newly arrived prisoners, those under punishment, and any sick who may be brought under his notice. No epidemic occurred in the prison last year.

Moral and Religious Instruction. The chaplain visits the prison daily at 9 o'clock, and performs Divine Service. He does not converse with the prisoners individually, in regular rotation; as I found some who had been in the prison many months without being privately addressed by him. He sometimes takes a class of boys once or twice in a week, but as his daily visits only extend to one hour, it is impossible that he can give much instruction out of chapel. It is needless to remark upon the insufficiency of the moral and religious instruction implied in this description of the chaplain's duties; and as no schoolmaster has been yet engaged, it is my duty to call attention to the necessity of the appointment of such an officer,

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ɔt only to fulfil the requirements of the law, but also to comply ith the obligations of an enlightened policy.

A few months ago, a complaint made by the Roman Catholic ergyman to the Secretary of State, against the conduct of the ıaplain, with reference to two prisoners under charge of murder, as sent to the Visiting Justices for investigation. The nature of .e complaint, and the reply made thereto, will be best shown by ıe following documents, which I extract from the minutes:—

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall.

ıR, Monmouth, June 3rd, 1850.

Being the Roman Catholic priest of Monmouth, whose duty it , to attend and instruct the Roman Catholic prisoners detained in the ounty gaol of the town, I feel myself obliged to trouble you with a equest to interfere and prevent certain annoyances which I meet with, rom the chaplain of the gaol, in the discharge of my duty. Since the ıiddle of April last there have been only two prisoners in the untried ıard; these two are, unfortunately, Roman Catholics, natives of Ireland, n the charge of murder.

The chaplain of the gaol has twice at least intruded his services upon hem, though they rejected them, and he knew I was attending them. Moreover, on the 24th of May, though there were no other prisoners in he ward, nor have been since, he has insisted on his right to introduce ı number of offensive tracts and books into the ward, and placed them ımongst my books, on the small table appropriated to my use, though here was another table, and other places in the ward, where they might ıave been put. I removed them to the other table several times, but ılways found them replaced on my return. I then requested the turnkey who let me out to give the books and tracts to Mr. Gosling, the chaplain, and to say to him from me that I did not wish the prisoners to be distracted from the instruction I was giving them on the commandments of God, and the other duties of the religion in which they had been baptized. On my next visit I found even a greater number than before of tracts and books placed together with my books, so as to cover the table. On Saturday last I made a complaint of this to the visiting magistrates, and represented to them the injurious effects of placing such tracts before the irritable minds of Irish Catholics, and particularly of men like these, and the insulting manner in which it was done, when in reality he had nothing to do with these prisoners, and that by No. 6 of the new regulations for prisons the magistrates were the only persons to interfere and to direct what books should be distributed for the use of prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church. I also took occasion to complain of Mr. Gosling, the chaplain, abusing the opportunities which his situation among the prisoners gave him, of sneering at the Catholic prisoners for their religion, of the principles of which he is evidently either grossly ignorant or he has said to them what he knew to be false. I submit that this is not fit conduct for the chaplain of a prison in these days. The magistrates acknowledged I had made out a good case, and they would take it into

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consideration, but feared to hurt the feelings of Mr. Gosling by ordering the books and tracts to be taken away.

To-day I visited the ward, and found all tracts and books in the ward still, excepting one or two perhaps, but on the other table, so that I suppose the annoying objects are still to remain. I have taken out a leaf from one of the books, Fab. III., which I enclose for your inspection.

Ex uno disce omnes; and I beg you will give orders that all such books shall be removed from the ward, till they be wanted for other prisoners, and that Mr. Gosling shall not in future interfere with Roman Catholic prisoners.

I remain, with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
THOMAS BURGESS, M.A.

P.S. I beg here to give most honourable testimony to the conduct of the present worthy and excellent governor of the gaol, and the officers under him, from whom I have invariably received every attention and assistance, and of whom I have never heard any complaint from the prisoners under my care.

County Gaol, Monmouth, June 22nd, 1858.

SIR,

WE have the honour to reply to your letter of the 7th *inst.*, and to return the letter of the Rev. Thomas Burgess, Roman Catholic priest, which was enclosed, and to report thereon as follows:—

There were at the time referred to, and are at present, only two prisoners for trial in the untried ward in this gaol, and these are both Roman Catholics.

From the time of their committal, the Rev. Edward I. Gosling, the chaplain of the gaol, tendered to them his religious services, and said they were declined by the prisoners.

He also supplied the ward with books, according to his usual practice, and he continued to do so after his religious services were declined by the prisoners. This he did under a misapprehension that it was his duty to direct the distribution of books to all prisoners, not having observed the 6th rule of the prison regulations, which directs that the Visiting Justices shall control the distribution of books for the use of prisoners who do not belong to the Established Church.

The following extracts from the chaplain's journal contain a correct report of his conduct with respect to these two prisoners:—

"*April* 13*th*. Visited separately M. M. and P. S., two men committed for murder. NOTE.—The two men committed for murder declined visits from me; this they did in the presence of the officer who accompanied me this morning to their cells.

"*April* 19*th*. Saw the men committed for murder.

"*April* 23*rd*. Called to see the two men committed for murder. I offered to read to them a portion of their own Testament (the Vulgate translated); to this they consented; I accordingly read John, chap. iii. My reason for making the offer was, that one of them cannot read.

"*April* 26*th*. Mr. Burgess, the Romish priest, has objected to my reading to the men committed for murder even the translation of the New Testament left by him for their use, so that any further tender of

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ny services as regards them would, for the present at any rate, be not only fruitless, but unseemly.

"*May 24th.* Supplied the ward for untried men with Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts.

"*May 27th.* Went into the ward in which are the men for trial.

"*June 1st.* S., one of the men for trial, being ill, I went to see him.

"*June 3rd.* Removed a tract from the ward appropriated to the men for trial, entitled 'The Dying Christian,' as at the close of it something is said of the 'Inquisition at Rome,' which has given offence to the Romish priest.

"*June 7th.* Went into the ward appropriated to the men for trial."

The tract above referred to, in the entry of June 3rd, was a number of "The Friendly Visitor," a well-known publication; it contained no other allusion to the Roman Catholic church, and the chaplain says that he had not observed this particular passage in it.

The printed and engraved leaf appended to the Rev. Thomas Burgess's letter, transmitted to us, is taken out of "The Universal Spelling-book, by Daniel Fenning: London: Published by the Wholesale Dealers:" no date. This book contains many other fables, of a common kind, with pictures, and makes no other allusion in any part to matters of religion or controversy. It is a book of 144 pages, and the chaplain states that he was in like manner unaware of the existence of the offensive fable.

With respect to the complaint that the chaplain has been in the habit of sneering at the Roman Catholic prisoners for their religion, no such conduct has taken place in the presence of the governor or the turnkeys; and the definition of a sneer, in the course of religious argument, is so difficult, that we do not believe that it would be the wish of the Secretary of State that we should pursue this inquiry further, by an examination of the two prisoners, the subjects of the present complaint, or of others, if they could be found, who have formerly been prisoners in the county gaol.

We have, under the 6th rule of the prison regulations, ordered the books supplied by the chaplain to the untried ward to be removed until some other prisoner shall be committed for trial, not of the Roman Catholic persuasion, there being a Bible furnished to each cell, and the Roman Catholic priest having provided the prisoners with a New Testament in their day-room.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) THOMAS OAKLEY, GEORGE CAVE, S. R. BOSANQUET, } *Visiting Justices.*

H. Waddington, Esq.,
Under Secretary of State, Whitehall.

It cannot be doubted that the chaplain, in persisting, contrary to the wishes of the prisoners, in pressing his ministrations upon them, when they were attended (as allowed by law) by a priest

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of their own persuasion, exercised a power which did not belong to his office.

There is a good supply of books, but, being left in the day-rooms for prisoners to help themselves, the destruction committed upon them is very great. Books should always be given to prisoners by the chaplain, according to his judgment of their fitness for the particular individuals to whom they are lent. The issue and return should be recorded in a book, the volumes being always examined before their re-issue, by which alone a check can be kept upon their wanton or careless destruction.

Punishments. The punishments are few in number, and generally extend no further than the stoppage of a single meal, or the substitution, for the usual dinner, of bread, rice, or potatoes. The prisoners are obedient and well conducted, and submissive in manner—qualities which, when they prevail generally throughout a prison, may be confidently ascribed to good management on the part of the governor.

Labour. The treadmill has ten compartments, and is worked by some of the prisoners sentenced to labour, the remainder being employed in picking oakum or breaking stones. When shoemakers, tailors, or other skilled workmen are in the prison, they are usually employed in making shoes, clothes, and doing repairs of different kinds, in the service of the prison. The labour of the prisoners is not productive of any pecuniary return.

Expenditure. The expenditure in the course of the last year amounted to 1744*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, the following being, in round numbers, some of the principal items:—

	£.
Salaries	661
Prison diet	635
Clothing and bedding	45
Fuel, light, and soap	151
Stationery and books	19
Removal of prisoners to and from trial	16
Repairs	62
Sundries	103

The receipts in the same period were 533*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, of which 524*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* was received from the Treasury for prisoners' maintenance and the removal of convicts.

The books relative to expenditure, as well as all other prison records, are kept by the governor, assisted by one of the *turnkeys*, no clerk being especially appointed. The provisions are generally purchased by contract, and appeared to be of good quality; the last prices were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Bread, per cwt.	0	11	4
Meat, without bone, per cwt.	1	19	4
Potatoes, per sack of 280 lbs.	0	10	0
Coals, per ton	0	10	3
Cocoa, per cwt.	3	10	0
Oatmeal ,,	0	16	0
Treacle ,,	1	8	0

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The accommodation for debtors is sufficiently extensive, but is objectionable in not being subdivided for the two classes, so that the County Court debtors cannot be kept separately by night or by day, and can therefore obtain tobacco and other prohibited articles from those of their companions to whom their use is allowed. I have already shown how this deficiency may be remedied by a separate building and airing-yard. The present sleeping accommodation consists of a single room, with ten iron bedsteads well supplied with bedding, but it appears to me far from a desirable mode of lodging this class of prisoners. Debtors.

The repairs and alterations of the prison have been effected with a strict regard to economy, having been in great measure done by prisoners, the labour-sheds merely costing the county the price of the iron gates. An escape was lately effected by a prisoner, in a manner as daring as it was ingenious, during the time that the rest of the prisoners were at dinner, the man having availed himself of a ladder employed in the building of one of the work-rooms. The fugitive was, however, very shortly recaptured. The following extract from the governor's journal refers to a far more daring attempt at escape, showing the risk of allowing hardened and desperate criminals to associate together:— General Observations.

"This morning a little before 6 o'clock George Allpass, one of the turnkeys, on going to give the convicts under sentence of transportation their clothes, was seized by two of the transports (M. and M.), violently assaulted, his keys taken from him, and locked in a cell. Having possession of the keys, they unlocked two other transports (A. and H.), let themselves out of the prison, and proceeded to the lodge, armed with the leg of an iron bedstead, (which M. had broken out of his cell with,) a large padlock, also broken from a cell-door, and a large stone, pulled out from the drain. Meeting Bradshaw and Hathaway, two other turnkeys, coming through the lodge door, M. struck Bradshaw with the piece of iron, and left him senseless on the ground; the others, seizing Hathaway, got possession of the keys, locked the inner door of the lodge, and escaped, throwing the keys into the field. On hearing Allpass call out from the cell-window, I went to the lodge, and, finding the door locked, I ran back and released Allpass. By this time Hathaway, who was in the lodge, and the least hurt, had recovered the keys, and let me through. I immediately gave an alarm, and sent a large number of persons, armed, on foot and on horseback, in pursuit of the prisoners, who succeeded in recovering them in about four hours. Put them in irons in separate cells."

A "prisoners' relief fund" has been in operation several years, for assisting to reclaim such prisoners as shall have completed the term of their imprisonment, and who at the time of their discharge shall be recommended to the Visiting Justices by the chaplain and governor. From the reports of the chaplain from time to time, it appears that this fund has been productive of much good.

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It appears by an extract from 'Neild on Prisons,' published in 1812, page 398, that—

"Mr. James Gabriel, a most worthy character in this town, (who died 26th March, 1764, at the age of 75,) had been very kind to the prisoners in his lifetime; and at his death left them £100, which is vested in the Turnpike Security, and from which each prisoner, every quarter-day, receives a sixpenny loaf.

"A memorial of this legacy is fixed up in St. Mary's Church."

The following is an extract from the will of James Gabriel, of the town of Monmouth, gardener, dated 16th Nov. 1753:—

"I give to the poor of the parish of Monmouth one hundred pounds to be placed out at interest by direction of my executors hereinafter named, and the interest arising from the said one hundred to be applied for ever in buying of bread, and to be disposed among the poor of the parish of Monmouth, and such poor prisoners as shall be in the county gaol of Monmouthshire for the time being, at four times in the year, that is to say, Christmas-day, Easter-day, Whitsunday, and Michaelmas-day, or on the day after any of the said days wh ch shall suit most convenient for the distributing of the said bread."

The will from which the above is taken was proved at London, on the 21st of May, 1754, before the judge, by the oath of the Rev. John Gabriel, clerk, the son and executor, to whom administration was granted, he having first been duly sworn by commission duly to administer.

This bequest appears to have been diverted from its proper object, as I can find no entry in the records of the *gaol*, for many years past, of the benefaction having been distributed among the prisoners. On inquiry, however, I find it to have been given as lately as the year 1820; and I also hear that the interest is annually received by the churchwardens of the parish of Monmouth. The governor, by direction of the Visiting Justices, communicated with the clerk of the trustees of the Monmouth turnpike trust, and also with the churchwardens of the parish, requesting that a moiety might be given to the poor prisoners, as directed by the will of the testator; but no reply was received to these applications.

The following table exhibits the total number of prisoners who have been received at the county gaol on commitments by the magistrates of the boroughs of Newport and Monmouth in the last six years. It shows a very considerable increase of commitments from these boroughs; in the former instance, at least, traceable to the increase of commerce and of population:—

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A List of all PRISONERS received from Borough

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Offence.	Sentence.	Borough.	Assizes or Sessions.
J. H.	17	2 Feb. 1845	Stealing a silver thimble	9 calendar months' hard labour	Monmouth	Sessions.
E. T.	28	29 Mar. ,,	Concealing birth of child	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	Assizes.
J. W.	24	29 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Acquitted	Newport	Ditto.
J. E.	15	17 May ,,	Stealing a sheepskin	,,	Monmouth	Sessions.
E. N.	23	21 June ,,	,, bed and table linen	3 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
G. J.	23	31 July ,,	Maliciously cutting and wounding	15 years' transportation	Newport	Assizes.
M. A. N.	23	26 Sept. ,,	Stealing money	Acquitted	Monmouth	Sessions.
G. T.	28	22 Nov. ,,	,, ,,	12 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
J. E.	16	21 Feb. 1846	,, a silver spoon	12 ,, and once whipped	Ditto	Assizes.
T. W.	18	21 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Acquitted	Ditto	Ditto.
W. H.	47	6 June ,,	Incorrigible rogue	12 calendar months' imprisonment	Ditto	Sessions.
J. F.	21	25 Sept. ,,	Assault with intent to steal	3 ,, hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
A. P.	21	25 ,, ,,	Stealing from the person	Acquitted	Ditto	Ditto.
W. C.	18	29 Oct. ,,	,, a pair of stockings	,,	Newport	Ditto.
W. C.	25	11 Nov. ,,	,, a horse	6 calendar months' hard labour	Monmouth	Ditto.
J. W.	19	29 Jan. 1847	,, a shirt	1 fortnight ,,	Ditto	Assizes.
F. M. C.	19	2 Feb. ,,	,, money	Acquitted	Ditto	Ditto.
D. T.	30	3 ,, ,,	,, potatoes	,,	Ditto	Ditto.
T. D.	27	3 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto.
T. W.	19	4 ,, ,,	,, a shovel	,,	Ditto	Ditto.
E. H.	17	17 May ,,	,, money	Bill ignored	Ditto	..
S. C.	18	4 Dec. ,,	,, a pair of shoes	12 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	..
W. H. L.	25	19 Jan. 1848	,, a leg of mutton	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
A. J.	25	1 Feb. ,,	,, wearing apparel	4 ,, ,,	Newport	Ditto.
A. C.	37	3 Mar. ,,	,, a duplicate	2 ,, ,,	Monmouth	Ditto.
W. J.	35	21 ,, ,,	Incorrigible rogue	6 ,, ,,	Ditto	Sessions.
W. N.	53	20 May ,,	Stealing money	2 ,, imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto.
P. V.	38	4 July ,,	,, ,,	Acquitted	Ditto	Assizes.
G. P.	28	7 Sept. ,,	,, silver spoons	,,	Ditto	Sessions.

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A List of Prisoners for Trial, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Offence.	Sentence.	Borough.	Assizes or Sessions.
J. E.	18	31 Oct. 1848	Stealing money	14 days' hard labour and once whipped	Monmouth	Sessions.
J. S.	33	23 Nov. ,,	,, ,,	7 years' transportation	Ditto	Ditto.
J. H.	30	23 ,, ,,	,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. P.	38	27 ,, ,,	,, a bed	2 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
E. M.	29	11 Dec. ,,	,, a silver spoon	3 weeks' imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto.
W. W.	33	12 ,, ,,	,, a spade	14 days' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
W. J.	38	8 Mar. 1849	Incorrigible rogue	6 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
J. G.	19	18 Aug. ,,	Burglary	2 years' ,,	Ditto	Assizes.
T. R.	19	18 ,, ,,	,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
T. W.	22	1 Sept. ,,	,,	15 years' transportation	Ditto	Ditto.
C. J.	16	4 ,, ,,	Stealing a pair of boots	1 calendar month and twice whipped	Ditto	Sessions.
J. J.	20	6 Nov. ,,	Sheep stealing	7 years' transportation	Newport	Assizes.
J. M.	18	6 ,, ,,	,, ,,	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
G. M.	29	6 ,, ,,	,, ,,	13 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
A. J.	23	8 ,, ,,	Highway robbery	Acquitted	Ditto	Ditto.
C. W.	27	8 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto.
M. L.	28	8 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto.
W. C.	31	19 ,, ,,	Burglary	2 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
P. C.	21	19 ,, ,,	,,	10 years' transportation	Ditto	Ditto.
E. D.	19	19 ,, ,,	,,	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
M. A. C.	26	22 Dec. ,,	Stealing money	2 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
D. M.	25	9 Jan. 1850	Forgery	12 ,, ,,	Monmouth	Sessions.
H. N.	32	9 ,, ,,	,,	Transported for life	Newport	Assizes.
M. S.	30	5 Feb. ,,	Cutting and wounding	Acquitted	Monmouth	Ditto.
J. J.	27	8 ,, ,,	Assaulting constable	2 years' hard labour	Newport	Ditto.
M. C.	22	8 ,, ,,	,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
W. P.	19	8 ,, ,,	Highway robbery	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
W. M.	21	8 ,, ,,	,, ,,	12 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.

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A List of [illegible]

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Offence.	Sentence.	Borough.	Assizes or Sessions.
D. T.	37	14 Feb. 1850	Stealing money	Acquitted	Monmouth	Sessions.
M. D.	20	26 Mar. ,,	,, ,,	,,	Newport	Assizes.
E. W.	21	26 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	Ditto	Ditto.
W. S.	24	26 ,, ,,	,, rope	,,	Ditto	Ditto.
M. J.	28	27 ,, ,,	,, spirits	6 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
G. C.	20	27 ,, ,,	,, iron	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
E. E.	20	10 May ,,	,, money, &c., from the person	15 years' transportation	Ditto	Ditto.
C. P.	18	10 ,, ,,	,, ,,	15 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
M. J. S.	19	4 June ,,	,, ,,	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
A. M.	19	9 July ,,	,, ,,	12 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
J. T.	24	12 ,, ,,	,, wearing apparel	7 years' transportation	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W.	43	12 ,, ,,	,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
H. J.	17	12 ,, ,,	,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
G. R.	20	12 ,, ,,	,, ,,	12 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W.	25	16 ,, ,,	,, potatoes	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
E. B.	21	16 ,, ,,	,, money from the person	15 years' transportation	Ditto	Ditto.
G. W.	17	23 ,, ,,	,, iron	6 weeks' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
T. B.	29	23 ,, ,,	Malicious stabbing	6 calendar months' hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
J. J.	26	23 ,, ,,	Stealing coal	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. V.	25	23 ,, ,,	Highway robbery	4 ,, ,,	Monmouth	Ditto.
W. W.	20	23 ,, ,,	,, ,,	4 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W.	48	30 ,, ,,	Stealing rope	Acquitted	Newport	Ditto.
C. H.	40	30 ,, ,,	Malicious stabbing	6 calendar months' imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto.
J. F.	49	2 Aug. ,,	Stealing money	6 ,, hard labour	Ditto	Ditto.
A. Y.	17	2 ,, ,,	,, money from the person	4 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
S. J.	22	2 ,, ,,	,, ,,	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. M.	30	3 ,, ,,	Assaulting constable	6 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
E. E.	45	3 ,, ,,	Stealing a pair of boots	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. C.	37	3 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Acquitted	Ditto	Ditto.

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The following table shows the whole number of prisoners in confinement in each of the last two years :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

[illegible]	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Tot.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	5	..	5	7	..	[illegible]
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	35	6	41	44	6	[illegible]
Summarily Convicted	1	..	1	..	1	[illegible]
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—						
Prisoners for Trial	35	7	42	60	18	[illegible]
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	12	1	13	5	1	[illegible]
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	8	5	13	11	1	[illegible]
Summarily Convicted	22	5	27	39	2	[illegible]
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns :—						
Prisoners for Trial	38	4	42	19	5	[illegible]
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	35	11	46	20	8	[illegible]
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	2	..	2	1	..	[illegible]
Total of Criminals .	193	39	232	206	42	[illegible]
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	8	..	8	9	1	[illegible]
Admitted in the course of the Year .	54	3	57	44	..	[illegible]
Total of Debtors and Criminals .	255	42	297	259	43	[illegible]
Deaths in the course of the Year .	1	..	1	3	..	[illegible]
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	2	..	2	1	..	1
Greatest Number at any one time :—						
Criminal Prisoners	69	13	82	72	21	[illegible]
Debtors	15	1	16	13	..	13

The staff of the prison comprises, besides the usual principal officers, four male and one female turnkeys and the lodge-keeper, but no schoolmaster. In justice to the separate system it must be observed that the exception which (in appearance at least) is presented by the house of correction of Usk, to all the other prisons on the separate system in the district, in its not having effected, like the rest, a reduction in the number of commitments, is in some measure due to the want of a corresponding discipline at the

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nty gaol, in which all the errors of the old associated system retained, which have been for seven years past abandoned at house of correction.

USK.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A full account of the construction of this prison was given in e 10th Report, in which also were pointed out certain defects nd requirements, still existing, and which, in consequence of the uilding being entirely new, had not been foreseen and provided r. These defects, having come under the notice of the Visiting ustices, were represented by them to the Quarter Sessions, and ave been remedied in the best manner by alterations, which cannot e better described than in the words of their Report:—

Report by Visiting Justices of defects in the county house of correction at Usk, to the Michaelmas Sessions of 1847.

"1. The kitchen too small for the requirements of the prison, subject to great inconvenience for want of sufficient means to carry off the steam. The steam boilers for the preparation of prisoners' diet one-third too small.

"2. But one bath for the whole of the prisoners, male and female, and that accessible only through the entrance octagon hall; whereas three baths are required—one monthly for male prisoners in the corridors, situated conveniently thereto; one for males in the reception-cells; another for females within their own department of the prison.

"3. But four reception-cells for males, and none for females;

"Remedies proposed, and approved by the Court, and which have now been carried into effect.

"1. A new kitchen erected on the south side adjoining the store-rooms, fitted up with steam boilers one-third larger than the old ones, with means for carrying off the steam. Boiler to supply these new baths with hot water. Old kitchen to be used for store-room, in lieu of two others required for a passage to new kitchen and monthly bath for male prisoners.

"2. The store-room, between the magistrates' room and the passage to the new kitchen, fitted up for a monthly bath for male prisoners in the corridors.

"The magistrates' water-closet near the octagon converted into a bath for males in the reception-cells; former entrance from the passage between octagon and female department stopped up, and another made from the stairs leading to the basement story.

"A bath erected and fitted for female prisoners adjoining to it, with access from the passage between octagon and female department.

"3. The two reception-cells in the passage leading to the female

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whereas there should be six or more for males and two for females: two of the four used for males are situated in the passage between octagon and female department. No water-closet or water-sink for the use of male reception-cells; no punishment-cell.

"4. Fumigating stove and oven placed in the room where the prisoners' own clothes are stored."

department appropriated to fe[illegible] prisoners. The swing iron g[illegible] at the end of the said p[illegible] brought forward and fixed at [illegible] octagon, having also been boar[illegible] on the inside, thus secluding [illegible] the ground floor all the arrange[illegible]ments of the female from those [illegible] the male prisoners; in lieu of these two reception-rooms erected in continuation of the treadwheel building, and communicating with the passage between octagon and governor's house, and in which the two other reception-cells are situated.

"Three other reception-cells for males in the basement story; one of them, adjoining the warming apparatus, boarded, and appropriated for an itch-cell.

"One dark cell on the same floor fitted and appropriated as a punishment-cell.

"The whole of the cells on the basement, excepting the itch-cell, warmed and ventilated by an Arnott stove in the passage of the same, and an extracting stove in the governor's private office on the ground floor. The itch-cell warmed and ventilated by a flue from the heating apparatus, and an extracting flue carried up to the fire-place in the porter's room. The two new cells by the treadwheel supplied from the Arnott's stove aforesaid, and extracting flues carried up by the smoke-flue from the same.

"The old bath-room, adjoining octagon, converted into a water-closet for magistrates, another for male prisoners in reception-cells, and a water-sink.

"4. Slope building erected outside prisoners' clothes-room, communicating with octagon by a passage taken from the clothes-room, from which a door leads into the latter; oven and stove fixed in said building."

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ith reference to the mode of warming and ventilating the new situated near the treadmill, I would beg to remark that rvation has confirmed my objection made to it in the first ance, that the action of the extracting flue, arising from its ing near the heating-stove, would be insufficient to procure d ventilation.

The inspection of the airing-yards from the inner building is defective, from the loopholes being too high; there is also a iculty in overlooking the prisoners engaged in stone-breaking other work in the labour-sheds. It was intended that the cer having the inspection of the treadmill should also overlook prisoners breaking stones through some loopholes in the wall, t the officers declare this to be impossible, and that it is never empted, but that another man is generally employed for the rpose.

The following is a statement of the whole accommodation of e prison:—

Certified cells for male criminals	96
,, for female criminals	21
Reception-cells for males	6
,, for females	2
Itch-cell	1
Dark cell	1
Rooms for 1st class male misdemeanants	3
,, ,, female misdemeanants	3
Hospital for females	1

The following list describes the cases of the prisoners present on the day of inspection:— Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

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PRISONERS in the House of Correction of Usk on the 17th of September, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. S.	33	Stealing money	23 Nov. 1848	1 Jan. 1849	Sessions	7 years' transportation.
R. H.	31	,, ,,	8 ,, 1849	31 Dec. ,,	Ditto	9 calendar months' hard labour.
J. M.	24	,, cloth	13 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
M. J.	26	Housebreaking	19 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
T. H.	29	Stealing saddles	23 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
T. B.	27	,, five lambs	14 Dec. ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
W. T.	38	,, lead	24 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
W. J.	21	,, a colt	22 Nov. ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. M.	22	Uttering base coin	30 Jan. 1850	18 Mar. 1850	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. W.	25	Housebreaking	5 Feb. ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
W. P.	23	Stealing wearing apparel	27 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
P. C.	17	,, wine, &c.	22 Jan. ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	7 years' transportation.
H. J.	19	,, a watch, &c.	13 April ,,	1 July ,,	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour.
W. M.	36	,, a turkey	20 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. O.	40	,, beer	8 May ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
W. J.	23	,, porter	3 June ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
B. V.	30	,, iron	29 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. P.	21	,, shoes	27 May ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
W. D	17	,, a coat, &c.	5 June ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
E J.	29	,, coal	8 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
J. G.	42	,, cloth	15 April ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
C. P.	29	,, sovereigns	8 May ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. W.	37	,, shoes, &c.	27 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
E. L.	21	,, coal	3 July ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,

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Convicted Prisoners—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
*T. E. V.	30	Assault	Surrendered in Court.	3 Aug. 1850	Assizes	6 calendar months' imprisonment.
T. B.	37	Uttering base coin	30 April 1850	1 July ,,	Sessions	12 calendar months' hard labour.
†E. J	17	Stealing handkerchiefs	2 July ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
†E. K.	28	,, cloth	16 April ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
†C. K.	24	,, a watch	27 May ,,	,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
W. P.	27	Using threats	12 Feb. ,,	..	Summarily	12 ,, or find sureties.
J. T.	25	Rogue and vagabond	24 June ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, hard labour.
J. W.	31	Bastardy	26 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, or pay 3*l.* 2*s.*
W. S.	23	Assault	6 July ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, or pay 5*l.*
J. S.	27	,,	,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
G. J.	28	Rogue and vagabond	3 Aug. ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, hard labour.
J. H.	23	Assault	10 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	6 weeks or pay 4*l.*
J. W.	49	Using threats	12 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	6 calendar months, or find sureties.
G. B.	22	Bastardy	16 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 months, or pay 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
J. B.	26	Leaving his employment	21 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour.
T. P.	49	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
E. S.	27	Idle and disorderly	,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
W. T.	55	,, ,,	24 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month's hard labour.
J. C.	41	Assault	,, ,,	..	Ditto	28 days, or pay 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
D. C.	11	Stealing money	26 ,, ,,	..	Under the Juvenile Act.	1 calendar month's hard labour.
W. P.	27	Idle and disorderly	29 ,, ,,	..	Summarily	1 ,, ,,
J. B.	60	,, ,,	4 Sept. ,,	..	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
A. M.	12	Assault	5 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days, or pay 11*s.* 6*d.*

* A Misdemeanant of the First Division. † Females.

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Convicted Prisoners—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. A.	48	Idle and disorderly	10 Sept. 1850	..	Summarily	14 days' hard labour.
R. W.	38	Rogue and vagabond	,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour.
S. C.	21	Stealing underwood	13 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	21 days' hard labour, or pay 20s.
W. T.	27	Using threats and intimidations	,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 calendar months' hard labour.
D. J.	30	Idle and disorderly	,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
J. P.	26	Stealing cabbage	16 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	21 days' hard labour.
T. C.	50	Assault	,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 ,, or pay 20s.
W. M.	19	Idle and disorderly	,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month's hard labour.
		FEMALES.				
J. B.	13	Stealing coal	11 July ,,	..	Under the Juvenile Act.	3 calendar months' hard labour.
M. P.	17	Idle and disorderly	19 Aug. ,,	..	Summarily	1 ,, ,,
J. G.	19	Riot	,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 ,, or find sureties.
J. P.	20	,,	,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
A. L.	23	Idle and disorderly	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour.
H. G.	21	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
M. L.	25	Disorderly	,, ,,	..	Ditto	6 weeks or pay 18s.
E. J.	30	Idle and disorderly	10 Sept. ,,	..	Ditto	10 days' hard labour.
C. M. C.	18	Reputed thief	12 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month's ,,
M. A. R.	20	Assault	16 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days, or pay 16s. 6d.
H. I.	30	Selling beer without a licence	,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month, or pay 5l. 12s. 6d.
E. J.	21	,, ,,	,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 ,, 2l. 19s.
M. P.	30	Assault	,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days, or pay 7s. 6d

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Prisoners in the House of Correction of Usk on Sept. 17, 1850.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
J. J.	22	Stealing shirt and stockings .	13 Aug. 1850	Sessions.
J. H.	22	Embezzling money	14 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. B.	25	Highway robbery	17 ,, ,,	Ditto.
W. D.	21	Stealing shoes	19 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. P.	47	,, fowls	20 ,, ,,	Ditto.
W. B.	73	,, malt	23 ,, ,,	Ditto.
G. M.	24	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	27 ,, ,,	Ditto.
				Ditto.
J. D.	17	Stealing rope	27 ,, ,,	Ditto.
G. E.	24	,, a coat	27 ,, ,,	Ditto.
P. P.	26	Killing a sheep	28 ,, ,,	Ditto.
W. P.	19	Ditto.	28 ,, ,,	Ditto.
W. L.	23	Stealing from the person . .	28 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. E.	35	,, a watch	29 ,, ,,	Ditto.
W. C.	38	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	30 ,, ,,	Ditto.
W. E.	21	Stealing clothes.	3 Sept. ,,	Ditto.
T. W.	22	Stealing a watch, &c. . . .	5 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. B.	21	,, stockings	9 ,, ,,	Ditto.
E. B.	17	Ditto.	9 ,, ,,	Ditto.
W. R.	59	Stealing geese	16 ,, ,,	Ditto.
J. E.	28	Ditto.	16 ,, ,,	Ditto.
		FEMALES.		
E. M.	21	Stealing a watch	9 Aug. ,,	Ditto.
L. J.	43	Ditto	29 ,, ,,	Ditto.
S. A. H.	27	Ditto	29 ,, ,,	Ditto.
M. D.	30	Stealing coal	6 Sept. ,,	Ditto.
M. C.	40	Passing base coin	13 ,, ,,	Ditto.

The prisoners are frequently admitted from the several county lock-up houses in a very filthy condition, and it was stated that, although the greatest pains are taken to wash them on admission, the vermin continue to infest them long afterwards. It is difficult to perceive any cause for this, unless it be ascribed to their being required to wear their own clothes before trial. The means of personal cleanliness are defective, no water being laid on to the cells, which is the more necessary in prisons on the Separate system, as no other part is set aside in them for the purpose of personal ablution. Each prisoner has a bath once a month. Cleanliness.

All prisoners sleep in hammocks, and the bedding allowed is very good and sufficient, including a pair of sheets to each prisoner; a single prisoner complained that he was only allowed one, but I found upon inquiry that he had torn the other to pieces. The convicted prisoners are all clothed in a prison dress, but it is not allowed to any of the untried, unless their own is quite unfit to be worn. This rule seems to require reconsideration. Clothing and Bedding.

The diet recommended in December, 1849, by the Secretary Diet.

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of State, has been adopted in this prison, and is regarded as a great improvement upon that previously in use, from its having extended the periods for which the lowest formula is prescribed.

Health. The surgeon visits the prison at least three times a week, and generally with much greater frequency; he is sent for to examine prisoners on reception, and also sees those under punishment for prison offences. Once a month he makes a minute inspection of the prison, visiting every prisoner in his cell, and examining all the other parts of the prison. In the autumn of 1848 many cases of small-pox occurred, and in the last year a single case of cholera, which was fatal in a few hours. There appears to be no doubt that this prisoner was affected with the disease at the time of his admission. The following passage, referring to this prisoner, is extracted from the journal of the Visiting Justices:—

"1849, June 4th.—The Visiting Justices deem it proper to make the following entry respecting the case of G. E., committed for 14 days for an offence at the Chepstow union workhouse, who was taken ill the same night, and died on the 27th. The coroner attended on the morning of the 28th and sat with the jury in a room in the governor's house, and agreed to a verdict of Asiatic cholera, *without either the coroner or the jury having entered the prison, or viewed the body.*"

There was scarcely any sickness, and none of a serious character, at the time of my visit. A solitary case of insanity has occurred in the prison since it was opened seven years ago, but the surgeon is decidedly of opinion that this man was insane on his admission. In going round the prison with the surgeon I saw and examined a man who had behaved in a very eccentric and violent manner, but I came to the conviction which the surgeon had previously arrived at, that the individual was feigning for the purpose of procuring his liberation.

It is my duty in this place to allude to the instances, which are by no means unfrequent, of prisoners being brought from the lock-up houses of Chepstow and Abergavenny suffering from illness induced by the dampness and unhealthiness of those places of detention, and also to the disgraceful state of drunkenness in which the prisoners are sometimes brought by the officers having the custody of them. The following are a few of those examples:—On the 22nd of September, 1847, A. G., aged 40, was brought from Abergavenny so drunk that she fell out of the cart. On the 19th of November, 1847, S. M., aged 22, was admitted in a state of severe illness from a cold caught in the police station; she was ill during the whole of her stay in prison, and was carried on a bed to receive sentence. December 11, 1847, H. D., aged 18, was also admitted, suffering severely from the effects of damp in the police station. April 5, 1848, W. D., was brought into the prison suffering sickness, the consequence of having been allowed to get drunk on the road. In the course of

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e year 42 prisoners were admitted suffering from catarrh, con-
ıcted in the lock-up houses.

The very discreditable state of the lock-up houses of Chepstow
ıd Abergavenny will be found more minutely described below,
ıder their respective heads.

The chaplain attends daily. On Sunday he reads two full ser-
ices and preaches two sermons; on week-days he reads a selection
:om the Liturgy of the Church of England and a chapter from the
New Testament. He also visits prisoners in their cells, for the pur-
ɔose of exhorting and admonishing them. He has the privilege of
ɔbtaining books by recommending them to the Visiting Justices.
A schoolmaster was appointed about two years ago, but his duties
are not restricted to teaching, as he also assists in the discipline
of the prison. His hours for teaching are from 10 to 4, during
which time he goes from cell to cell, instructing those only who
can neither read nor write. The prisoners upon whom he is to
bestow his attention are pointed out to him by the chaplain, and
rarely include any who are able to read. It seldom happens that
a prisoner succeeds in learning to read during his stay, except in
the case of unusually long sentences. Moral and Religious Instruction.

In his Report to Quarter Sessions at Michaelmas last, the chaplain makes the following very just remarks on the inconsistency of the management of prisoners awaiting their trial:—

"The practice of keeping all the prisoners together in the same small room, in waiting for their trial at quarter sessions, tends to produce a bad effect upon their minds, and to counteract any previous good that might have been done them. Good resolutions, which have been months in forming, have, to my knowledge, been totally effaced by one day's evil communication in this way with older and hardened offenders."

The punishments for the last year have not been very frequent, but the majority have been of a severe character, 46 out of 67 having consisted in confinement in the dark cell for periods of varying duration. The remaining 21 have been punished by stoppage of diet. Punishments

The treadmill is the principal instrument of labour: it produces no useful result, although it might without difficulty be made to raise water for the prison. Nearly all the convicted prisoners are sentenced to hard labour, and of these, at the time of my inspection, many were employed in picking oakum, some in pumping water for the prison, one in mending hammocks, and one in repairing shoes. The prisoners are never taught any trades; a few were formerly taught mat-making, but this has been discontinued, as there is no demand for the products of their labour. Labour.

The annual expenditure amounted, by the last account, to 1827*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, the following being some of the principal items in round numbers:— Expenditure.

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	£
Salaries and pensions	883
Prison diet	468
Clothing and bedding	16
Fuel, light, and soap	190
Removal of prisoners for trial	277
Repairs	36
Sundries	147

The receipts have been 474*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, of which 62*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* has been gained by prisoners' labour, and 400*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* has consisted of repayments by the Treasury for prisoners' maintenance and the removal of transports.

The books containing the accounts of expenditure, as well as the other records of the prison, are kept by the governor and his clerk. All provisions are purchased by contract, the contracts being made quarterly. The present price of meat is, per cwt., 1*l.* 19*s.*; bread 13*s.*; oatmeal 14*s.* 6*d.*

Debtors. No debtors are received at this prison.

General Observations. This prison presents the only exception in the southern and western district to the fact of a reduction in the number of commitments having attended the introduction of the Separate system of discipline. It is needless to point out how much of the ill success of this system has been due to the unfitness of the person to whom the direction of the affairs of the prison, ever since its erection, has been intrusted, as this point has been repeatedly conceded by the resolutions passed by the Visiting Justices; and as the governor will, by the last resolution of the court of Quarter Sessions, be superseded before the publication of this Report, I do not feel called upon to recount the errors of his administration which have confirmed the opinion expressed of him in my former Report. It must be acknowledged, however, that the increase of commitments to this prison is partly due to other circumstances, and that much of it is rather apparent than real. The prison is of a very large size when compared either with the county gaol or with the house of correction which formerly existed at Usk, and consequently a large number of the prisoners, who would have been committed to Monmouth had the old prison of Usk remained, are now as a matter of convenience sent to this more commodious prison. Thus has it arisen that, while the commitments in Monmouthshire have been increasing in proportion to the increase of population, nearly the whole of that increase has been thrown upon the house of correction at Usk, which, from its size, was more capable of receiving the augmentation, than the confined and ill-constructed prison of Monmouth. It should be also observed that the full advantage which has attended the institution of the Separate system at Shrewsbury, Hereford, Leicester, Northampton, and Bath, in which the annual average reduction of commitments has amounted to from 9 to 30 per cent., could not have been expected to arise if there had been in those counties other prisons

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which a diametrically opposite system was pursued—a condition nich is presented by the prison of Monmouth as compared with at of Usk.

In conformity with the observations under the head of cleanliness, would suggest that the untried prisoners should be clothed in the ison dress, except when exempted at their own request, and then ly when their own apparel is in good condition.

I would add another suggestion, which is not inferior in importnce to any that could be mentioned, namely, that light of some nd should be introduced into the cells, in order to avoid the very bjectionable practice of shutting the prisoners up without emloyment for so large a part of the 24 hours as is now done, specially in winter. If this were accomplished, a regular hour night be fixed for retiring to rest, and much school instruction, r work, if it could be procured for them, might previously be given o the prisoners in their cells, instead of inculcating indolent habits, s at present, by allowing from 12 to 16 hours of rest in bed. Perhaps the most economical mode of bringing this about would be to manufacture gas on the premises; but of this the magistrates would be best able to judge.

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, matron, chaplain, surgeon, seven male and two female turnkeys, watchman, and engineer. The duty of schoolmaster is done by one of the turnkeys, an arrangement by no means to be commended in a prison requiring the constant and undivided attention of a schoolmaster. The very liberal stipend of the chaplain proves that the magistrates are not wanting in regard to the spiritual instruction of the prisoners, and seems to offer a guarantee that their general instruction will also be put upon a footing of greater efficiency.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the last two years:—

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TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

—	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Tot.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	30	12	42	18	9	[illegible]
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	13	..	13	14	1	[illegible]
Summarily Convicted	36	6	42	34	10	[illegible]
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	162	56	218	211	73	[illegible]
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	39	4	43	14	6	[illegible]
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	29	6	35	17	3	[illegible]
Summarily Convicted	375	118	493	327	108	[illegible]
Received from other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns:—						
Prisoners for Trial	12	1	13	6	1	[illegible]
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	3	2	5	..	..	..
Total of Criminals .	699	205	904	642	211	[illegible]
Deaths in the course of the Year .	1	..	1	..	..	..
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	..	..	..	..	1	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—						
Criminal Prisoners	104	31	135	98	32	[illegible]

NEWPORT.—LOCK-UP HOUSE AND POLICE STATION.

This place of detention has been recently erected, and is in very good repair in every respect. Three officers, one of whom is married, reside on the premises. It has a good communication with the courts, so that prisoners can be conveyed to and from the latter without passing any public throughfare.

The accommodation for male prisoners consists of one large cell on the ground-floor, for the reception of night-charges, and, on the floor above, a day-room and 4 sleeping cells, one of which is, however, used as a store-room. There is a large bed in each cell; the windows are not glazed, but there are shutters to keep out the cold; each cell has a watercloset, with a good supply of water, under command of the officer without. The doors of the cells are pierced with inspection-holes. The females are placed in a separate building; they have one day-room and two sleeping

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lls. The room for receiving charges, and the other necessary arts of a police-station, are placed on the same side with them.

The diet allowed to prisoners seems to me greatly in excess of hat is needful for the preservation of their health, the daily rations eing—

2 lbs. of bread,
½ lb. of cheese,
2 quarts of coffee.

Few of the prisoners, of course, enjoy this good fare for more han a single day, but it may be continued longer in cases emanded for further examination. With a superfluous regard to he taste of the prisoners under the latter circumstances, however, heir food after the first few days is varied, by the substitution of ea for the coffee, and of ¼ lb. of butter for the cheese.

ABERGAVENNY.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

In the Tenth Report upon the prisons of this district a minute account was given of the state of decay, dilapidation, and filth in which this building was found, and recommendations were made for the erection of a place of greater strength and more extended accommodation, in consequence of the number of persons occasionally confined in it. Nothing having been done to remedy the evils there complained of, I brought the matter under the notice of the Secretary of State, by the following letter, a copy of which was forwarded by him to the chairman of Quarter-sessions:—

To H. Waddington, Esq.

SIR, Westbourne-street, Dec. 6th, 1848.

I BEG leave to bring under the notice of Secretary Sir George Grey the state of the lock-up house at Abergavenny, in which (I regret to say) no attempts at improvement have been made since the publication of my observations thereupon in the Tenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, which I enclose, and to which I beg leave to refer.

In that Report, page 86, I have described the state of the building, to which the same observations are still equally applicable, with the additional fact, that dilapidation has still further advanced, so as to render it almost uninhabitable. Only one of the cells is now provided even with a bench. There is no bedding allowed, and even the damp straw I found in the cell had been supplied by the charity of the chief constable from his own stable. Since the date of that Report four prisoners have escaped by breaking through the wall. Twice within the month of September last the building was nearly burnt and the prisoners suffocated, by the latter having lighted the straw for the purpose of warming themselves. Had a proper building been erected when the necessity for it was pointed out, these circumstances would have been prevented, for the residence on the spot of an officer would have prevented the escapes, and in a well-arranged building the means of obtaining fire would not have been within the reach of the persons con-

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fined. As matters exist at present, lucifer-matches and even bladders of spirituous liquors may be passed under the door, or even put through a window into a cell. An instance was related to me at my last inspection, in October last, of a bladder of spirits having been passed under the door on a recent occasion, by which a prisoner was sent dead drunk to the house of correction at Usk—a statement which I afterwards found confirmed by the books of Usk prison. Another fact which I learned at Usk is deserving of notice here, as applying to this lock-up house more than to any other in the county:—In the course of last year 42 cases of catarrh and 2 of very severe inflammation were received at Usk, nearly all of which were traceable to colds caught in this lock-up house.

The building belongs to the corporation of Abergavenny, but is chiefly used for the detention of county prisoners, for which purpose a place of confinement in that locality is very necessary, on account of the near neighbourhood of the iron-works.

I beg leave to recommend that the attention of the county magistrates be directed to the necessity of taking immediate steps for erecting at Abergavenny a commodious station-house, with a room for the magistrates, and accommodation for an officer and his family; and from 4 to 6 cells, sufficiently warmed and ventilated; and that the town authorities be prohibited from using the present building any longer as a prison, unless it be put into proper repair, and provided with the appliances of health as well as of security. I am, Sir, &c.

At my recent visit I was concerned to find that the dilapidation of the building was proceeding without interruption; that there was scarcely a part of it which would afford any valid resistance to an attempt at escape from within, more especially as tools of any description could easily be conveyed to prisoners from without.

The filth and dampness of the cells were even more revolting than at my previous visits. Under these circumstances I have felt it my duty to make another special Report to the Secretary of State, feeling it to be highly important that a suitable place of detention should be provided in a district in which, from the increase of population and of trade, commitments must be expected to become more and more frequent.

CHEPSTOW.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

The lock-up house of this town is quite as little fitted for its purpose as that of Abergavenny, both from insufficiency of extent and want of security. It consists of a single cell, 12 feet by 9 feet, whose only furniture is a wooden bedstead, the iron legs of which might be used as weapons to effect escape. No bedding is allowed for the prisoners, and, although the place is very damp and cold, they are not even furnished with straw. The wall, being only one brick in thickness, has often been broken through by prisoners confined in the cell. The building being situated in the worst

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-t of the town—a part inhabited almost exclusively by vagrants l other bad characters—attempts at rescue are very common, l, from there being no officer resident on the spot, are frequently cessful. Among many instances of this kind which were ated to me was one in which, the lock having been picked from outside in the middle of the day, a man was liberated who s under remand for having committed a robbery near Newport; d another, in which a man confined under a charge of cattle-aling let himself out in the middle of the day, and has never ice been heard of, although a reward was offered for his recapre. These instances suffice to show the insecurity of the building. ith reference to the want of accommodation, it needs only to be marked that, as there is only one cell, the female prisoners, hen there are any in custody at the same time as males, are ther allowed to depart, or, if the charges against them are serious, re kept at public-houses through the night, under the care of onstables, who, not being stipendiary officers, may be supposed ot to be very vigilant. As the policemen live in a distant quarter f the town, it cannot be expected that, in addition to their other luties, they should watch the lock-up house, or take any charge f the women at the public-houses.

The unfitness of this building for the purposes to which it is applied, having been reported to the Secretary of State, was brought by him under the notice of the chairman of Quarter Sessions, previously to the Epiphany sessions of 1849, but no alteration or improvement of any kind had been made in it so lately as the autumn of 1850.

I feel it incumbent on me to recommend that a complete lock-up house, with 4 cells properly warmed and ventilated, a room for the meeting of the magistrates, and accommodation for an officer and family, should be built in a more suitable quarter of the town. The number of cells I have mentioned is the smallest that, in my opinion, would be sufficient to meet the increasing requirements of the town and neighbourhood, arising from the increase of trade and the opening of the South Wales railway.

Note.—Since the above was written, the attention of the Quarter Sessions has been again called by the Secretary of State to the condition of this lock-up house and that of Abergavenny, with what result may be inferred from the following resolution, which I extract from the Report of the proceedings of the last Michaelmas sessions:—

"The only letter read was from Secretary of State Sir G. Grey, drawing attention to the defective state of the lock-up houses at Abergavenny and Chepstow.—The chairman read the Report of the Inspector of Prisons, showing the state of the lock-up house at Abergavenny, and Captain King said there was no doubt that Chepstow was very badly off in this respect. It appeared, however, to be the opinion

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of the bench that the financial position of the county would not th of the whole of the lock-up houses of the ten divisions of the cou being placed in repair, which would be the necessary consequence i one or two were done.—It was then ordered, "That the letter of Sir G. Grey, calling the attention of the Court to the state of the lock-up houses at Abergavenny and Chepstow having been read, resolved, Tha under the circumstances of the heavy debt lying upon the county for the House of Correction and the Lunatic Asylum, the Court does no think fit, at present, to incur the expense of a new lock-up house i those divisions, which would lead to their establishment in ten oth divisions of the county."

Thus has it been determined that the abominations acknowledged to exist in two of the lock-up houses of the county are to be perpetuated, lest their abatement should be urged as a ground for inquiry into the condition of other county establishments of a like nature.

CORNWALL

BODMIN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

State of Prison Buildings.

The details of the defective construction and insufficient accommodation of this prison have been fully described in the Fourteenth Report. The only material addition since that period was in progress at the time of my visit on the 12th July last, namely, the construction of a large tank and force-pump at the eastern side of the prison for the supply of spring water, in place of that of the leat already described, by which the prison is now supplied, and which had been subject to be fouled by cattle. This improvement when complete will, it is hoped, remove for the future all ground for complaints of the nature of those made to me by some of the prisoners, of the occasional impurity of the water supplied to them, and which I had an opportunity of ascertaining from my own observation.

In the prison buildings no alterations have been made, nor is it desirable, as I have before remarked, that any expense which can be avoided should be incurred in upholding a prison which is allowed on all hands to be so unfit for its purposes as to stand in need of being replaced by an entirely new building. As long as the construction remains as it is, the prisoners, even of different sexes, will continually seize opportunities of conversation, giving rise to the constant infliction of punishments on those who are discovered, while a still larger number probably escape detection altogether. The utmost energy and the most judicious management on the part of the governor must be insufficient to maintain good discipline under such disadvantages.

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Since the publication of the Fourteenth Report a sum of 00*l.* has been voted by the Court of Quarter Sessions for the ection of a new building for 48 male prisoners in cells capable being certified for separate confinement. It was intended eviously to the erection of this building to have added to the ison enclosure a piece of freehold land lying to the north and st of the present buildings, and it has only been from some fficulties as to the title of the land, and the consequent delay the completion of the purchase, that the building has not yet een proceeded with. On the west side of the prison, however, here is an acre of ground which might, I am informed, be purhased on reasonable terms, and which would seem to be at least s convenient an addition as the one originally contemplated.

Before quitting this subject I think it right to observe that he roofs of the present building are much out of repair, admitting both wind and rain.

The following list exhibits the number of prisoners present on the day of inspection, with the particulars of their respective cases:—

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Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Bodmin on the 12th of July, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
		MALES CONVICTED OF FELONY.				
1 F. B.	22	Stabbing	16 Oct. 1848	26 Mar. 1849	Assizes	20 calendar months' hard labour.
2 J. B.	23	Ditto	3 Mar. 1849	,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
3 J. L.	21	Arson	16 May ,,	25 July ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
4 J. R.	29	Receiving stolen property, &c.	13 June ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
5 R. T.	25	Burglary	21 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
6 W. C.	41	Stealing clothing, two charges	2 Aug. ,,	16 Oct. ,,	Sessions	12 calendar months' hard labour, of which 1 month to be in solitary confinement.
7 B. J.	20	,, sheep, two charges	28 Sept. ,,	,,	Ditto	2 weeks' hard labour, and at expiration 12 calendar months' hard labour, 2 weeks of which to be solitary confinement.
8 W. B.	38	,, a sheep	26 Nov. ,,	1 Jan. 1850	Ditto	18 calendar months' hard labour each.
9 J. S.	37					
10 J. D.	17	,, 30*l.* 14*s.* from a dwellinghouse.	28 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	9 calendar months' hard labour.
11 W. W.	34	Receiving stolen property	5 Jan. 1850	23 Mar. ,,	Assizes	9 ,, ,,
12 B. L.	23	Stealing a fowl	8 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
13 R. S. C.	58	,, potatoes, &c.	21 Jan. ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
14 J. M.	40	,, two watchcases	12 Feb. ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
15 W. L.	26	,, potatoes	19 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
16 T. S.	19	,, earthenware	5 Mar. ,,	,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
17 J. W.	44	,, 12 lbs. of beef	,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
18 D. P.	26	,, wood	13 Mar. ,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
19 J. P.	22	Assault and robbery	,,	,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
20 G. C.	20	Stealing a pair of trowsers	20 Mar. ,,	,,	Ditto	[illegible]
21 J. W.	17	,, a basket	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	[illegible]

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24 J. T.	25	,,	[illegible]			Ditto	4 calendar months' hard labour.
25 J. H.	33	,,	barley	6 Apr. ,,	,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
26 J. R.	24	,,	clothing	9 ,, ,,	2 July ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
27 R. P.	40	,,	ducks	16 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
28 R. R.	23	,,	a shirt	20 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
29 T. B.	53	,,	beef suet	22 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6 calendar months' hard labour, 1 month of which to be in solitary confinement.
30 T. C.	17	,,	a coat	29 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour.
31 T. B.	51	,,	a quilt	11 May ,,	,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
32 S. I.	19	,,	a waistcoat	18 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
33 W. B.	40	,,	ducks	20 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
34 W. B.	26	,,	a duck	25 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
35 A. R.	49	,,	hay	27 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
36 J. S.	36	,,	a duck	28 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
37 F. T.	37	,,	oats, &c.	31 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
38 R. K.	32	,,	clothing	,,	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
39 J. T.	23	Housebreaking		14 June ,,	,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
40 J. W.	21	Stealing a waistcoat		19 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour, and at expiration 2 calendar months' hard labour.
41 H. H.	27	,,	turves, and assault.	29 ,, ,,	,,	Ditto	5 calendar months' hard labour.
42 S. H.	25	,,	chicken	,,	,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
43 H. B.	28	,,	apples and wood	Surrendered in Court.	,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
44 G. H.	19	,,	wheat	Ditto	,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
45 S. L.	51	,,	hams, &c.	Ditto	,,	Ditto	10 years' transportation.
46 J. H.	18	,,	money from the person.	15 June, 1850	,,	Ditto	,, ,,
47 J. M.	26	Stealing ducks		,,	,,	Ditto	12 calendar months' hard labour.
48 J. B. (Juveniles.)	15	,,	bacon, &c.	29 Jan. ,,	23 Mar. ,,	Assizes	4 ,, ,,
49 J. L. (Juveniles.)	15	,,	a pair of shoes	19 Mar. ,,	,,	Ditto	2 calendar months' hard labour each.
50 J. L. (Juveniles.)	16	,,	rope	28 May ,,	2 July ,,	Sessions	
51 W. K. (Juveniles.)	16						

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Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
		FEMALES CONVICTED OF FELONY.				
1 A. R.	38	Stealing money from the person	20 Nov. 1849	1 Jan. 1850	Sessions	9 calendar months' hard labour.
2 A. J.	17	Ditto	6 Jan. 1850	23 Mar. "	Assizes	6 " "
3 A. G.	37	Stealing a pair of boots	16 " "	"	Ditto	4 " "
4 M. J. F.	16	" an umbrella	21 " "	"	Ditto	4 " "
5 E. D.	24	" a looking-glass	27 Feb. "	"	Ditto	18 " "
6 H. C.	48	Receiving stolen property	Surrendered in Court	"	Ditto	18 " "
7 A. C.	22			"		12 " "
8 N. T.	50	Stealing candles	Ditto	"	Ditto	4 " "
9 M. J.	39	" milk	27 June, 1850	2 July "	Sessions	2 " "
10 M. C.	29	" beef, &c.	1 July "	"	Ditto	3 " "
		PRISONERS CONVICTED UNDER THE JUVENILE OFFENDERS ACT.				
1 C. E.	12	Stealing a pair of snuffers	1 July, 1850	"	Summarily	3 calendar months' hard labour.
2 W. S.	13	" a brass tap	9 " "	"	Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour, and once privately whipped.
		MALE PRISONERS CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANOUR.				
1 B. D.	25	Assault with intent to commit a rape	26 Oct. 1848	26 Mar. 1849	Assizes	2 years' hard labour.
2 W. G.	50	Forging an order	11 Dec. 1849	23 " 1850	Ditto	6 calendar months' imprisonment.
3 T. M.	47	Assault with intent to commit a rape	1 Jan. 1850	"	Ditto	2 years' hard labour.
4 R. H.	20	Ditto	16 " "	"	Ditto	9 calendar months' hard labour.
5 J. W.	22	Breach of the peace	9 Feb. "	"	Summarily	12 [illegible]
6 [illegible]	21	Assault [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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9 E. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]				6 months [illegible]
10 G. T.	27				Summarily	
11 J. R.	56	Fraudulently removing his goods	16 April „		Ditto	6 „ „ „ 21*l.* 12*s.*
12 H. P.	62	Ditto	„		Ditto	3 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 2*l.* 15*s.*
13 E. S.	24	Disobeying an order in a case of bastardy	10 May „		Ditto	6 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 100*l.*
14 J. W.	50	Smuggling tobacco	20 „ „		Ditto	6 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 100*l.*
15 W. T.	46	Ditto	„		Ditto	3 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 11*s.*
16 T. M.	26	Disobeying an order in a case of bastardy	1 June „		Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour.
17 J. C.	60	Vagrancy	3 „ „		Ditto	2 „ imprisonment, or pay 2*l.* 11*s.*
18 W. H. T.	25	Assault	6 „ „		Ditto	2 calendar months' hard labour, and once privately whipped.
19 J. H.	38	An incorrigible rogue	10 „ „	2 July „	Sessions	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
20 W. J.	24	Disobeying an order in a case of bastardy	„		Summarily	Imprisoned till he pays 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
21 W. S.	37	Nonpayment of assessed taxes	„		Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour.
22 T. M.	54	Refusing to maintain his family	14 „ „		Ditto	12 „ imprisonment, or find sureties.
23 R. W.	40	Breach of the peace	18 „ „		Ditto	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.*
24 J. J.	18	Assault	19 „ „		Ditto	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.*, and 1 calendar month's hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*
25 W. J.	19	„ on 2 charges	„		Ditto	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.*; 1 calendar month's hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; and 1 calendar month's hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.*
26 F. D.	19	„ on 3 charges	„		Ditto	

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Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
		MALE PRISONERS CONVICTED—*continued.*				
27 ——	About 60	Vagrancy	21 June, 1850.	..	Summarily	1 calendar month's hard labour.
28 G. F.	24	Disobedient in a Union	22 " "	..	Ditto	1 " "
29 W. M.	24	Assault	1 July "	..	Ditto	3 " "
30 W. T.	24	Vagrancy	2 " "	..	Ditto	21 days' imprisonment, or pay 1*l.*
31 J. S.	49	Fraudulently removing his goods	21 June "	..	Ditto	6 months' imprisonment, or pay 45*l.*
32 W. M.	56	Vagrancy	2 July "	..	Ditto	21 days' hard labour.
33 T. F.	18	Ditto	4 " "	..	Ditto	14 " "
34 R. L.	34	Refusing to maintain his family	6 " "	..	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour.
35 W. S. D.	15	Furious riding	9 " "	..	Ditto	1 " " or pay 3*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*
		FEMALE PRISONERS CONVICTED OF MISDEMEANOUR.				
1 E. T.	21	Breach of the peace	25 April, 1850	..	Summarily	12 calendar months' imprisonment, or find sureties.
2 M. A. T.	25	Ditto	"	..	Ditto	12 calendar months' imprisonment, or find sureties.
3 E. C.	16	Vagrancy	16 May "	..	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour.
4 J. U.	20	Breaking glass	2 July "	..	Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour, or pay 12*s.* 6*d.*
5 M. T.	32	Disorderly in a Union	9 " "	..	Ditto	14 days' hard labour.

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Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Bodmin on the 12th of July, 1850.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
		Males.		
1 G. S.	27	Stealing 12s. 6d.	11 July, 1849	Assizes.
2 W. G.	21	Arson	7 May, 1850	Ditto.
3 R. H.	62	Rape	30 ,, ,,	Ditto.
4 G. B.	45	Housebreaking	8 June ,,	Ditto.
5 B. H.	26	Stabbing	18 ,, ,,	Ditto.
6 C. G.	11	Burglary	19 ,, ,,	Ditto.
7 J. A.	33	Stealing a jacket	3 July ,,	Ditto.
8 C. P.	22	,, a lamb	3 ,, ,,	Ditto.
9 R. B.	26	Stealing 3 grates and 101 lbs. of lead	5 ,, ,,	Ditto.
10 S. H.	30			
11 J. A.	26			
12 W. L.	35	Stealing wood	8 ,, ,,	Ditto.
		Females.		
1 H. G.	17	Burglary	19 June ,,	Ditto.
2 J. M.	27	Stealing money from the person.	5 July ,,	Ditto.
3 E. V.	20	Stealing a brooch, &c.	8 ,, ,,	Ditto.

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DEBTORS in the Cornwall County Gaol on the 12th of July, 1850.

Name.	Age.	Date of Warrant.	Nature of Warrant.	From what Court issued.	Amount of Debt.	Sentence.
				MALES.	£. s. d.	
1 W. L. .	59	18 Aug. 1849	Execution .	Exchequer	55 14 0	
2 T. W. .	47	18 July „	Ditto .	Ditto	288 0 0	
3 T. S. .	61	6 Oct. „	Ditto .	Queen's Bench	44 3 11	
4 T. A. .	65	30 April, 1850	Ditto .	Exchequer	31 5 7	
5 J. M. .	36	22 May „	Ditto .	Queen's Bench	36 4 7	
6 C. A. W.	36	24 April „	Ditto .	Ditto	58 18 8	
7 S. K. .	32	19 „ „	Ditto .	Stannaries of Cornwall	79 19 4	
8 E. J. J. .	40	6 June „	Ditto .	Queen's Bench	144 6 0	
9 W. J. H.	22	24 May „	. .	County Court at Plymouth . . .	Debt & costs 24 0 4	40 days' imprisonment from the 21st of June, 1850.
10 J. R. .	72	23 Feb. „	Execution .	Queen's Bench	125 3 0	
11 C. R. .	24	25 June „	Mesne process	Exchequer	28 7 0	
12 R. P. .	62	26 „ „	. .	County Court at Launceston . .	Debt & costs 16 11 6	30 days' imprisonment from the 28th of June, 1850.
13 W. D. .	29	3 July „	Mesne process	Queen's Bench	168 0 0	
				FEMALE.		
1 A. P. .	66	15 Feb. 1850	Attachment .	Chancery	Contempt.	

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Nothing could exceed the cleanliness of the wards and dormi- ries of the prisoners, and their persons generally exhibited 'idences of due attention to cleanliness. The prisoners wash a long trough in the day-rooms of their respective wards, ch having his distinct comb, towel, and brush, with his umber affixed. Each prisoner also has a bath once a month. Prisoners on the day of Inspection. Cleanliness.

The stock of clothing and bedding is fully sufficient, except 1 the absence of sheets, which are not allowed unless to pri- oners in hospital. This appears to me, as I have often stated lsewhere, a regulation not less at variance with economy than vith cleanliness; for the more frequent necessity for washing he blankets causes more rapid wear to that most expensive rticle of bedding. The governor, while he admitted this as a principle, objected that in the present confined drying-ground there would be a difficulty in drying the sheets. It appears to me that that difficulty might be met here, as elsewhere, by the construction of an efficient drying-closet. Clothing and Bedding.

Although convicted prisoners are uniformly dressed in prison clothing, those before trial are obliged to wear their own, unless very ragged: this restriction appears to be impolitic, inasmuch as it throws an additional obstacle in the way of a prisoner obtaining employment after his discharge, by making his clothes unfit for respectable service. Clogs are universally worn, and are preferred by the governor as keeping out the damp better than leather shoes.

The schedule of diet recommended by the Secretary of State in December last has been adopted by the magistrates, and is regarded as an improvement on that previously in use. Diet.

The regulations for the duties and attendances of the surgeon have undergone no change since the last Report. The prison was very healthy at the time of my visit, and no epidemic had prevailed in it since the last Report. The cases of death and pardon on medical grounds, with the only case of insanity occurring in the last year, will be seen in the following schedule:— Health.

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Death in the year ending Michaelmas, 1850.

Name.	Age.	Offence and Sentence.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in Infirmary before Death.	Disease or other Cause of Death.
M. R.	43	Uttering counterfeit coin—18 calendar months' hard labour.	23 April, 1849	Bad . . .	21 Oct. 1849	6 days . .	Hepatitis Chronica.

Lunatic in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1850.

Name.	Age.	Offence and Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Whether insane on Committal.	Whether insane at present.	How disposed of.
J. P. .	44	Breach of the peace—3 calendar months' imprisonment, or find sureties to keep the peace.	2 April, 1850	Yes . . .	Yes . . .	Sent to the County Lunatic Asylum, April 15th, 1850.

Pardon on Medical Grounds in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1850.

Name.	Age.	Offence and Sentence.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Disease, and the presumed cause thereof.	Date of Pardon.
J. T. .	25	Stealing wearing apparel—12 calendar months' hard labour, 2 weeks of which to be solitary.	30 March, 1850	Good; but subject to fits.	Epileptic fits, supposed to have been brought on by fright.	22 Aug. 1850

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The only baths in the prison are those in the reception cells. would be very desirable that room should be found for some ditional ones, by which the danger of communicating infec- us diseases would be removed.

The duties of the chaplain have been fully detailed in the st Report; but it must be admitted that the present arrange- ents of the prison, admitting as they do of much communi- tion between the prisoners, present serious obstacles in the ay of his successful ministration. A very efficient officer erforms the duty of schoolmaster as well as governor's clerk, nd instructs all the boys and many of the adult prisoners, it eing left to the option of the latter to attend school or not, hile the attendance of the former is made compulsory. There a good supply of books, including many of general informa- ion, and the chaplain is unrestricted in the permission to pur- hase such as he may deem necessary. Moral and Religious Instruction.

No prisoner was under punishment at the time of my last nspection, but a man had been flogged on the previous day to he extent of 36 lashes with a cat, for refusing to go upon the readwheel, and insulting the governor with abusive language. He was duly sentenced by a Visiting Justice, after evidence of his offence given on oath; but he erroneously protested against the power of a single justice to inflict the punishment. The following is the record of punishments inflicted in the past year:— Punishments.

NUMBER of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year ending Michaelmas, 1850.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.				Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.				Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Tried.		Untried.		Tried.		Untried.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Handcuffs and other irons	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whipping . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dark cells . . .	56	5	12	..	13	..	9	..	90	5	95
Solitary cells . .	24	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	29	1	30
Stoppage of diet .	95	6	14	2	17	..	2	..	128	7	135
Other punishments	133	2	..	..	9	..	..	..	142	2	144
Total . .	310	13	29	2	42	..	11	..	392	15	407

The only description of labour for male prisoners is that of the treadmill, by which corn is ground for the use of the prison and for that of a lunatic asylum. No money return is made for this labour. No trades are taught, but when a shoemaker or tailor is in confinement he is employed to make shoes or clothes for the prisoners. The women are constantly em- Labour.

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ployed in making shirts and in washing for the prisoners, as well as for the governor, matron, and assistant matron, the washing, by permission of the court, is also done by prisoners. When the number of women is insufficient, the men assist in the washing in a separate building. The female prisoners are no longer employed to clean the court in front of the governor's house, a practice complained of in the last Report.

Books and Expenditure. The books of the governor are kept with great exactness and present at a glance any information that may be desired as to the expenses. The provisions are all bought by contract, except in the few instances in which no tender has been made. The prices in the last contract, in June, are rather lower than those of the previous year.

	£.	s.	d.
Beef, per cwt.	1	17	0
Oatmeal, per cwt.	0	18	6

The tender for wheat at 6*s.* 4*d.* per bushel was refused as too high, and no tender was received for potatoes, which at the time of my visit were purchased at 8*d.* per gallon of 10 lbs.

Debtors. Since the number of debtors has been increased by the operation of the County Courts, the accommodation afforded for them has not been found excessive. It consists of 22 beds and one day-room for males, and a single sleeping-room for females. The general proportion borne by the respective classes of debtors to each other is one-third from the County Courts and two-thirds in execution.

General Observations. The subordinate officers have a very slovenly appearance from the want of a common uniform, and in the division for untried prisoners can scarcely be distinguished from those under their charge. The general efficiency of this class of officers has been improved of late by the appointment of two serjeants of marines in the room of two retiring turnkeys. The Visiting Justices, 11 in number, are appointed at the Michaelmas sessions, and hold office for a year, after which they are generally re-elected, unless they desire to retire from the office. They commonly meet at the prison once a month.

By returns received since the above was written the expenditure and receipts of the prison are shown to have been as follows:—

Total Expenditure in the Year 1850, under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	808	7	2
Prisoners' clothing	205	4	8½
Bedding	37	9	0
Extra allowances to the sick	26	3	6
Fuel	135	5	8
Candles, oil, and gas	77	1	0¾
Soap	22	0	6¼
Cooking	49	8	0
Stationery and printing	36	7	10
Carried forward	£1397	7	5½

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	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . .	1397	7	5½
Books	0	17	5
Rent, rates, and taxes	17	12	4½
Officers' salaries	1156	8	0
Pensions to retired officers	15	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from their trials, &c. .	80	18	11
Removal of transported convicts	144	17	1
Sundries	143	4	0½
Repairs and alterations	88	5	1½
Total	£3044	10	5

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF THE PRISON IN THE YEAR.

Amount received from the Treasury under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	583	11	4½
For removal of transports	144	17	1
For subsistence of revenue prisoners	68	16	3
Amount received for support of prisoners under contract	92	8	0
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners .	0	12	6
Total	£890	5	2½

The total number of prisoners in the last two years is shown in the following table, and it is most satisfactory to observe the great reduction that has taken place in the year 1850:—

—	1849.			1850.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	10	9	19	20	4	24
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	54	14	68	42	9	51
Summary Convictions	36	16	52	36	6	42
2. Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	165	49	214	142	35	177
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	38	15	53	29	9	38
Summary Convictions	452	109	561	293	97	390
3. Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns:—						
Prisoners for Trial	1	..	1	..	..	..
4. Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners Committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed . .	2	..	2	1	..	1
Total . . .	758	212	970	563	160	723
DEBTORS.						
5. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	5	..	5	9	..	9
6. Admitted in the course of the Year	37	..	37	47	7	54
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	800	212	1012	619	167	786

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—	1849.			1850.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Tot
Deaths in the course of the Year .	2	..	2	..	1	
Lunatics in the course of the Year	..	1	1	..	1	
Pardons on Medical grounds . .	1	..	1	1	..	
Greatest Number at any one time :—						
Criminal Prisoners	157	45	202	109	29	13
Debtors	15	..	15	14	2	1
Average Daily Number :—						
Of Criminals	..	..	..	95	22	1
Of Debtors	..	..	..	47	7	5

The staff consists, besides the principal officers, of the clerk (also acting as schoolmaster), eight male warders (of whom one acts as gate-porter, one as instructing shoemaker, and one as miller), a watchman, and the matron with her assistant.

BODMIN.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building remains in the same condition with respect to ventilation as that described in the last Report. It is to be regretted that this single deficiency should not yet have been remedied in a building which is in other respects well suited to its purpose.

SALTASH.—BOROUGH PRISON AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Considerable improvement has been made in the cells of this building since the last Report. A passage, 5 feet in width has also been made between the cells and the street, whereby communication between the prisoners and persons outside has been in a great measure prevented. The chief improvement, however, consists in the provision of a residence for the keeper, which has been obtained by a conversion of the old Town Hall, which occupies the upper floor of the house, into a sitting-room and sleeping-room for the keeper and his family. A bedstead has been placed in one cell, and the other was ordered to be similarly furnished; and accommodation has been provided for female prisoners upon the floor occupied by the keeper's family. There is still, however, the same need as before of an airing-yard for prisoners of either sex.

Prisoners committed for trial, and sentenced at the borough Sessions to imprisonment, have hitherto been sent to the county gaol at Bodmin, a long and expensive journey; to avoid which, those committed for trial within a few weeks of the sessions are generally detained in the lock-up house. It would greatly conduce to the public advantage that an arrangement should be made with the borough of Plymouth for the confinement of

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soners in the gaol of that borough, from which Saltash is y separated by the river.

No record has hitherto been kept at the prison of the pri- ners committed, or the particulars of their cases. This de- iency should be immediately supplied by the adoption of a oper register, open at all times to inspection.

HELSTONE.—TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison, which is more deserving of the name of a lock- p house, has been fully described in the Fourteenth Report. he only change that has taken place since that Report is ie appointment of a policeman in the town to keep the keys, istead of the master of the workhouse, which is so far a defect s that the new keeper now lives at a much longer distance from ie prison than the former, making it impossible for the bells in ie prisoners' cells to communicate with his house. No prisoners ere in confinement at the time of my visit, and the whole umber in the course of the year had amounted to seven; but f these one was eleven weeks in confinement, and another five, he rest having been from a month to seven days. As this prison onsists of nothing but the bare cells and airing-yards, the atter of which are so insecure that prisoners cannot be trusted n them—as there is no officer of any description appointed to the duties of superintendence except a town policeman, who comes periodically to give the prisoners their food—as there is no chaplain, surgeon, or Visiting Justice, I feel bound to express my opinion that it is quite unjustifiable to sentence persons to imprisonment therein; or, in fact, to use the building for any other purpose than as a temporary lock-up house.

The books kept by the officer having the care of the prison exhibit seven commitments between the 6th of March, 1849, and the 23rd of May, 1850. Nevertheless, it is stated in the annual returns made to me, that there has been no prisoner in confinement during the two years 1849 and 1850.

FALMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No addition has been made to the very deficient accommodation of this prison since the last Report, although an alteration was in progress at the time of my recent visit, by which two day-rooms would be built at the extremity of the airing-yard. This building, it is to be feared, will add much to the facility of escape, inasmuch as it is built against the wall, and in such a manner that any ordinary climber may attain the summit. In reply to this objection, it is stated that prisoners will not be trusted there alone: as, however, the keeper, who is the only

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male officer employed, is engaged for a considerable part of the day in other occupations connected with the police, it is difficult to understand how any supervision is to be maintained over the prisoners during his frequent absences. The walls of the garden have been somewhat raised with a view to national security, but the whole enclosure is still so insecure that if the male prisoners were permitted to make use of the airing yards, escapes would be very frequent. The whole accommodation for male prisoners, as stated in the last Report, consists of two cells, each containing one bed; and when it is considered that in the last year there were *at one time* 27 men in confinement, the indecency, illegality, and inhumanity of such a state of things need not be dwelt upon. It is true that at the time alluded to there were no females in confinement, which admitted of their two cells being given up to the men, and that three of the latter were taken to sleep elsewhere; the fact, however, remains, that 24 *men were made to sleep in four single beds!* Some of these were under sentence of no less than three months' imprisonment. A parallel instance, but of smaller magnitude, is recorded in the account of this gaol in the Fourteenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons; which, as it came under my knowledge at the time, I felt it my duty to make known to the Secretary of State. This representation led to the pardon of the prisoners, by which, as a choice of evils, the law was defeated from the insufficiency of the prison to carry out its sentences.

Prisoners on the day of Inspection. The only prisoners in confinement on the day of my visit were one male and one female for smuggling, each under sentence of six months' imprisonment, which, in the case of the man, had been mitigated by the Treasury to three months'.

Cleanliness. The only means of washing prisoners on admission, which is generally very needful from the filthy state in which they are received, is by placing them in a tank, where one man washes another. The indecency of stripping one prisoner in the presence of another is prohibited in all well-conducted prisons. In the morning the prisoners wash themselves in a trough in the yard. There is no prison dress allowed. The bedding is very deficient in quantity, and was very dirty at the time of my visit. Sheets are only allowed to the better class of prisoners.

Diet. Prisoners confined for less than 14 days are allowed 1 lb. of bread, with a pint of gruel night and morning. Those confined for longer terms have an additional ½ lb. of bread and peas-soup at dinner three times a-week. They are also allowed 4 lbs. of potatoes per week.

Health. The office of surgeon being a piece of patronage in the gift of the mayor, that officer is generally changed annually. It is not surprising, therefore, that he should not keep a register, or perform the other duties required by the 4th *Geo. IV.*

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s. 33, inasmuch as his tenure of office is so limited. His y is only 5*l.* per annum, out of which he finds any medi- s that may be required. The prison was not visited by era while that disease prevailed in the town, which must egarded as a somewhat remarkable fact; as, at the time of visit, when only two prisoners were in confinement, the osphere was very offensive.

n the last Report upon this prison it was stated that no vision had been made for spiritual instruction. I regret say that the same neglect of the trust confided to the gistates continues to the present time. It occasionally ppens that a Wesleyan minister visits the prisoners, but no rgyman of the Church of England, either voluntary or pendiary, takes any share in their instruction. Some mem- rs of the Society of Friends are very assiduous in their tendance, seldom allowing a week to pass without visiting e prison; and as they are frequently able to speak the orthern languages, and supply foreign prisoners with books, eir visits are very beneficial to the otherwise neglected in- ates of the prison. Moral and Religious Instruction.

It is my duty to repeat that the appointment of a regular haplain is *absolutely required* by the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 28.

It is, of course, needless to remark that no schoolmaster is employed.

As there are no rules or discipline, it need scarcely be observed that there are no punishments inflicted on the prisoners. Punishments

There is no sort of labour or employment of any kind given to the prisoners. Labour.

No books are kept in the prison, except a rough register of the commitments, and an account book of receipts and disbursements. The bread is bought by contract. Books.

The staff of the prison is quite inefficient, for, although the keeper is an intelligent man, his power of performing his duty is taken from him by his being also employed in the police of the town; and as no turnkey is engaged, the prisoners, males as well as females, are virtually in the custody of the keeper's wife for a more or less considerable part of every day. General Observations.

The whole number of prisoners committed in each of the last two years is shown in the following table:—

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Total Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Year ending at Michaelmas.

	1849			1850		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	To
Criminal Prisoners.						
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	1	..	1	..	..	..
Summarily Convicted	5	1	6	..	..	..
2. Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—						
Prisoners for Trial	2	2	4	..	1	1
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	..	..	1	1	2
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Summarily Convicted	77	4	81	49	1	5
3. Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	..	..	..	11	2	13
Total of Criminals . . .	85	7	92	62	5	6
Greatest Number of Prisoners at any one time	27	..	27	12	1	1

The expenditure in the year 1850 amounted to 183*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* of which the following are the principal items :—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	38	0	0
Clothing and bedding	3	0	0
Fuel, light, and soap	8	0	0
Salaries	65	0	0
Repairs	85	0	0

The receipts in the same period have been 30*l.*, principally from payments for the subsistence of revenue prisoners.

PENZANCE.—TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison has been fully described in the Fourteenth Report, since the publication of which no alteration has taken place in the buildings. The solitary cell, in the females' yard, is used for prisoners of both sexes; so that the men, when under punishment, can converse freely with the females in the exercising-yard. This is obviously very improper, both in its application as a punishment-cell, and when used for solitary confinement by sentence of courts. With reference to its latter application, it should be remarked, that having been originally intended as a punishment-cell, and therefore made dark, it is

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fit to be so employed—one of the conditions of such sentence ing, that prisoners should be able to read in the cells in which is carried out.

PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of Penzance on the 15th of July, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
16	Stealing from the person.	12 Mar. 1850	30 Mar. 1850	Sessions . .	6 months' hard labour and twice privately whipped.
28	Stealing two silver spoons.	17 Jan. „	30 „ „	„	4 months' hard labour.
40	Drunk and disorderly.	15 April „	. .	Summarily .	To find two sureties in 10*l.* each.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
J. L. .	16	Stealing a birdcage . .	12 April, 1850	Sessions.
J. B. .	18	Stealing two printed shawls from her master	22 „ „	24 July, 1850.

From the defective accommodation of the prison, which affords only one division for prisoners of either sex, untried and convicted prisoners are necessarily placed together, contrary to law. This was the case with the male prisoners on the day of my visit; and if it had not been for this breach of the law, they would have been in solitary confinement, there being only one untried and one convicted male in custody. The unconvicted female, too, would have been in the like predicament, had the provisions of the law been capable of being observed. These examples are mentioned to show the disadvantages of very small prisons. More striking illustrations still, however, of the same principle, are to be found in the prison under consideration, arising from its having among its officers none in the capacity of chaplain or schoolmaster. These deficiencies have been pointed out in every Report upon this prison, more especially in the Fourteenth, to which reference has already been made; and I am sorry to repeat that the law is still violated in this particular. Divine Service had not been performed for at least 18 months before my visit, and no religious or secular instruction of any kind had been given to the prisoners *in a*

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lawful manner. At the time of my visit, the convicted male prisoner was engaged, by permission of the keeper, in teaching his untried companion to read; but as this involved a breach of another law, it can hardly be pleaded in mitigation of censure.

Clothing and Bedding. The supply of clothing and bedding is abundant, consisting of a quilt, blankets, and sheets. The clothing is of two kinds to distinguish the untried from the convicted prisoners.

Diet The diet has not been altered in conformity with the recommendation of the Secretary of State. It appeared to me that the allowance of food to short-sentenced prisoners was unnecessarily large, which is always more or less the case when the same diet is given to all classes of prisoners.

The weekly allowance is the following:—

Bread	10½ lbs.
Cooked meat	10 oz.
Potatoes	4½ lbs.
Pea-soup	2 pints.
Gruel	14 ,,

I have endeavoured to point out, in the last Report, the advantage, economical as well as moral, that would attend the adoption of a graduated dietary; but this, like the rest of the recommendations in that Report, has been hitherto disregarded.

Health. The health of the prison was good at the time of my visit. The surgeon is only required to attend when sent for. The cholera, which ravaged many parts of Cornwall in 1849, did not visit this prison; indeed, there were only two cases in the town.

Punishments The punishments are numerous, beyond all example that I am acquainted with; the number in the last year, *1849* (as I ascertained from the register), having been 160, while the whole number of prisoners in the same time was *only 41*! Perhaps the peculiar position of the punishment-cell, above alluded to, may have been instrumental in swelling the catalogue to this remarkable degree.

Labour There is no labour but that of the treadmill. At the time of my visit there was, as seen above, only one convicted male prisoner, who exercised himself upon it; but as the other occupations of the keeper take him frequently away, and there is no turnkey to take his place, the inducements to regularity of work are not very considerable, and the prospect of impunity leads a prisoner to incur the small risk of punishment for its neglect.

The registers are tolerably kept. The provisions are purchased by contract, at the following prices:—

	s.	d.	
Bread, 1½ lb.	0	2½	
Meat, with bone	0	5	per lb.
Oatmeal	16	0	per cwt.

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There have been no debtors in the prison for many years, they may at any time be brought there. Should this open while criminals are in confinement, it is difficult to say ere they could be put without associating them with prisoners he criminal class.

The following table shows the relative numbers in two suc-sive years:—

TAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Criminal Prisoners.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	1	..	1	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	..	4	4	..	..	..
Summarily Convicted	1	..	1	2	1	3
Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	2	..	2	4	3	7
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	..	1	1	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Summarily Convicted	23	9	32	14	5	19
Total	27	14	41	20	10	30
Greatest Number of Criminal Prisoners at any one time . . .	10	2	12	5	5	10

The expenditure in the year amounted to 116*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, ncluding the following items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	25	0	0
Clothing	3	0	0
Fuel, light, and soap	6	0	0
Rent and taxes	8	0	0
Salaries	60	0	0
Repairs	8	0	0

There does not appear to have been any sum received from he Treasury for the maintenance of convicted prisoners, nor, ndeed, any receipt whatever.

DEVONSHIRE.

EXETER CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

No change has been made in this prison since the date of the last Report, calculated to render it more fit for carrying

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out any proper system of discipline, or to remedy the ma defects pointed out at that time; the only alteration of kind having consisted in the construction, against the boun wall, of a room intended to be used as a cookhouse. Hav in my last Report, pointed out the impossibility of suggesti in what manner the numerous deficiencies of this prison co remedied, without the entire reconstruction of the building a much extended site, and feeling confirmed in the opin that this measure ought not to be longer delayed, unless t Town Council should prefer to make an arrangement with t county magistrates for the reception of the borough prison in the county gaol, I cannot regard the expenditure, howev small, incurred in the alteration alluded to, in any other li than as a waste of money. In order to show that the opin here expressed is that which has been entertained by successi Visiting Justices, it is only necessary to refer *to the repea* reports made by them to the town council, expressive of t total inadequacy of the accommodation of the prison to s ordinary requirements, still more to the reception of th maximum number of prisoners occasionally committed to t and of the impossibility, by any alteration of the prese buildings, of effecting a proper separation of the several class of prisoners. I feel it necessary, however, *to invite* mor especial attention to the report of a committee appointed consider the question in all its bearings, because it appear quite conclusive as to the desirableness of either adopting th proposal of removing the borough prisoners to the county ga or of changing the site, and building a new prison on the separate system. The report alluded to is as follows:—

" Report.

" The Committee appointed on the 13th December, 1848, to co sider the present state of the Exeter prisons, with a view to economi the expenditure of the city prisons and to improve the prison discipline and also to confer with the Visiting Justices of the county of Devon a an early day, to see if any arrangement could be made *for receiving* the prisoners from Exeter at the Devon county prisons, or to appro priate the ward in St. Thomas as a prison for Exeter, or what other arrangements could be made, have given the above matters their fullest attention and consideration, and beg to report as follows:—

" In the first place, they applied themselves to ascertain *correctly* the number of prisoners for which it is the duty of this council to pro vide adequate and legal accommodation, and the accommodation which the Exeter prison now affords, together with its annual expense to the city. In order to arrive at a just conclusion with regard to these par ticulars, your Committee have had placed before them *returns for the* last seven years. From these it appears that, including debtors, the average number of prisoners amounts to 47; the least number of pri soners at any one time amounted to 19, and the largest to 77.

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"The accommodation afforded by the prison consists, on the male e, for prisoners, of

Four day-rooms, with airing-yards attached.
Ten single cells, giving sleeping accommodation for . . 10
Four treble cells 12

"For debtors:

One large day-room.
Two large dormitories, giving sleeping accommodation for 12
Six small dormitories 6

"On the female side:

Three day-rooms, with airing-yards attached.
Ten single cells, giving sleeping accommodation for . . 10
Four treble cells 12

"It has, however, lately been found convenient to convert the lower rtion of the debtors' prison, consisting of the large dormitories and day-room, with airing-yard, to the purposes of the male criminals; that, according to the present arrangement, the accommodation of e prison stands thus:—

"For male prisoners:

Five day-rooms, with airing-yard attached.
Sixteen dormitories, capable of accommodating . . 34

"The debtors' accommodation consists of six angle rooms for males, ith one airing-yard. There is no accommodation for female debtors, o that on the female side there are—

Three day-rooms, with airing-yard attached.
(There were four, but one has been converted into and is used as a laundry.)
Ten single cells, giving sleeping accommodation for . . 10
Four treble cells 12

"Should there be a female debtor, she would occupy a room with no iring-yard attached, behind the chapel, which was originally intended or an infirmary.

"The gross annual expense of maintaining this establishment amounts, according to the return made to your Committee by your reasurer, to 750*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; but as this average is deduced from a return which includes the capital sum of 150*l.* for erecting receiving cells in 1845, the gross average annual expenditure should be stated at 729*l.* 6*s.*, and is made up of the following items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries	293	14	3
Repairs	45	13	4
Coals	33	6	9
Candles and soap	15	4	7
Rates and taxes	0	12	5
Maintenance of prisoners	207	16	4
Bedding and clothing	26	12	1
Incidentals	38	6	5
Removal of convicts	67	19	10
	£729	6	0

"Of the above, there is repaid by the Government the sum of 254*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, being—for the maintenance of prisoners 186*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*,

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and for the removal of convicts 67*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; so that the average annual expense of the prison amounts to 474*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, viz.:—

	£.	s.	d.			
For staff	293	14	3			
Repairs	45	13	4			
Incidentals	38	6	5			
Rates and taxes	0	12	5			
				378	6	5
Leaving for maintenance, clothing, &c. . . .				96	6	3
				£474	12	8

"Having ascertained the above facts, your Committee viewed the subject in reference to the first part of your directions—namely, 'to economize the expenditure of the city prisons, and to improve the prison discipline.'

"After a minute investigation, your Committee cannot detect any sources of undue expenditure, nor are they prepared to state that any deductions in the staff can be made consistently with the efficiency of the prison. With regard to discipline, they have to state that that which is efficient and highly to be desired cannot be carried out, inasmuch as the accommodation is not only deficient, but your Committee are informed by your town-clerk that it is likewise so in its legal requirements, inasmuch as the Act of Parliament requires that there shall be accommodation to permit the following classification of prisoners:—

"1. Debtors.

"2. Prisoners convicted of felony.

"3. Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors, first division.

"4. Ditto, second division.

"5. Persons committed on charge or suspicion of *felony*.

"6. Persons committed on charge or suspicion of misdemeanors, or for want of sureties.

"It should be observed, that a further division for fraudulent debtors has been recently ordered by the Secretary of State.

"The present requirements, therefore, amount to seven day-rooms and seven airing-yards, for both male and female prisoners; while we have shown that the accommodation at present afforded amounts to but five for the former, and three for the latter, which is still further narrowed by there being but two airing-yards on the female side.

"As regards sleeping accommodation, there is a deficiency of eleven dormitories for male and one for female prisoners. In the debtors' division of the prison, as at present used, there is a deficiency on the male side of three dormitories, and (it may be said) there is no accommodation at all on the female side.

"The total deficiency of sleeping accommodation, including the debtors' portion, amounts to 15. It must be borne in mind that this is not a hypothetical deficiency, but one that has really *occurred*.

"Having duly ascertained these deficiencies in the prison, your Committee took into consideration the various means indicated by your resolution for their remedy, which they now proceed to detail.

"In the first place, they desired your surveyor to furnish them with plans and estimates for making such alterations as might be necessary for accommodating the proper number of prisoners in accordance with

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requirements of the statute, each prisoner having a separate dor-
:ory. Your Committee made this last condition absolute, from the
ıviction that no system of prison discipline can be satisfactorily carried
without it.

"Your surveyor accordingly submitted to the Committee a set of
ıns to accommodate, by separate cells, 70 prisoners, divided into 14
ısses, with the like number of day-rooms and airing-yards attached.
ıe estimated expense of carrying this into effect, together with erecting
ı extended boundary-wall to include the whole of the land belonging
the city prison, is 2326*l.*, with an increased annual outlay for repairs
' 25*l.*

"Your surveyor is of opinion that this alteration would not involve
ıy further expense upon the city, as neither the staff nor furniture need
ɜ thereby increased.

"It will be convenient, for the subsequent purposes of this Report, to
ɔduce the above gross estimated cost of thus enlarging the prisons to
ıe annual charge it will entail upon the city; and, practically, it is the
est and clearest way of laying the subject before the council. It may
e thus stated:—

	£.	s.	d.
Annual charge upon the city of 2326*l.*, calculated at 6 per cent.	139	11	2
Annual charge for repairs	25	0	0
	£164	11	2

So that to render the city prison adequate, according to the present requirements of the law, will lead to an annual increased charge of 164*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

"Your Committee next conferred with the Visiting Justices of the county, in order to see if any arrangement could be made for receiving the prisoners from Exeter at the Devon county gaol.

"The Visiting Justices of the county informed them that they should require from the city such a sum of money as would cover the expense of erecting cells, according to the plan of the Model Prison at Pentonville—viz. 13 feet by 7, and 9 feet high, fitted up with water-closet, supplied with water, and well ventilated with hot and cold air, &c., for the maximum number of city prisoners; which, assuming that number to be 80, would amount to 6000*l.* at the rate of 75*l.* per cell, the money to be paid by quarterly instalments, the first instalment to become due at Christmas, 1850.

"It is due to the Visiting Justices to observe that in the above sum nothing is charged for ground-rent.

"In addition to the 6000*l.*, there would be a charge of 1*l.* per cent. for repairs, amounting to 60*l.* per annum; for proportion of the staff, 300*l.* per annum; together with a charge of the maintenance and clothing of the prisoners, to be calculated at the same rate per head as the expenses incurred on this account by the county prisoners.

"Your Committee were further informed by the Visiting Justices that any arrangement of this kind must be considered permanent, and that, in case of any alterations being contemplated by the Visiting Justices, or entailed upon them by the Government, the city would not be called upon to contribute thereto.

"Your Committee further ascertained that the plan to be pursued in

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the management of the prisoners at the county prisons is to be the which is pursued at the Model Prison at Pentonville, under the auspices of the Secretary of State, and is comprehended under the term 'the Separate system;' that, as regards staff and diet, the efficiently carrying out this system is more expensive than that which is pursued under the old system of classification as required by law; but that the opinion of the Visiting Justices is, that compensating advantages, in an economical point of view, will be obtained by its lessening the number of prisoners.

"Your Committee also thought it their duty to ascertain the position which the magistrates of the city would hold as regards the Visiting Justices of the county, and the jurisdiction they would possess over the city prisoners. It appears there is no power to nominate the city magistrates as Visiting Justices, but that they would have the same authority as the magistrates of the county not being Visiting Justices. The magistrates for the city would thus have liberty at all times to visit the city prisoners, but not to interfere with the regulations of the gaol.

"Your Committee think it right, however, to say, that not only in this, but in the whole course of their negotiation, the Visiting Justices of the county showed every disposition to be liberal and most accommodating in their views; and they wished it to be fully understood that should any of the city magistrates be also magistrates of the county, they would see to their appointment as Visiting Justices.

"It now remains for your Committee to view this arrangement with reference to the city finances. In order to do this, it will be first necessary to deduct the value of the city prison and its site; the former of which your surveyor values at 400*l.*, and the latter at 1000*l.* This would reduce the capital outlay to 4600*l.* The annual expense to the city will then stand thus:—

	£.	s.	d.
£4600 at 6 per cent.	276	0	0
Repairs	60	0	0
Staff	300	0	0
Total cost per annum . .	£636	0	0
From this is to be deducted, however, the sum now expended in the city prison for repairs, and all that is included in the term Staff by the county, amounting to	378	6	5
	£257	13	7

Leaving an increased annual charge to the city of 257*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, which may be considered as the annual sum it would cost the city above their present expenditure to remove the Exeter prisoners to the county gaol.

"In order fully to appreciate the bearings of this subject, and from an impression very generally prevailing that eventually the Government may order some system of prison discipline, in accordance with or not altogether unlike that pursued at Pentonville, your Committee directed your surveyor to furnish plans and estimates for providing accommodation for the city prisoners in accordance therewith; and he has submitted to their consideration a design which appears practicable and easy to be carried out, at an estimated outlay of 3500*l.*, with an additional annual outlay for repairs of 25*l.*

"In any calculation, however, which must be made of the alteration of this system, it must be borne in mind that an increase in the expense of the staff will be entailed, and your Committee cannot estimate that

will amount to less than 70*l.* per annum, so that the adoption of this would entail upon the city an annual increase of expenditure of—

	£	s.	d.
£3500 at 6 per cent. per annum	210	0	0
Increase of repairs	25	0	0
Increase of salaries	70	0	0
	£305	0	0

"Your surveyor further submitted to your Committee an estimate erecting the city prisons on a fresh site, and that, including such e, a prison having all the requirements of the prison at Pentonville uld be built for 5500*l.* From this should be deducted the value of e present site and building, 1400*l.*, leaving a gross expenditure of 100*l.* Assuming the repairs at 1*l.* per cent. on the outlay of building 5000*l.*, to the above must be added an increase of repairs over that f the old prisons of 5*l.*, and also the probable increase of salaries to ieet this system of 70*l.*

"The annual cost of thus transferring and re-erecting the prisons, ould stand thus:—

	£.	s.	d.
£4100 at 6 per cent. interest	246	0	0
Increase of repairs over old prisons	5	0	0
Increase of salaries	70	0	0
	£321	0	0

"Your Committee were further requested to ascertain whether the ward in St. Thomas could be appropriated to the purposes of the city prisoners. Your surveyor has accordingly inspected this prison, and reported that, independently of its distance from Exeter, and the objectionableness of its situation as regards drainage, &c., the buildings are not calculated for a felon's prison upon the parliamentary plan without extensive alterations, and could not by any means be adapted to the Separate system. Your Committee, therefore, have given this no further consideration.

"With regard to the plans which your Committee have taken into their consideration, they beg to make the following observations; and in order to view the subject simply, they here repeat the comparative increase of the annual expense of each over the present plan:—

	£.	s.	d.
1. Alteration of the city prison to meet the present requirements of the law	164	11	2
2. To remove prisoners to the county gaol	257	13	7
3. To alter the present city prison to the Separate system	305	0	0
4. To change the site and build new prison on the Separate system	321	0	0

"The results of the inquiries made by the Committee appear to be, that if the council should determine to make the Exeter prison applicable to the present requirements of the law, it can be done at a much less expense than by transferring the Exeter prisoners to the county prisons; but the Committee would suggest that it would be better for the council to defer altering the present prison for the present, as the system of prison discipline is still unsettled, and there is reason to believe that in the ensuing Session of Parliament the subject will be brought under the consideration of the Legislature, with a view to the adoption of some general system adapted to all prisons.

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"If, however, the council should deem the Separate system, according to the present practice in the Pentonville prison, the most eligible there would be, by transferring the city prisoners to the county prison, over altering the city prisons in accordance with the present requirements, an annual saving of 50*l.*; but it should, at the same time, be observed that in the above financial calculations no consideration has been given to the subjects of compensation to the present officers of the prison, nor of any lock-up house for the city, should such be required, as these are not essential conditions, but matters for great consideration.

"T. SHAPTER, Chairman.

"*Guildhall*, 21*st August*, 1849."

With reference to the first of the four propositions enumerated above, it must be evident that, as it contemplates no further alteration of the present building than would suffice for keeping the classes of prisoners apart from each other, the several individuals of each class being still herded together in day-rooms without the supervision of officers, by far the worst parts of the present system would be perpetuated. The third proposal in order could only lead to disappointment as an imperfect measure, for it would be manifestly impossible to construct upon the present site a sufficient number of cells to meet the requirements of the prison admitting of being certified for separate confinement, without such a limitation of the area to be devoted to airing-grounds as would render the prison very unhealthy. Comparing, then, the two remaining schemes pointed out in the Report—namely, the location of the prisoners in the county gaol, and the erection of a new prison on the Separate system—I am decidedly of opinion that economy would be consulted by the adoption of the former, even in a greater degree than is contemplated in the Report; feeling, as I do, very apprehensive, from the results of all preceding experiments in prison building, that a good and substantial prison for 80 prisoners, with the necessary offices and boundary-wall, could not be built for the sum mentioned by the surveyor—namely, 5500*l.*

Before taking leave of this subject, I feel bound to urge again most strongly that no further delay should take place in the adoption of one or other of the methods of improvement last referred to, more especially as the town council have, by their resolution of the 12th of December, 1849, plainly intimated their intention of being guided by the opinion of the Parliamentary Committee, and as that Committee has, in its recent Report, pronounced so unequivocally in favour of the "separate confinement" of prisoners.

Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

The following list shows the number of criminal prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection; besides whom, there was a single male debtor, and two under remand for further examination:—

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PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of the City of ——

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
*A. B. . .	20	Stealing a shawl, a pillow, pillow-case, and other articles	17 April, 1850	1 July, 1850	Sessions . . .	10 calendar months' hard labour, 20 days solitary, 2 days at a time
*E. H. .	42	Stealing 16 lbs. weight of rags	29 „ „	1 „ „	Ditto . . .	6 calendar months' hard labour.
S. T. . .	21	Stealing a handkerchief from the person	4 May „	1 „ „	Ditto . . .	6 „ „
*C. W. .	40	Stealing 19s. from the person	13 „ „	1 „ „	Ditto . . .	6 „ „
J. I. . .	20	„ a gold watch . .	3 July „	30 „ „	Ditto . . .	12 „ „
H. S. . .	15	„ a handkerchief .	12 „ „	30 „ „	Ditto . . .	12 „ „ and to be twice whipped.
*R. G. . .	39	„ a gown, blankets, and other articles	13 „ „	30 „ „	Ditto . . .	12 calendar months' hard labour.
W. W. .	18	Stealing a pair of stays . .	16 „ „	30 „ „	Ditto . . .	6 „ „ 2 weeks solitary.
J. T. . .	19	„ 5 promissory notes, and other money	24 „ „	30 „ „	Ditto . . .	6 calendar months' hard labour.
J. M. .	16	Embezzling 8s.	7 Aug. „	14 Oct. „	Ditto . . .	2 „ „ 8 days solitary, 3 at a time.
*M. A. E. D.	39	Stealing a shawl . . .	21 „ „	14 „ „	Ditto . . .	6 weeks' hard labour.
J. M. . .	18	Housebreaking and stealing 14 silver spoons	7 Sept. „	14 „ „	Ditto . . .	10 years' transportation.
*M. A. M.	33	Stealing a shawl . . .	30 „ „	14 „ „	Ditto . . .	6 calendar months' hard labour.
*M. M. .	40	„ 5 lbs. weight of pork	7 Oct. „	14 „ „	Ditto . . .	2 „ „

* Females.

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Convicted Prisoners—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. B.	55	Vagrancy	5 Oct. 1850	..	Summarily	1 calendar months' hard labour.
E. P.	19	Ditto	11 " "	..	Ditto	3 " "
J. W.	20	Ditto	11 " "	..	Ditto	3 " "
J. C.	19	Ditto	12 " "	..	Ditto	2 calendar months' imprisonment.
J. F.	28	An assault	21 " "	..	Ditto	21 days' imprisonment, or pay the sum of 23*s.* 6*d.*
W. T.	30	Assaulting a police constable in the execution of his duty	23 " "	..	Ditto	1 calendar month's imprisonment, or pay the sum of 5*l.*
*E. M.	22	Abusive language in the public street.	28 " "	..	Ditto	14 days' imprisonment, or pay the sum of 14*s.* 6*d.*
*J. M.	18	Abusive language in the public street.	28 " "	..	Ditto	14 days' imprisonment, or pay the sum of 14*s.* 6*d.*
W. S.	40	Vagrancy	29 " "	..	Ditto	1 week's hard labour.
T. T.	..	An assault	29 " "	..	Ditto	1 calendar month's imprisonment, or pay the sum of 5*l.*
J. H.	17	Vagrancy	30 " "	..	Ditto	14 days' hard labour.
G. N.	21	Assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty.	2 Nov. "	..	Ditto	1 calendar month's hard labour, or pay the sum of 45*s.*
C. P.	20	Abusive language in the public street.	2 " "	..	Ditto	21 days' imprisonment, or pay the sum of 24*s.* 6*d.*
*S. M.	23	Abusive language in the public street.	2 " "	..	Ditto	1 week's imprisonment, or pay the sum of 5*s.*
W. B.	24	An assault	2 " "	..	Ditto	14 days' imprisonment, or pay the sum of 14*s.* 6*d.*
W. C.	28	Abusive language in the public street.	2 " "	..	Ditto	1 week's imprisonment, or pay the sum of 5*s.* 6*d.*

* Females.

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PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of the City of Exeter on the 4th of November, 1850.

Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
H. T..	16	Obtaining two cakes under false pretences.	24 Oct. 1850	Sessions.
W. B.	18	Stealing a glass case and six pounds of sealing-wax of the value of 4*s.* per pound.	25 „ „	Ditto.
T. S. .	15	Stealing a glass case and six pounds' weight of sealing-wax.	25 „ „	Ditto.

* Female.

The whole number committed in the course of the two years nding with last Michaelmas is shown in the subjoined table :—

TOTAL Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas 1849 and 1850.

	1849			1850		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.						
1. In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	9	3	12	6	3	9
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	8	7	15	9	7	16
Summarily convicted	12	3	15	9	2	11
2. Received under Commitments and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—						
Prisoners for Trial	54	23	77	41	20	61
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	3	3	6	4	1	5
Summarily Convicted	216	70	286	176	65	241
Total of Criminals . . .	302	109	411	245	98	343
DEBTORS.						
3. In Custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	2	1	1	2
4. Admitted in the course of the Year	29	2	31	23	2	25
Total of Debtors and Criminals	333	111	444	269	101	370
Deaths in the course of the Year .	1	..	1	1	..	1
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	1	1	2	2	1	3
Greatest Number at any one time :—						
Criminal Prisoners	50	11	61	39	10	49
Debtors	9	..	9	4	1	5

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Clothing. All the female prisoners are dressed in the prison clothing, as are all convicted males except those summarily convicted, and even the latter when their clothes are dirty and ragged. This regulation, especially as it refers to the men, is a great improvement upon the custom prevailing formerly, and would be still further to be commended if it included all prisoners both before and after trial; the raggedness and disreputable appearance of the clothing of discharged prisoners (often occasioned by their long use in prison) being frequently stated as a ground for their not getting into employment.

Diet. The diet is still open to most of the objections mentioned in the last Report, although it has undergone some improvement with reference to prisoners sentenced to long terms, by the addition of two ounces of oatmeal in gruel. As, however, this is extended to all prisoners alike, and as all still enjoy the same amount of nourishment, however short their sentences, the principal objection urged before remains without remedy.

Health. The surgeon's duties remain as described in former Reports. He is not required, as in most prisons, to examine prisoners on admission, although, from the indiscriminate manner in which they are associated together, it is here most especially necessary to ascertain their freedom from infectious diseases. The prison has been healthy in the last year as regards its exemption from cholera and other epidemics, but it has been shown above that one prisoner has died, and that three have been pardoned on the ground of dangerous illness in the course of the year.

Religious and Moral Instruction. The duty performed by the chaplain has been before described, and no alteration has been made in it. It is painful to repeat that no provision has been made for giving instruction to the prisoners (as required by law), by the appointment of a schoolmaster.

Punishments. The punishments inflicted for breach of prison discipline are not recorded in a separate book, a custom generally adopted elsewhere with good effect, as the previous offences of a prisoner are often and very properly taken as an element in adjudging the punishment for any breach of rules; besides which, every facility should be afforded to Visiting Justices and other superintending authorities for ascertaining that the Governor has exercised his authority with a proper regard for justice. There is a general recklessness of demeanour about the prisoners, which is not peculiar, but generally found to prevail in gaols managed under the same system of unrestrained intercourse and defective supervision.

Labour. There is no kind of employment provided for those prisoners who do not work on the treadmill; consequently, untried prisoners are not allowed the option of employment, nor is light labour found for those not sentenced to hard labour. By a most unusual interpretation of the law, also, prisoners under

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sentence of transportation are altogether exempted from labour, and spend their time in absolute idleness.

The total expenditure of the prison in the last year was 313*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, of which the following were the principal items in round numbers:— Expenditure.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and pensions	284	0	0
Prison diet	254	0	0
Clothing and bedding	63	0	0
Repairs	64	0	0
Fuel, light, and soap	63	0	0
Sundries	41	0	0

The only receipts were 224*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* from the Government, for the maintenance of convicted prisoners and the removal of convicts. All provisions are bought by contract, except potatoes.

Debtors are received from county courts, as well as in execution. The accommodation for males of this class is sufficient, but there are no rooms for female debtors, nor any airing-yard for them. Debtors.

Prisoners are still brought to the prison when remanded for further examination,—an evil which might easily be avoided by improving the lock-up house (as suggested by me), and having a resident officer there. Before the hour of locking up, too, the police are authorized to bring in persons taken up on charges. It is difficult to imagine any advantage from this practice except to the prisoners in the gaol, whom it serves to keep *au courant* with the proceedings of the thieves out of doors, thus saving them the trouble of tracing out their accomplices on their discharge. General Observations.

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, and two male turnkeys, one of whom acts as porter.

BRADNINCH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

As I have stated in a former Report, this prison ranks only as a respectable lock-up-house, and is imperfect even in that particular, having no accommodation for a resident officer. In the Fourteenth Report, page 53, a minute description has been given of the construction of this prison and of the extent of accommodation it affords, from which it will be seen how entirely impossible it is to carry out any system of classification or discipline sanctioned by law. Nevertheless it continues to be used whenever an occasion arises for the confinement of prisoners both before and after trial, no alteration of any kind having been made. Although no prisoners were in confinement at the time of my last inspection, and it was stated to me that none had been committed for many months, still the objection

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remains that it is liable to be so employed at any moment, and instances have even occurred of prisoners having been kept here for many weeks and even months in solitude and idleness. The prison being very insecure, and the walls of the airing yards such as could be easily scaled, there is the greatest risk that persons committed for any serious offence will avail themselves of the opportunities of escape thus afforded. As an instance confirmatory of this remark it may be mentioned that a man under sentence of transportation had one arm chained to his side all the time that he remained in this prison to prevent him from making his escape over the wall in the absence of the officer, whose supervision was limited, as it always is, to an occasional visit, for the purpose of giving food to the prisoners. It would seem almost superfluous to point out a single act of illegality in a prison in which so many provisions of the law are disregarded; but it may be noticed with respect to this case that the prisoner was subjected to an illegal restraint in order to obtain that secure custody which ought to have been provided in the shape of a proper prison and a resident officer.

There is no regular dietary, but the gaoler receives 3s. 6d. a week for each prisoner in confinement, which is laid out as he may desire.

No moral or religious instruction of any kind is provided for the prisoners, although such is expressly required by law, and as no labour or employment is given to them, however long they may remain in confinement, they have no resource but to carve long inscriptions upon the stone walls illustrative of their histories.

It is hardly necessary to observe that no books are kept in the prison to record the number of commitments or for any other purpose.

It is inconceivable that such a state of things should be permitted to continue, when it might be immediately remedied by committing all prisoners to the county gaol of Exeter, which is within half an hour's ride of Bradninch by railway.

SOUTH MOLTON.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison, which from its small size does not admit of the classification of prisoners required by law, is nevertheless used as a place of detention both before and after trial, none being sent to Exeter except such cases as are only triable at Assizes.

Prison Buildings.

It consists of a very small building, containing on the ground-floor four cells for men, opening directly into two airing-yards, and rooms above for females. The yards are separated by a low wall, and communications between prisoners confined in either may be reciprocally exchanged without difficulty. The

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ells are floored with lime-ash, and each has an iron bedstead nd bedding. One of them is provided with a fireplace, but he rest are destitute of all means of artificial warmth or ventiation. In the cell with the fireplace there is also a bell, but he other cells are unprovided with the means of communication vith the governor. The upper floor, which, as has been observed, is devoted to female prisoners, consists of a small dayoom and dormitory on one side, and three sleeping cells on the ther, the latter being sometimes used for men when the prison s full, to avoid the necessity of placing two in a cell. One only of the females' rooms is furnished with a bell and a fireplace. There are no special airing-yards for the women, who take exercise therefore in one of those already described, from which cause, as well as from the relative position of several parts of the prison, it is quite impossible to prevent the females from conversing with the male prisoners. There are two small sheds connected with the airing-yards; these, which are very damp and cold, are used by prisoners employed in crushing bones, the only description of labour performed in the prison, 28 lbs. being considered a fair average quantity for a prisoner to crush daily. The produce of this labour is about 5*l.* per annum.

Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

The only prisoner in confinement on the last day of inspection was R. L., aged 46, convicted of sheep-stealing at the last July sessions, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. This man was suffering from a severe attack of catarrh, caught in pursuing his labour in the sheds before described.

Clothing and Bedding.

The prisoners wear their own clothes, and the bedding is defective in not comprising sheets, the use of which is found to be very conducive to health, cleanliness, and economy.

Diet.

The weekly allowance of food, which is the same to all male prisoners, whatever may be the length of their imprisonment:—

Bread	124 oz.
Milk	28 oz.
Bacon	1 lb.
Potatoes	7 lb.

To which is added the broth in which the bacon is boiled, thickened with a little flour. Female prisoners and children under 12 years of age have 14 oz. of bread deducted from the above; vagrants of both sexes have a daily allowance of 1½ lb. of bread and ¾ of a pint of milk with water, bacon and potatoes not being allowed to this class of prisoners.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison about three times a week, but he is not sent for to examine prisoners on admission.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

There is no chaplain engaged in conformity with the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 28, neither is there any schoolmaster appointed, so that prisoners even for the longest term are

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entirely destitute of moral and religious instruction, the only attempt at which is the reading of prayers by the gaoler on Sunday morning.

Debtors of all classes are sent from this borough to Exeter. The magistrates visit the prison frequently, their attendance being recorded at least once a month.

The defects of the prison, as above described, make it incumbent upon me to recommend that prisoners of all descriptions, whether summarily committed or for trial, should be sent to the county gaol immediately on their commitment.

The total number of prisoners committed for trial in the last two years has been eight, of whom two were women; the summary convictions in the same period having amounted to only ten, of whom four were males. The largest number in confinement at one time within the same period has been five.

The principal expenses of the prison are shown under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	12	10	3
Salaries	40	0	0

SOUTH MOLTON.—LOCK-UP HOUSE AND POLICE-*STATION.*

This is a very inconvenient building, closely contiguous to the gaol. It comprises a room for taking charges, and two cells built of wood, lined with sheet iron; exceedingly cold and damp, situate in a yard so ill drained that water lies upon the stones. There are no means of warming the cells, which, from this deficiency, as well as from the dampness of the locality, cannot be used without danger to the health of persons confined in them. Their close contiguity too would enable persons confined in them to converse freely, neither would the means of communication with the prisoners from without be more difficult, inasmuch as the window of an adjoining tenement, used as a bakehouse, opens into the yard close to the cells, by which any persons obtaining access to the former might converse freely with prisoners in the latter.

The total number of prisoners confined in these cells during the two years ending October, 1850, amounted to 55 males and 18 females. Of these some were detained two days, and the largest number in confinement at one time has been three. Remanded cases are generally sent to the gaol.

Should my recommendation with reference to the gaol be adopted, any repairs or alterations of the lock-up house would be unnecessary, as the present gaol might be devoted to that purpose. Should that change, however, from any cause be delayed, it will be necessary that the lock-up house should be improved without delay.

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ARNSTAPLE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The accommodation for prisoners consists of seven cells on ε ground-floor for males, and the like number on the floor ove for females. The cells are sufficiently spacious, but not ing warmed or ventilated, or furnished with the means of mmunicating with the gaoler, cannot be certified for separate nfinement. The windows of the cells are not glazed, the ld being excluded only by shutters, which render the cells ɔ dark for ordinary purposes. The cells are paved with ɔne. Those of the females are opened by the same key as ose of the males, in disregard of the express provision of the ıd and 3rd Vict., cap. 56, sec. 6, and I may at the same time ɔserve that sufficient care is not taken to observe another prosion of the law, by which female prisoners are forbidden to e visited by the governor, except in company with a female fficer. Some of the cells at the time of my last inspection ere filled with wool and other articles, the property of the eeper. Prison Buildings.

There is only one airing-yard, in which poultry were kept at he time of my inspection. This yard is very insecure, as a ɔrisoner might easily climb up any one of the walls, and the vindow-sills would form stepping stones; another objection to his yard is that it is overlooked by two windows of the adjoining building, now used as a lock-up house, so that the prisoners n the lock-up house can converse with prisoners at exercise in :he prison, and even at night can hold conversation with the prisoners in their cells, the windows of which open also into the yard. Over the cells of the lock-up house is a small room, used as the prison chapel; in this are two benches for the male and female prisoners respectively, who sit face to face without any screen, contrary to the provisions of the law. Adjoining to the chapel are the rooms for debtors, which have not been used for the last three years, the only debtors in confinement during that period having been those committed by the County Court, and who are lodged and treated in all respects as felons. A day-room on the ground-floor, being the only one with a fireplace, is occasionally given up to prisoners in cold weather, from the difficulty of keeping them warm in their cells. The infirmary is a large room in the females' gallery. There is no airing-yard especially devoted to female prisoners, who can only take exercise in a small yard belonging to the keeper's house, which is overlooked on every side.

The following list exhibits the prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:— Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

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PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of Barnstaple on the 30th of October, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
G. P.	19	Stealing tools . . .	8 May, 1850	16 July, 1850	Sessions . .	6 months' imprisonment to hard labour
J. W.	23	,, shawls . .	24 July ,,	22 Oct. ,,	Ditto .	6 months' hard labour
T. N.	19	,, ,, . .	24 ,, ,,	22 ,, ,,	Ditto .	6 months' hard labour
J. C.	29	Using palmistry . .	16 Oct. ,,	. . .	Summarily.	
				FEMALE.		
J. B.	49	Uttering base coin .	17 Dec. 1849	15 Jan. 1850	Sessions .	12 months' imprisonment.

The only prisoner for trial was J. W., aged 42, committed on the 24th of October, and awaiting trial at the Sessions.

The prisoner J. C. made the following complaint. He stated that he had 13*s.* in his possession at the time of his apprehension, of which 5*s.* had been taken from him as a fee to the magistrate's clerk, and 6*d.* to pay for his breakfast in the lock-up house; that the magistrates had ordered that 5*s.* 6*d.* of the remainder should be retained to cover the expenses of his maintenance in prison, and that 2*s.* only should be returned to him on his discharge. Feeling himself aggrieved by what he felt the illegal detention of his property, I pointed out to him that his proper course would be to petition the Secretary of State, which the keeper promised to enable him to do.

Clothing and Bedding.

The bedding consists of a straw mattress, the stuffing of which is changed every six weeks, and four rugs, but no blankets or sheets are allowed. There is no prison dress even for convicted prisoners, which is a very impolitic arrangement, and no less injurious to the prisoner's prospect of reformation, as it frequently happens on discharge from prison after a long confinement the men have no decent clothes to go to work in. The magistrates sometimes allow prisoners clothes and shoes when their own are worn out, but they do not decently rig them on their discharge.

Diet.

The weekly diet is as follows:—

For vagrants . . 168 oz. bread, with water only.

That of other prisoners consists of—

Bread	144 oz.
Bacon	16 oz.
Potatoes	4 lbs.
Soup	1 pint.
Rice	8 oz.
Treacle	2 oz.
Milk	3½ pints.

No difference is made in the diet of prisoners, whether they be confined for short or for long periods. None of the provisions except the bread are bought by contract.

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The surgeon is only expected to attend when sent for. His journal does not contain, as required by law, any record of the medicines prescribed for prisoners. His visits are very unfrequent, no entry having been made between April 22nd and May 30th, between May 30th and July 20th, nor between September 9th and October 12th. **Health.**

The chaplain, who receives only 10*l.* per annum as salary, attends on Sunday and Thursday, on each of which days he performs Divine Service and preaches a sermon, besides which he visits and sees prisoners privately at other times. There is no schoolmaster employed. **Moral and Religious Instruction.**

The only labour performed in the prison is the picking of oakum, of which 2½ lbs. are required to be picked daily by each prisoner; as, however, no penalty attaches to the non-performance of the stipulated task, it is very doubtful whether that amount of work is ever performed. **Labour.**

The accommodation for debtors is fully sufficient, except that they are unprovided with an airing-yard. When female debtors are in confinement they are lodged in the infirmary. **Debtors.**

The keeper's salary is only 40*l.* a year, out of which he is required to pay 5*l.* as a pension to the widow of his predecessor. The matron (his wife) is nominally allowed 5*l.* per annum, of which she has received half a year's instalment; but as the Town Council will not ratify the promise of the magistrates in this particular, the matron has been called upon to refund the amount received, so that she is not allowed any remuneration for her services, which have in the last year been unusually arduous, she having had to attend no less than three women in their confinements, and having been also much occupied with another, who died after a sickness of two months. No rules for the management of this prison have ever received the sanction of the Secretary of State. **General Observations.**

BARNSTAPLE.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building adjoins the prison, with reference to which it is most inconveniently placed, not only from overlooking the airing-yard, as described above, but also from having a door opening into one of the yards, which is a source of much insecurity; for, as the keeper of the lock-up house and his family use the yard for drying clothes, and fetch water from it, the traffic in and out of the prison is continual. It would be far better that this building should be added to the prison, and the lock-up house placed elsewhere.

It consists of two cells, 12 feet by 6 feet, and 10 feet high, each containing a barrack-bed on one side, with straw and rugs, but no other bedding. There are neither shutters nor glass to

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the windows, and the cells, not being artificially warmed, are very damp and cold.

As far as it is possible to draw any conclusion from the confused returns received from this prison, the number of prisoners would seem to be greatly on the increase, the number for 1848 being stated to be 10 males and 12 females; and that for 1850, 27 males and 11 females, exclusive of two debtors in the latter year.

The expenditure in the year 1850 was 124*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, comprised chiefly in the following items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Diet	37	0	0
Fuel, light, and soap	5	0	0
Salaries	45	0	0
Repairs	17	0	0

In the same time the receipts have been as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prisoners' labour	7	6	6
Prisoners' maintenance and removal of convicts	29	0	5

BIDEFORD.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

It is impossible for any building to be less adapted for the purposes of a gaol than that of Bideford, which has been converted from a workhouse to its present application. The male prison consists of three cells, which are dark, damp, and dirty, opening into a passage, which is the only substitute for a day-room. The passage leads into a narrow slip of yard, scarcely exceeding four feet in width, into which, as I was assured by one of the prisoners, the sun only enters in the height of summer, and then for a quarter of an hour. In this place all the male prisoners in confinement spend their time without any supervision. The females are lodged on the floor above in three cells, which open into a sort of loft, used for the purpose of a chapel, and also by the female prisoners for exercise, there being no yard for that purpose except the one described. In this loft some planks have been put up, forming a room for any sick female prisoner, and three cells, also partitioned off, perfectly dark and unventilated, in which male prisoners are put to sleep when their numbers exceed that of the cells below; from these there would be no difficulty in their holding conversation with the women on the other side of the loft.

Prisoners on the day of inspection.

The following list exhibits the prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection:—

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Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Bideford on the 30th of October, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

s.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
B.	21	Assault with intent, &c.	4 Mar. 1850	15 June, 1850	Sessions .	18 calendar months' hard labour.
.	26	Stealing rope . . .	13 June ,,	15 ,, ,,	Ditto .	4 months' hard labr.
.	15	,, lead	16 Sept. ,,	. .	Summarily .	3 ,, ,,
.	24	Poaching	22 Oct. ,,	. .	Ditto .	2 ,, ,,

As an instance among many that might be adduced of the irregularity with which everything is done at this prison, and which has been already adverted to in the last Report, I may mention that the keeper was unable to produce any warrant or order of Court for the detention of the two prisoners last named.

At the time of my visit, the gaoler being absent, the keys were left with his wife, who was of course quite incompetent to prevent an escape, had such been attempted by the prisoners; and as the only door between them and the street stood open during my stay, it was only surprising that they did not avail themselves of the opportunity. That the gaoler should be obliged to neglect his duty in this manner will not be regarded as at all surprising, when it is considered that he receives only 10*l.* a year to remunerate him for his responsible trust, and must therefore find some other means of subsistence out of doors; but I am bound to point out the impropriety of maintaining this semblance of a prison, which does not in reality comply with any of those conditions required by the law under which the borough enjoys the privilege of Quarter Sessions.

The prisoners were dirty, as were also the wards and cells.

No change has been made in the diet described in the last Report, and the very objectionable practice still continues in operation of allowing the gaoler 4*d.* or 5*d.* a day for each prisoner, to reimburse him for the expense of their food, a system always likely to lead to injustice, and on that account almost universally abandoned. Diet.

No moral or religious instruction is given to the prisoners, however long their sojourn may be, except what they receive from the occasional gratuitous visits of a neighbouring clergyman. After noting this departure from the provisions of the Gaol Act, it is superfluous to add that the law requiring the appointment of a schoolmaster is also disregarded. When it is considered that some prisoners, like the first in the above list, remain in this demoralizing condition for nearly two years, No Chaplain.

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the responsibility which attaches to such neglect must be allowed to be very serious.

The number of prisoners in the last year amounted to only 14, of whom, however, 9 were committed for trial at the Sessions, the other 5 having been committed summarily. Even this small number is greater by 10 than that of the prisoners committed in 1849.

The expenditure in the year amounted to 126*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* against which appears a set off of nearly 23*l.* received from the Treasury for the maintenance of convicted prisoners. The gaoler and his wife, forming the whole staff of the prison, receive only 10*l.* and 5*l.* for their services respectively. The cost of prison diet was 50*l.*; medicines and allowances to the sick, 10*l.*; rent, 20*l.*; removal of transports, 22*l.* 7*s.* The last item does not appear to have been reclaimed from the Treasury.

OAKHAMPTON.—TOWN PRISON AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building is now used only as a lock-up house, for which even it is very ill adapted from its insecurity. In proof of this remark I may advert to the case of a prisoner who effected his escape through the ceiling about a year and a half ago, while confined on a charge of stealing a bullock. It consists of two rooms, one on the ground-floor and one above, the latter being approached by an outside staircase. These rooms constitute a building at the back of a small house used as the residence of the keeper. They are about 22 feet by 12 feet: the lower room is paved with lime-ash, and the upper boarded. The building, having been erected for other purposes, is very weak throughout, and, although the upper room has two doors, they are both so thin that little difficulty would be experienced by any strong man who should attempt to escape through them: and still greater facilities are offered by the ceiling and roof of the building, through which the man before adverted to effected his exit.

The building here described was formerly used as a gaol, the borough having Quarter Sessions and a Recorder; but prisoners for some years past have been sent to Exeter as soon as committed for trial, 7*s.* a week being paid for their maintenance.

Each room of the lock-up house contains two iron bedsteads and very good bedding; the lower, however, is seldom used on account of its dampness, except when prisoners of both sexes are in confinement at the same time.

Prisoners are fed by the keeper during their stay, 6*d.* per day being allowed for each prisoner by the parish.

No register of the commitments is kept.

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TAVISTOCK.—LOCK-UP HOUSE AND POLICE-STATION.

This building is used for the residence of a superintendent d two policemen, and contains four day-cells and two sleeping-lls for prisoners, in a passage on the basement floor. The eeping-rooms are placed in the front, and are well lighted; e day-cells at the back, and scarcely lighted at all. The rmer measure 9 feet by 7; the latter 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches. he passage is divided by a door, so that, when prisoners of oth sexes are in confinement, one sleeping-cell and two day-lls are devoted to either sex, by which a sufficient separation maintained. As prisoners have occasionally been detained me days on remands, the darkness of the day-cells is a great bjection to them, which might easily be obviated by reversing eir application. Each of the sleeping-rooms has a fixed edstead, intended for two persons, and good bedding; and hen a larger number are in confinement, other bedsteads are rought in, by which four or five are accommodated in each ell. Each of the day-cells is provided with a water-closet, the upply of water to which is regulated from the outside. There are no bells, or other means of communicating with the fficers, in any of the cells. The cells are warmed by water-pipes throughout, and gas is supplied to the passages, but not to the cells. Independently of the advantage in point of light which would be gained by the alteration proposed above, prisoners would thereby be more completely divided at night, as the number of sleeping-cells would then be double that of the day-rooms, instead of the contrary, as at present.

In the year ending 1st October, 1850, the number of prisoners confined in the lock-up house was 82, of whom 18 were females. The longest period for which any one of these was confined was nine days, but 38 of the number were confined for periods ranging from two to nine days.

DARTMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A more notable instance of the entire disregard of the statute, which requires that boroughs having a grant of quarter-sessions should be provided with a proper prison, cannot be produced in the whole of the district, than that which is presented by the borough of Dartmouth. The truth of this assertion cannot be better illustrated than by the following description of this prison, extracted from my Fourteenth Report:—

"This prison, which ranks as a very inferior lock-up house, consists of two cells, nominally devoted to male and female prisoners, which are very damp and offensive. Each cell is furnished with a barrack-bed,

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upon neither of which was there any bedding at the time of my inspection; but I was informed that there is sufficient bedding for them kept at the house of the keeper, at a short distance from the prison. The cells are not glazed, neither is there in them any fireplace or other means of procuring warmth artificially. There are wooden shutters to the cells, which the prisoners are at liberty to close at their pleasure; thus procuring for themselves some protection from the cold, at the expense of light and ventilation.

"The locks of the two cells are opened by different keys; but as they are both kept by the gaoler, the Act of Parliament, which requires that female prisoners should be in the custody of a female officer, is virtually disregarded.

"The borough of Dartmouth having quarter-sessions, prisoners are sometimes detained in the cells above described for many weeks, and even for months, awaiting their trials. On one occasion, within the last few years, five male prisoners were so detained, who were afterwards sentenced to transportation. Prisoners for trial at the Assizes are removed, when fully committed, to Exeter county gaol; and those who have been convicted at the Dartmouth sessions and sentenced to imprisonment are also removed thither. The borough has a contract with the county for the maintenance of all their prisoners, at the rate of 9d. per day."

To these remarks it may be added, that, the prison being without any supervision by an officer on the spot, it would be perfectly easy for any person to supply a prisoner from without with spirits and other prohibited articles, and even with weapons of offence and instruments of escape.

The only changes that have been made since the above account was written have consisted in the substitution of a lime-ash floor for one of stone, and the removal of the keeper from a contiguous tenement to one in a distant part of the town.

Although prisoners are continually liable to be detained here for months before trial, and when sentenced to transportation for periods of unlimited duration until removed by order of the Secretary of State, no clergyman is engaged to perform the services of the Church, or to visit the prisoners; nor is any labour, employment, or instruction provided for them. The duties of the keeper are confined to the delivery to the prisoners of their food, which consists of 1 lb. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, and 2 oz. of bacon daily.

It is imperatively necessary that any further employment of this building, except for the purposes of a lock-up house, should be absolutely forbidden; and to fit it even for that application the cells should be warmed and ventilated, for at present no person can be confined in them for a single night without risk to health.

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EXETER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Since the publication of the last notice of this prison in the ourteenth Report, the new buildings have been advancing pidly towards completion. The central part of the building id the left wing are now inhabited by prisoners, no less than l 1 cells having been certified for the separate form of disciline in those two divisions. In the present unfinished state f the prison, the discipline is of course liable to the irregurities and imperfections inseparable from a transitionary conition; but although this furnishes a ground for passing over his prison with a brief notice on the present occasion, it would ot justify me in omitting to refer to the very excellent manner n which the improvements have hitherto been effected. No ooner have the magistrates of this county become satisfied of the superior advantages attending the separate system of prison discipline, than they have entered with the most praiseworthy energy upon the work of procuring the means for its complete adoption; and it may truly be said that no expense which can be reconciled with considerations of due economy has been spared to render the work adequate to the requirements of the county, and of the several boroughs that may be expected eventually to avail themselves of its advantages.

It is satisfactory to observe that a very large reduction has taken place in the last year in the number of commitments to these prisons, which, although it has mainly taken place in the class of summary convictions, has been also partaken in by that of prisoners committed for trial.

The total number of prisoners in confinement, in the two past years, has been as follows:—

	1849.	1850.	Reduction.
Gaol	1030	891	139
House of Correction . .	1586	1246	340
Totals . . .	2616	2137	479

The expenditure in the year 1850 was 4902*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for the two prisons, and their joint receipts 1577*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* Of the latter sum there was received from the Government, for maintenance of prisoners and removal of transports, 1536*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PETERBOROUGH.—LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

State of the buildings.

Very few alterations have been made in this prison since the publication of the Tenth Report, in which its construction is minutely described, and none with a view to remove the principal defects pointed out in that and the Thirteenth Report. The cells, although sufficiently spacious, and provided with nearly all the appliances suitable for the separate confinement of prisoners, have not yet been certified, as they are still devoid of proper ventilation, the only means of admitting air being, as before mentioned, a flue in the floor, which, while it fails to effect the desired object, is made the means of carrying on conversation between the inmates of the respective cells. The supply of water to the cells still comes directly from the main reservoir, without the intervention of small cisterns peculiar to each cell—an arrangement which leads to the inconvenience predicted before, of enabling a mischievous prisoner, without difficulty and with little chance of detection, to waste the whole supply of water intended for the general use.

It is much to be lamented that a prison which has been built upon so costly a scale, with a view of adopting in it separate confinement, should be incapable of being certified for that discipline from the want of conditions which could be so readily supplied; and that being unprovided with work-rooms or day-rooms (neither of which would have been necessary if the cells could have been certified), the prisoners confined in it are kept for a much longer period in their cells than can be reconciled with the provisions of statutes relating to solitary confinement.

Some of the minor defects pointed out in the Report referred to have indeed been remedied. The parts of the prison mentioned as insecure, and from which it was anticipated that escapes might be effected, have been strengthened by chevaux-de-frises; a convenient cookhouse has been fitted with steam-apparatus; the prisoners' dock in the adjoining courthouse has been rendered more secure; and an abundant supply of better water has been provided for the prison.

The vault in which it was intended to have placed a treadmill has been partitioned off into five cells, which were in the course of construction at the time of my visit, and in each of which it is intended to place a labour-crank. These cells measure only 6 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 1 inch; and being, like the rest of the prison, destitute of artificial ventilation, will, in my opinion, be found too close to admit of that kind of labour being pursued in them without injury to the health of the prisoners,

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s the doors shall be left open, by which the prisoners in would be enabled to communicate.

ineteen prisoners were in confinement on the last day of in- tion, the particulars of whose cases are shown in the les at the end of the Report. Prisoners on the day of Inspection.

here were no debtors in confinement, nor any criminal fe- es. The greatest number of criminals in confinement at one time, during the last year, was 38, 3 of whom were ales; and the whole number of debtors in the year amounted males and 1 female.

To complaints of their treatment were made by any of the oners.

The wards, cells, and passages of the prison were very clean, were also the persons of the prisoners. Cleanliness.

The clothing and bedding for the use of prisoners were clean l sufficient. Clothing and bedding.

The diet is that recommended by the Secretary of State, the ly variation being the substitution of coffee for cocoa. It has t, however, been formally certified by the Secretary of State the use of the prison. Potatoes sufficient for the use of the isoners are grown within the walls. The articles of food ere of good quality. They have hitherto not been bought by ntract, but it was intended at the next sessions that contracts ould be entered into for the supply of bread and meal. Diet.

The surgeon attends at the prison twice a week, and also ex- mines prisoners on admission—their weight being registered t the time and on their discharge. The health of the prisoners as good at the time of my inspection, and very little sickness ppeared to have prevailed since the last Report. Asiatic holera, although prevalent in the neighbourhood, did not visit the prison. S. M., a male prisoner, was pardoned on account of insanity, in March, 1850. Health.

The chaplain reads prayers and gives a lecture every morn- ing, after which he visits prisoners for half an hour. The chapel contains 35 compartments, the women being placed in front on one side. As all prisoners enter the chapel in front, the pri- soners of both sexes can see each other on going in and coming out. There being no schoolmaster appointed, the prisoners re- ceive no other instruction than that which can be given them by the governor, who receives 10*l.* a-year in consideration of that service. I need hardly observe upon the insufficiency of such a mode of instruction, as the governor in so small an esta- blishment must have his time sufficiently occupied with his proper duties. Religious Instruction.

The punishments for prison offences, in the course of last year, were 119 in number, and were chiefly traceable to the defects in the construction of the prison, and of the discipline carried on in it, and of the want of proper supervision. The offences Punishments.

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consist chiefly of talking through the flues (for which 31 prisoners were punished), defacing the property of the prison, wasting the water, laughing and talking, looking out of the window, and neglect of work. The ordinary punishment is privation of food.

Labour. No labour is practised in the prison except the picking of oakum, which is productive of no profit. A small quantity of stone only is broken for the prison walks.

Expenditure. The total expenditure during the past year amounted to 865*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of 181*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* expended in repairs and alterations. The following are the principal items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	260	9	2
Clothing and bedding	48	3	1
Fuel and light	109	3	10
Officers' salaries	221	5	0
Washing (paid to the matron)	52	3	3
Sundries	129	10	1

It does not appear why the washing should not here, as elsewhere, be done by the prisoners.

Debtors. The accommodation for debtors consists only of two sleeping rooms, a day-room, and airing-yard for males. Female debtors, when any are in confinement, must be put in criminals' cells and must use the airing-yard of criminal prisoners.

General Observations. No rules have yet been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be enforced in the prison. I was informed that the clerk of the peace had been instructed in March last to communicate with the Home Office on this subject.

The discipline pursued in this prison cannot be expected to be productive of much moral advantage; and when viewed with reference to the health of the prisoners, must be regarded as likely to be detrimental, inasmuch as they are confined in close ill-ventilated cells during the whole day, except an hour given to exercise. The prisoners go to bed in summer at half-past six o'clock—in winter much earlier—and rise in the former season at six, in the latter at a later hour. No lights are burned in their cells, nor would it be advisable in the present state of ventilation that they should be, so that the hours of darkness can only be passed in sleep.

The visiting justices are regular in their attendance once a fortnight.

The reception cells are used as a lock-up house for disorderly prisoners from the town—a practice productive of much inconvenience, and which might be easily amended.

The following Table shows a very great increase in the number of commitments to this prison in the last year, as compared with the preceding:—

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tal Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the course of the Years ending at Michaelmas, 1849 *and* 1850.

—	1849.			1850.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Criminals.						
In custody at the commencement of the year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	6	1	7	..	..	..
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions .	7	2	9	..	..	..
Summarily convicted	6	..	6	..	..	..
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners for Trial	7	1	8	23	1	24
Rendered in Court for Trial . .	..	..	..	2	4	6
Summarily convicted	18	..	18	60	13	73
3. Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged, not being fully Committed	4	..	4	4	..	4
Total	48	4	52	89	18	107
Debtors.						
4. In custody at the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Admitted in the course of the Year	1	..	1	7	..	7
Total of Debtors and Criminals.	49	4	53	96	18	114
Lunatic Prisoners in the Year . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Prisoners pardoned on Medical grounds	..	..	..	1	..	1
Greatest Number at any one time:—						
Criminal Prisoners . .	..	..	..	25	3	28
Debtors	..	..	..	2	..	2

The expenditure in the year ending at Michaelmas last has been 817*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, of which the following are the principal items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries	257	13	0
Diet	124	2	7
Clothing and bedding	45	3	5
Fuel, light, and soap	95	11	2
Stationery and printing	18	0	0
Repairs	171	12	8
Sundries	87	9	2

The receipts in the same period have been 19*l.* 1*s.*, the Government having paid 13*l.* 4*s.* of that sum for the removal of transports, and the maintenance of convicted prisoners not having been claimed by the liberty.

The staff consists of the keeper, the matron, the chaplain, the surgeon, and two male turnkeys.

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PRISONERS in the Gaol and House of Correction of Peterborough, on the 5th of June, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions or Summarily.	Sentence.
I. S. . .	29	Poaching	19 Sept. 1849	. .	Summarily . .	9 months, with hard labour.
T. S. . .	25	Ditto	1 Feb. 1850	. .	Ditto . . .	8 months, ditto.
J. L. . .	51	Enticing a boy from his master, he being apprentice	11 May "	. .	Ditto . . .	1 month, ditto.
J. W. . .	20	Assault	25 " "	. .	Ditto . . .	1*l.* 7*s.*, or 1 month.
D. P. . .	32	Poaching	29 Sept. 1849	. .	Ditto . . .	9 months, with hard labour.
R. G. . .	25	Assault	25 Jan. 1850	. .	Ditto . . .	1 month, or fine of 30*s.* He was not brought to prison until the 20th of May, time having been allowed to pay the fine.
W. H. . .	18	Leaving his master . .	11 May "	. .	Ditto . . .	6 weeks.
G. B. . .	22	Assault	25 " "	. .	Ditto . . .	1*l.* 7*s.*, or 1 month.
J. B. . .	36	Stealing tools	1 Aug. 1849	18 Oct. 1849	Sessions . . .	9 months, with hard labour.
J. G. . .	19	Embezzlement	19 Mar. 1850	11 April "	Ditto . . .	3 " "
S. W. . .	27	House-breaking	23 Nov. 1849	3 Jan. 1850	Ditto . . .	12 " "
J. B. . .	17	Assault	25 May 1850	. .	Summarily . .	1*l.* 7*s.*, or 1 month.
C. N. . .	19	Malicious damage . . .	22 Mar. "	. .	Ditto . . .	13*s.*, or 21 days, with hard labour (not brought in until the 28th of May).
T. W. . .	34	Poaching	10 Jan. "	. .	Ditto . . .	8 months, with hard labour.

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Prisoners for Trial.

ıme.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial a Assizes or Sessions.
. S.	32	Stealing a coat	18 May, 1850	Sessions.
. L.	25	Rape	31 „ „	
. R.	21	Ditto	„	
[. B.	18	Ditto	„	
:. H.	32	Stealing cloth	4 June „	Sessions.

London: Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
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SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.—SCOTLAND.

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SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

NDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.—SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1851.

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REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Edinburgh, February 19, 1851.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present to you the Sixteenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, being my Fouth Report since I was appointed to this district.

In the course of the past year I have visited all the prisons in the district, except a few of the smaller class in remote places, and I am happy to state that, with the exception of a few that are noticed in the separate Reports, I found them generally in exceeding good order, ably managed, and under the vigilant supervision of the different Local Boards.

The want of sufficient accommodation for the proper enforcement of discipline continued to be much felt in the large prisons, but in the greater part of the counties, the authorities had already taken measures to remedy the defect. At Dumfries a new prison is almost ready for reception; Durham, Glasgow, Paisley, and Forfar have each got extensive new wings in a very forward state. The Ayrshire Board have their plans approved for an extensive addition to the prison at Ayr, and for a new prison at Kilmarnock; Newcastle, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan have each got their plans under consideration for additions or alterations; so that the only important prisons in which additional accommodation is wanting, and in which I have not heard that any actual measures were in progress for their amendment, are those of Edinburgh, Stirling, Haddington, and Perth county prison.

The confinements in the female prison at Edinburgh continue to be of the same objectionable character as

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'ore reported, and will be found noticed in the ɜarate Report on that prison.

I am happy to state that there has been a considerle diminution in the amount of crime in this district ring the past year. The convictions in 1849 ıounted to 19,209, and the committals to 25,953. ıst year the former have only been 17,276 and the tter 25,352, thus showing a decrease of 1,933 in the ımber of convictions, and 601 in the number of mmittals. The decrease, I believe, may be chiefly cribed to the healthy state of the manufacturing terests in this district—almost every mill having been ı full employment, and the increased demand for ıctory hands has saved many from the last resort of llers.

I regret, however, to observe that while the criminal ist has diminished, there has been an alarming increase n the graver offences, as shown in the following able:—

	1849	1850
Committed for 1 year and under 2 years . .	547	475
,, 2 years ,, 3 ,, . .	20	8
Sentenced to transportation	340	525
Total . . .	907	1,008

In my last Report I brought under your notice the unsatisfactory manner in which the different rates of dietary seemed to be awarded to prisoners, and suggested the inexpediency of leaving the application of the diet at the discretionary power of the governors and keepers. The General Board, with a view of rendering its practical application more uniform, have since directed an altered scale of diet to be tried experimentally in some of the principal prisons, and which, if found to answer, will be adopted generally. Page 39.

In the same Report, I also suggested that the crank-machine, the employment of which had been found so beneficial in the county gaol at Leicester, might with Page 8, Introductory Letter.

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advantage be introduced into the prisons of Scotla as a system of penal labour, and the General Bo have since directed a small number of them to be tr experimentally in the different large-class prisons.

They have been but a short time in operation, bu have seen enough to satisfy me that they will prove a admirable deterring employment.

I have heard the cranks complained of because the application was not turned to profitable account: to no prison labour can be so productive as that whic expels a culprit from prison. Experience shows tha there is no hope of reclaiming a professional thief, u less by making it his interest to become honest, an therefore no argument will persuade him to abandon prison life while the diet is tolerable, and the labou light. Exclusive useful employments for all classes of prisoners has hitherto been the error of the system in this district; the crank will in some degree supply wha was wanted for the employment of certain classes of offenders, whose minds, hardened by vice or idleness are no longer open to milder influences, and therefore though its application will not directly contribute to swell the annual report of prison earnings, its working will, I expect, be shown more satisfactorily in the reduced number of recommitments, and having fewer prisoners to maintain.

I have several times visited the general prison at Perth, and found every department in the most satisfactory state; indeed it could not well be otherwise, with the time and attention devoted to it by the individual members of the General Board, who undertake the monthly visits, for their experience enables them to detect defects, and from time to time to suggest amendments; and while the management may therefore be pronounced faultless, according to the present recognised rules for regulating prison discipline, it is to be regretted that the class of prisoners sent there should be of such a hopeless character.

I sometimes find the members of Local Boards contrasting unfavourably with their own prisons the number of recommittals from the general prison, as

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: were a defect in the system pursued there—but
s is a fallacy. The local prisons have all got their
rt sentences together, with classes of persons com-
tted for a first offence, and a large proportion of the
ole who are not altogether hopeless; but in the
neral prison, it may be said, there are none such, for
e greater part of the adult prisoners sent there have
eviously run a long career in crime. They have had
eir minds and their constitutions already worn thread-
re by vitiated habits and long previous confinements;
ey are as incapable of making their way in the
cial world as they are unfit to be received in it; in
ort, their connexion with it may be said to have been
ernally severed before they reached the general
rison, and let the discipline be what it may, a prison
the only home that most of them are capable of
oking to.

While such appears to be the helpless condition of
he mass of the adult prisoners confined there, I have
nuch satisfaction in reporting that the juvenile class
nave in some measure been rescued from a similar fate
by the system of relaxation which you were pleased to
order on my recommendation in 1847. They have
now been upwards of a year in the occupation of the
separate wing which had been prepared for their
reception. The average daily number in the class has
been 42.

It is generally believed that about nine-tenths of our criminal population are not strictly sound in intellect, and my own observation does not permit me to doubt it; while the hope of weaning such minds from a career of crime is not therefore very encouraging, the attempt must nevertheless in no case be abandoned, although it is only among the youthful class that we can with any confidence look for success. The system under which they are managed in the General Prison is by a certain amount of relaxation to preserve the health and intellects which God has given to them, unimpaired, to endeavour to instil into them a just sense of their moral and religious duties, and by combining useful labour with such an amount of penal discipline as the laws and

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rules permit, endeavour to make them feel that a li of honest industry is preferable to a prison. That ma of them are brought to that conclusion I have no reas to doubt, but their future depends on the chances whi await them on leaving the prison, and the care th may be taken to keep them in the right path, shoul they have the good fortune to find it.

The General Board take much interest in the succes of the class; and the opinions on its working, take from the Visiting Directors, and quoted in their Twelfth Report, are to the effect, that "a great im-"provement has taken place in the health and strength "of the juvenile prisoners—that their progress in edu-"cation has been much more rapid and decided—and "that their general conduct has been much more satis-"factory than formerly." As therefore, the expediency of forming this class, as well as the propriety of the system adopted for its management, can no longer be doubted, I feel it due to Mr. Stuart, the governor, and Dr. Malcolm, the surgeon, to notice the zealous interest they have taken in it from the commencement, and the Governor is efficiently assisted by Mr. Stewart, the present superintendent of the class, and Mr. Smith, the teacher. I felt it also due to the warder, James Finlayson, to bring the zeal and ability evinced by him in the management of the class while in its experimental state, under the favourable notice of the Board.

For the usual statistical information, I beg to refer you to the Twelfth Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, and at the same time to record my acknowledgement of the uniform kind co-operation and assistance which I continue to receive from all those in authority throughout the district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servant,
JOHN KINCAID,
Inspector of Prisons.

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REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

IV.—SCOTLAND.

Scotland.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN PRISON.

Aberdeen Prison.

[Inspected August 27, 1850.]

RESENT in confinement :—

East Prison . .	15	male criminals.
,, . .	33	female ditto.
,, . .	4	male debtors.
Total . . .	52	
West Prison . .	57	male criminals.
General Total .	109	

The only complaint made was by a prisoner named G. G., who tated that he had been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, ınd having already been confined six months, he had not been ıllowed to learn a trade; but I found, on inquiry, that his conduct ıad been so very bad that he could not be intrusted with the ools necessary for such purpose.

The daily average numbers in confinement during the past year amounted to 122, being 16 more than in the year previous.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the several wards, as well as the personal appearance of the prisoners, satisfactory.

The general health in the prison appears to have been very good; two male convicts died of complaints caught prior to admission, and one female prisoner of apoplexy in childbirth, but there had been no epidemic or other prevailing disease. Dr. Williamson, the surgeon of the East Prison, died since last inspection; and Dr. Reid, who for 18 years had been surgeon of the West Prison, has been appointed his successor.

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties. At the period of my last Report, the Rev. W. D. Strachan, who had succeeded to another situation, was continuing in the temporary charge until the appointment of his successor, which has since been made by the transfer of the Rev. Daniel Baxter from the county

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Scotland. — Aberdeen Prison.

prison at Perth, who, I have no doubt, will discharge his important duties at Aberdeen with no less satisfaction to that Court Board than he did at the one he had just left.

Every due attention seems to be given in the instruction of the prisoners, and their learning progresses very satisfactorily.

The governor reports that, although there had been some reckless doings on the part of prisoners sentenced to transportation, the general conduct had been good. There had been a great many minor punishments, chiefly incurred by juveniles, who have been found communicating with each other in adjoining cells.

There was a singular case of a female convict jumping into the boiling water which was preparing for her bath, in the hope of rendering herself unfit for transportation to which she had been sentenced; her attempt, however, proved abortive, and she had, with other convicts, been removed to Millbank.

The only alteration in the prison buildings since last inspection is, that all the cell-doors in the West Prison had been altered to make them open inwards instead of outwards as formerly, by which more room has been obtained in the corridor, and conversations among the prisoners without detection are rendered more difficult.

Aberdeen being one of the prisons directed by the General Board to try the working of the crank-machine as an experiment on certain classes of prisoners, the governor remarks, in his Report for the quarter ending December last, that—

A crank-machine was fitted up at the West Prison and set in operation on the 4th December: from the irksome and monotonous nature of the employment it appears well calculated to render a prison not so desirable as hitherto.

A serious attempt at escape was made on the 26th May last by an untried prisoner named James Kerr, who, when the warder opened the cell-door to hand in his supper, threw a handful of dust in the warder's eyes, sprang out and seized him by the throat; and had not a convict (who, in the scuffle, the warder contrived to liberate from his cell) fortunately taken the warder's part instead of aiding the other prisoner, there seems to be no reason to doubt that they might have possessed themselves of the keys and made their escape, with as many others as they chose to liberate.

After the desperate assault made on the warders of the West Prison the year before, it seems strange that a single warder should since have been intrusted with the serving of the suppers, and the locking up of the male prisoners in the east wing, with the main-gate keys in his possession! An additional warder has since been appointed; but I consider such practice to be very unsafe even with two, and that if there is no third officer, male or female outside, who can be intrusted with the keys while the foregoing duties are going on, one of the two warders ought to remain outside the gate.

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I was much surprised at another practice I found going on here; serving a quantity of bread in the cell of a female prisoner, I quired for what purpose it was allowed to accumulate, and was d that certain classes of them made it a rule to save as much ead as they could avoid eating for the purpose of having it to take t with them on their discharge; and with that view the governor ld me they never consumed the last delivered loaf, but the one at had been longest in their keeping.

On expressing my surprise that it should be permitted, the vernor said, that as by the rules they were entitled to a certain antity of bread daily, he conceived (and as I understood him to y) the County Board concurred, that the prisoners had a right do with it what they liked. I told him I could give no orders the subject, but that I wished the County Board to be informed at I considered the practice very objectionable.

I presume it has now been discontinued, for, in reply to a letter lately wrote to inquire about it, the governor states, that—

No prisoner under sentence for 10 days has got an additional supply f bread until she has finished the former supply, and consequently one has been taken out of the prison.

This latter practice, however, I beg to observe, is not less objectionable than the other, for undoubtedly each prisoner is entitled to a daily allowance of fresh bread, and the delivery ought not to be delayed until the previous supply has been consumed; whatever has been left ought to be taken away at the time the fresh delivery is made.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	5	0
Winding weft	2	0
Shoemaking	4	0
Tailoring	2	0
Shirtmaking	0	9
Knitting stockings	0	19
Making mats	1	0
Picking oakum	44	0
Cooking and washing	1	3
Sick	1	0
Untried prisoners who decline to work	2	0
,, under examination	3	0
Prisoners under sentence for periods not exceeding 10 days	7	2
Total	72	33

The provisions continue to be supplied by contract, and the work for the prisoners provided by the governor, as formerly, at the cheapest market, who settles his account annually with the

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Scotland. — Aberdeen Prison.

clerk of the Prison Board, the accounts having been previous examined by the professional accountant.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	1	1
Average amount of earnings . . .	2	16	7
Net cost per head after deducting earnings .	13	2	2

Since last inspection two detector-clocks have been fitted up at the West Prison at opposite ends of the building, by which it is ascertained in the morning whether the watchman has made his rounds according to order during the night.

The general appearance of both prisons in every department was highly creditable to the management of the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Miss Chalmers.

Since the foregoing Report was written, I have been favoured with a digest on the state of crime in Aberdeenshire during the year 1850, prepared by the governor, of which the following is an extract:—

"On referring to my Report for 1849, it will be found that the criminal committals during that year exceeded those of 1848 to the extent of 30 per cent.; but, for the present year there has been a decrease, as appears from—

TABLE II.

Female Criminals committed in 1849	402	
,, ,, 1850	326	
Decrease	——	76 = 18·9 per cent.
Male Criminals committed in 1850	617	
,, ,, 1849	609	
Increase	——	8 = 1·3 ,,
Decrease		68 = 6·7 ,,

"It will be observed, that the decrease has taken place solely amongst the females, the number of committals of that sex having fallen down to the average of the years 1847 and 1848. The increase in 1849 was, no doubt, in a great measure caused by the excitement arising from the improvement of trade, and the consequent abundance of money after several years of severe privation; but a re-action seems this year to have occurred, and the numbers have been gradually decreasing, as appears from—

TABLE III.—FEMALES Committed to the Prison of Aberdeen.

	Years.		Decrease in 1850
	1849	1850	
For Quarter ending 31st March . .	76	70	6
,, 30th June . .	91	78	13
,, 30th September.	121	86	35
,, 31st December .	100	68	32

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"It may also be remarked, that the decrease has principally taken place amongst the class of females usually committed for breaches of the peace while in a state of intoxication, the numbers sent to prison for that offence during 1849 having been 181, while in 1850 there were only 114; decrease 67.

TABLE IV.—AGES of Criminal Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	12 Years and under.	13, 14, and 15.	16 and 17.	18, 19, and 20.	21 Years and upwards.	Total.
Males	14	39	36	77	451	617
Females	8	16	24	37	241	326
Total	22	55	60	114	692	943
Committals in 1849 .	16	53	72	135	735	1,011
Increase in 1850.	6	2	..	..	..	..
Decrease ,, .	..	..	12	21	43	68

"In my last Report I expressed the hope, that the efforts making to increase the number of industrial schools, and to render them more efficient, would ere long prove successful in overtaking all our neglected juveniles, and preventing them from becoming inmates of our prisons. Looking, however, at the above table, which shows that the only class of prisoners of which there has been an increase of committals during the year is the juvenile class, one would naturally infer that such hope is not likely to be realised. But the inference would not be correct, for on examining into the committals it will be found that the increase has not taken place at the Aberdeen prison, but at the prisons in the country (where, I believe, there are no industrial schools); no less than eight children, not exceeding 12 years of age, having, in 1850, been committed to these prisons, whilst in 1849 only one such prisoner was committed to one of them.

"The following table shows the number of new and old offenders received into the prisons during the year:—

TABLE V.

	There were Committed for								Total.
	1st time.	2nd time.	3rd time	4th time.	5th time.	6th time.	7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th times.	11th time and upwards	
Males	382	89	43	25	18	18	32	10	617
Females	110	51	38	27	25	15	35	25	326
Total	492	140	81	52	43	33	67	35	943
Total in 1849 . .	526	135	82	85	54	36	69	24	1,011
Decrease in 1850 .	34	..	1	33	11	3	2	..	68
Increase ,, .	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11	..

"Although there has been a decrease of the number of committals for

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Scotland. — Aberdeen Prison.

the first time, still it is rather alarming to find that nearly 500 individuals have been added to our criminal population during the year, and although many of them will not in all probability be found again within the walls of a prison, yet a large proportion, having once passed the rubicon, will undoubtedly return. The frequent re-commitments of old offenders, shown in the above table, plainly and unmistakably evince, that the present system of prison discipline has not a deterrent influence on criminals.

"That a change in the mode of treating criminals is necessary is now generally admitted, and a movement to that effect has lately been made by the introduction of crank-machines into the principal prisons, which, from the irksome and monotonous nature of the employment, appear to me likely to have a salutary effect upon those persons who, from their idle and dissipated habits, are found constantly lounging about the streets, and time after time getting into prison for assaults and breaches of the peace. When these characters find that labour at the crank (with which ought to be combined spare diet, for as a prisoner once remarked to me 'there is nothing like pinching the belly to make a fellow behave') is to be their portion in prison, I have no doubt that their visits there will not be so frequent as hitherto.

TABLE VI.—State of Education of Criminal Prisoners.

	Could Read.			Could Write.			Superior Education.
	None.	A little.	Well.	None.	A little.	Well.	
Males	128	286	198	262	322	28	5
Females	77	186	63	241	82	3	..
Total	205	472	261	503	404	31	5
Centesimal proportion . .	21·8	50·	27·7	53·3	42·9	3·3	·5
Ditto for 1849 . .	22·	47·4	30·4	53·1	43·6	3·1	·2
Ditto for all the Prisons in Scotland for 1849	20·9	40·3	38·8	51·9	32·8	15·3	1·4

TABLE VII.—Residence of Criminal Prisoners.

	Numbers who have passed the greater part of their Life in						Total.
	Town of Aberdeen.	County of Aberdeen.	Other parts of Scotland.	England.	Ireland.	Abroad.	
Males	244	131	165	14	43	20	617
Females	222	47	47	2	8	..	326
Total . . .	466	178	212	16	51	20	943
Centesimal proportion	49·4	18·9	22·5	1·7	5·4	2·1	100
Ditto for 1849 .	54·3	16·8	18·8	3·	4·4	2·7	100

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Scotland.

Aberdeen Police Cells.

ABERDEEN POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected August 27, 1850.]

found three of the cells occupied by the night charges of the ceding night; but the whole of them looked clean and well-t.

Huntly Prison.

HUNTLY PRISON.

[Inspected August 31, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement. The last who had en there was discharged on the 16th instant. The number in nfinement during the year was 35.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the wards, the othing, and the bedding, looked clean and neatly kept.

The health here has been good, no cases of sickness having een recorded since 1849. No surgeon has yet been appointed, ut one is called in when wanted.

The Rev. — Walker is kind enough to visit the prison occa-ionally, gratuitously.

There had been only one punishment during the year, that of a risoner having a pipe in his possession and refusing to tell where e got it.

All prisoners admitted here are placed on the first-class diet, which is purchased by the keeper who charges exactly what it costs. The accounts are settled annually.

The entries in the County Board's Inspection Book are nume-rous, and the remarks creditable to the keeper.

ARGYLESHIRE.

Inverary Prison.

INVERARY PRISON.

[Inspected September 27, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	15 male criminals,
	3 female „
	1 civil prisoner.
Total .	19

They made no complaints requiring notice.

The average number of prisoners during the year has been 15, being 5 less than last year.

The prison buildings appeared to be in good repair, the wards clean, as also the appearance of the prisoners.

The health in this prison seems to have been remarkably good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

The chaplain's duties appear to have been regularly and efficiently carried out, and he seems quite satisfied with the educa-

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Scotland. — Inveraray Prison.

tional progress made by the prisoners under the instruction of the keeper and the matron.

The keeper reports, that the general conduct has been good; the punishments reported are neither numerous nor serious in their nature.

On visiting the prison-yard, I observed a new wooden building attached to the south wall of the prison, which, on inquiry, I found was intended to accommodate an additional cow belonging to the keeper, who has already one cow lodged in another part of the prison yard. But I conceive that one cow is as many as ought to be admitted within the grounds there, and as the new building alluded to is in an objectionable place, with its sloping roof close to one of the cell windows, I recommend that it be removed.

The chief employments are net-making, picking oakum, and sewing.

	£.	s.	d.
The average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	9	3¼
Average amount of earnings	2	1	0½
Net cost per head after deducting earnings .	18	3	3

The clothing and bedding, and the general appearance of the prison, were clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron.

Loch-gilphead.

LOCHGILPHEAD.

[Inspected September 28, 1850.]

This is a new small prison very well situated, and opened on the 21st May last. There has since been admitted only nine prisoners. It contains four cells, each about 12 feet by 6 feet in width, and 8 feet high, a water-closet, and a room for the keeper, but no store-room or other accommodation of any kind.

The cell windows face the arm of the sea, and the half of each cell adjoining the window looks very damp; but on inquiry, I found that the inhabitants are accustomed to such dampness in almost every house, and that they do not consider it detrimental to the health of the inmates; nor has it hitherto appeared to affect the health of the prisoners, for they have only had one case of sickness, which the individual brought in with him.

It appears that the surgeon does not visit the prison unless when there are persons in confinement.

The cells, the clothing, and the bedding, were clean.

The keeper states, that he purchases the diet and charges what it costs.

This prison, at the time of my visit, was only legalized for 10-day confinements; but it has since, at the request of the County Board, been extended to confinements of 30 days.

The keeper seems well qualified for his duties.

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AYRSHIRE.

AYR PRISON.

[Inspected July 18 and 19, 1850.]

'resent in confinement:—

67 male criminals.
21 female criminals.
5 male civil prisoners.

Total . . 93

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year has been 99, being e more than in 1849.

The prison buildings appear to be in good order, but in the me crowded and unsatisfactory state as formerly reported. I n glad, however, to state that, after much delay, the plans for ı extensive addition to the prison have at length been approved, ıd may be expected to be proceeded with early in spring.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the prison, the general ealth of the prisoners continues to be remarkably good, for hough there have been two deaths in the course of the year, they vere the result of diseases caught prior to confinement. The urgeon's duties continue to be regularly and efficiently performed ›y Dr. Whiteside.

The chaplain's duties appear also to have been very regularly and zealously attended to by the Rev. W. Russell. In one of his quarterly reports, remarking on the necessity of resorting to some other mode of dealing with juvenile offenders, he states—

It would tend greatly, in my humble opinion, to the decrease of crime, if the Prussian, or compulsatory system of education, were established in this country. The prison, which is a place of punishment, should never be converted into a schoolhouse; the great object to be achieved in the present day is the prevention of crime, not reformation from it. Let the child first be educated and trained up to take its share in the great business of life, should he fall into some petty crime, through evil counsel or inadvertence, let him be chastised by the magistrate as a father would chastise his child or a schoolmaster his pupil, and let the prison be reserved for indomitable transgressors.

The teacher spends three hours daily, on week days, in the instruction of the prisoners, and one hour on Sundays, with very satisfactory results. The library is tolerably well supplied, and the books much in request by the prisoners, though they cannot be well preserved while each cell contains a plurality of inmates.

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, though the punishments have been numerous for petty offences, provoked by the crowded state of the prison.

The chief employments here are—

Weaving.	Picking oakum.
Net and mat-making.	Sewing, &c.

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Scotland. — Ayr Prison.

The diet is furnished by contract; the clothing, bedding, and other stores are purchased at the cheapest and best market, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	3	12	4
Average amount of earnings	5	1	0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	7	4	1

The unusually moderate net cost of this prison is the lowest of the prisons in Scotland, and highly creditable to the management of the governor.

The governor reports that he has every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ability of his subordinate officers.

I found every department in the best order that circumstances permitted, and reflecting great credit on the governor and matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kissock, as did also the remarks in the County Board's Inspection-book.

Cumnock Prison.

CUMNOCK PRISON.

[Visited August 6, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement. The number confined during the year was 104.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the cells, clothing, and bedding clean and creditable to the keeper.

Kilmarnock Prison.

KILMARNOCK PRISON.

[Inspected August 6, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	12 males.
	5 females.
Total . .	17

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the past year has been 11.

On the day of my visit 17 prisoners were confined in six cells, two of them having four prisoners in each, which is much too large a number for such cells, as they are very badly ventilated; I would, therefore, recommend that any excess of numbers above two in a cell should invariably be sent to Ayr Prison.

I am glad to find that the plans have at length been approved for the building of a new prison at Kilmarnock, to be commenced early in spring; for the present building, which was only intended for police purposes, is unfit as well as unsafe, to be continued as a prison longer than necessity requires.

The health of the prisoners seems to have been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

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here is no chaplain, but the parish minister, the Rev. D. F. mpson, is kind enough to visit sometimes, gratuitously. Scotland. Kilmarnock Prison.

wing to the crowded state of the prison, the punishments for y prison offences have been numerous.

here had been one attempt at escape.

he provisions and stores are purchased at the best and cheapest ket, and the clothing and bedding supplied from Ayr.

he keeper, Mr. Geddes, appears a very intelligent, active er.

BANFFSHIRE.

BANFF PRISON. Banff Prison.

[Inspected August 31, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	3 male criminals.
	4 female criminals.
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total . .	8

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 1, being two more than in 1849.

The prison buildings appeared to be in good order, and I was atisfied with the cleanly appearance of the wards and of the prioners.

The general health appears to have been remarkably good. A new surgeon was appointed in May last, who seems to be very regular in the discharge of his duties.

There had been no change in the duties of chaplain and teacher, which continue to be efficiently performed by the Rev. J. M. Milne.

The keeper reports that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good. The punishments recorded are few, and their character trifling.

The chief employments here are—

Shoemaking.	Stone-breaking.
Matmaking.	Picking oakum, &c.
Tailoring.	

The cooking continues to be furnished by contract outside the prison, as formerly reported, and the diet supplied at a given price per head; the keeper reported, that at the time of my visit the contract price was 6*d*. Though this arrangement may be the least troublesome mode of providing the supplies, I continue to think it not the most economical, and it will be observed, that the average cost of dietary here continues to be considerably above the

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Scotland.

Banff Prison.

same class of prisons, and is, in fact, among the highest in Scotch district.

The keeper continues to settle his accounts as formerly ported.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	6	0	2
Average amount of earnings	3	1	2
Net cost, per head, after deducting earnings .	19	0	10

The cleanliness of the prison in all its departments was creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon.

Keith Prison.

KEITH PRISON.

[Inspected August 31, 1850.]

There had been no prisoners since April. The number confinement during the year was 19.

The building was in good repair; and the wards, clothing bedding, &c., clean and neatly kept.

The keeper had been instructed to get the windows altered as recommended in my Report of last year, but said he had received no orders regarding the water-closet.

The health had been good, and the surgeon visits regularly twice a-week, whether there are prisoners or not.

The prison is not visited by any clergyman, and there are no books of any kind for the use of the prisoners. I recommend that a few Bibles and Testaments be supplied.

The general conduct was reported to have been good.

All the prisoners admitted here are placed on the second-class diet, to supply which the keeper is allowed 6*d.* a-day for each prisoner. This is contrary to the 16th rule for the government of the prisons of Scotland, which expressly states, that "no officer shall have any interest in the supply of the food," &c.

I observed that the visits of the members of the County Board are all entered in the Prisoners' Visiting Book. I beg to recommend that a separate book be kept for that purpose.

Cullen Prison.

CULLEN PRISON.

[Inspected September 1, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement. The number admitted during the year was 7.

The cells appeared to be very damp, although the weather was dry. It appears to me that this might be amended, at a trifling cost, by a small drain near the walls, and a spout to carry the rain-water from the roof, instead of its being allowed to lodge close to the prison walls as at present.

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ıe general appearance of the interior arrangements were ı more satisfactory than on my former visit. Scotland. Cullen Prison.

he prisoners are dieted the same as at Keith; and the same ɜtions apply to the practice here as noticed in my separate ort on that prison.

BERWICKSHIRE.

GREENLAW PRISON. Greenlaw Prison.

[Inspected October 12, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

18 male criminals, including 1 lunatic.
5 female criminals, including 1 lunatic.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total . . 24

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the past year was 24, being more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the wards, as vell as the personal appearance of the prisoners, clean.

The cells were offensively close and badly warmed at the time of my visit.

The late surgeon died since last inspection, and another had been appointed. He states that the general health in the prison has been good; but he conceives that the effluvia arising from the stove in the corridor is prejudicial to health.

He complains, and with good reason, of the practice of keeping lunatics, who are not prisoners, occasionally for long periods in this prison, greatly to the detriment of its discipline, as also to the health of the unfortunate lunatic.

The chaplain's duties seem to have been zealously performed.

A teacher attends four times a-week, devoting two hours each time in instructing the prisoners in their different cells.

The keeper states, that the general conduct has been good; and, though the punishments recorded are rather numerous, they are chiefly for trifling offences, provoked by the state of the prison.

A male prisoner named Barnard Flin committed suicide on the 24th November. It is supposed that the withdrawal of the indictments against two companions in crime, who had been committed with him, had preyed on his mind, and led to the fatal act. No blame seems attached to the officers of the prison.

The airing-yards still continue in the same insecure state as formerly reported; and I have not heard that any notice has been

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Scotland. — Greenlaw Prison.

taken of the letter which I mentioned in my last Report I had written to the clerk of the County Board, suggesting a plan for the better security of the prisoners while airing.

The chief employments continue to be—

Sand-beating,	Sewing,
Net-making,	Shoe-making,
Mat-making,	Teasing oakum, &c.

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the clothing and bedding purchased.

The keeper states, that he settles his accounts annually with the clerk of the Board at Dunse; but the settlement is not made in any cash-book kept in the prison, which I recommend to be done.

	£	s.	d.
The average cost of prison diet, per head * .	6	9	8½
Average amount of earnings. . . .	0	10	5
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	21	6	5½

The keeper, Mr. Johnston, seems zealous in the discharge of his duties, and is assisted by his son; but the latter receives no pay unless there are 25 prisoners in custody.

The matron was ill and in bed at the time of my visit; her duties were attended to by her daughter.

Dunse Prison

DUNSE PRISON.

[Inspected October 12, 1850.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement for the last three weeks. The number during the year was 56.

The prison building is in good order; and the cells, as well as the clothing and bedding, are clean and neatly kept.

Gas has been introduced into the prison since last inspection.

The keeper, who is also a district constable, was absent conveying a prisoner to Greenlaw at the time of my visit. As I stated in my 14th Report, I conceive this duty to be inconsistent with that of the keeper of a small prison.

The only books shown to me as being in use, were—one of the old criminal registers, an old register of sickness, and a new book, in which the parish minister, who is kind enough to visit the prison gratuitously, inserts his visits.

The matron stated that her husband, the keeper, is allowed 1½d. per meal to diet the prisoners, which is contrary to the provisions of the 16th rule for the government of the prisons of Scotland.

* The average cost of the diet is, with one exception, the highest in the prisons of Scotland, and seems deserving the consideration of the County Board.

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BUTESHIRE.

Scotland.

ROTHESAY PRISON.

Rothesay Prison.

[Inspected September 26, 1850.]

here was only 1 male prisoner in confinement, and he made omplaint.

The number in confinement during the year was 54.

The prison buildings appeared in good repair; the wards clean l well kept.

The health in the prison has been good. The surgeon visits ularly once a-week, and oftener when required.

The chaplain, the Rev. J. G. Schooler, had been appointed ee months before, and had been very regular in his atdance.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The chief employment is teasing cotton waste.

The keeper states, that the supplies are purchased, and the counts settled, quarterly, with the clerk of the Board; but that e, the keeper, keeps no accounts. He merely collects them from e tradesmen, and hands them over to the clerk of the Board.

The general appearance of the prison, the clothing, bedding, &c., ere creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Roy, ho seem to be well qualified for their duties.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

ALLOA PRISON.

Alloa Prison.

[Inspected October 3, 1850.]

Present in confinement—

16 male criminals.
5 female criminals.
3 male civil prisoners.

Total . . 24

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been 26, being 6 more than last year.

There had been no alterations in the prison buildings since last inspection, and the prisoners confined there continue in the same unsatisfactory state as formerly reported.

The chaplain remarks, in his April Report, that there had been a large increase in the number of female prisoners, and that, "whether young or old,—whether offenders for the first time or ripe in crime,—are forced into one, or at the most into two cells; and the evil effects of this it is not possible to calculate."

I am glad, however, to find that plans for a suitable addition to the prison accommodation are in course of preparation.

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Scotland.

Ailsa Prison.

The health, notwithstanding its crowded state, has been good; and the surgeon's visits have been regularly performed.

The chaplain had resigned a short time prior to my visit; no successor had then been appointed. Two young clergymen, however, were kind enough to attend alternately to the spiritual wants of the prisoners on Sundays.

The general conduct throughout the year appears to have been but indifferent; the defective state of the prison provoking disorders which required punishment.

The dietary is furnished by contract, and the clothing and bedding purchased at the cheapest and best market. The keeper states, that the accounts are settled monthly; but the settlement is not noted by the clerk of the Board in any cash-book kept in the prison, which I recommend should be done.

The principal employments here are teazing oakum and picking wool.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet, per head* . .	6	9	1
Average amount of earnings . . .	1	1	8
Net cost per head after deducting earnings .	15	9	7

The general appearance of the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, was clean and creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Ure.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Dumbarton Prison.

DUMBARTON PRISON.

[Inspected August 17, 1850.]

Present in confinement—

17 male criminals.
7 female criminals.

Total . . 24

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year has been 29, being one more than in 1849.

There had been no alteration in the prison buildings since last inspection, but I observe, in a subsequent report, that the flooring of the airing-yard has been renewed, as I had recommended.

The general health has been good, and the duties continue to be regularly and efficiently discharged by Dr. Buchanan, the surgeon of the prison.

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties, which

* The average cost of the dietary is, with two exceptions, the highest in the prisons of Scotland, and seems deserving the consideration of the County Board.

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nue to be most efficiently performed by the Rev. Andrew y, whose quarterly reports convey much useful information, and which he acknowledges the zealous co-operation he receives the officers of the prison. He expressed himself well satis- with the progress made by the prisoners in their instruction. library appears to be much in request, but the books are not ood order.

he keeper reports that the general conduct had been good.

he chief employments are—

Weaving,
Net-making, and
Oakum-picking.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	8	6
Average amount of earnings . . .	2	1	3
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	10	15	7

The want of sufficient prison accommodation, as formerly re- rted, is much felt here. The females continue to occupy joining cells with the males in the same galleries; and when state that, during the March quarter, there were at one time male and 13 female prisoners so lodged in the small number cells which the prison contains, it will readily be believed that e purposes of imprisonment must have been very imperfectly rried out.

The warder, as before reported, is obliged to continue the same bjectionable practice of warming himself in cold weather in the ebtors' room, and cooking his meals at their fire.

There were but four visits recorded in the County Board's nspection-book; but the remarks were creditable to the governor nd the matron, Mr. and Miss Macfarlane; as also was the result f my observations.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

DUMFRIES PRISON.

[Inspected May 2 and 6, 1850.]

Dumfries Prison.

Present in confinement:—

35 males.
9 females.

Total . . 44

There were no complaints requiring notice.

The new prison, mentioned in my last Report as having just been commenced, is now nearly completed, and will soon be ready for occupation.

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Scotland.

Dumfries Prison.

The whole of the prisoners, male and female, have been crowded, during the past year, in the building formerly occupied by the male prisoners; but I found it in as good order as, under the circumstances, could be expected.

The average daily number in confinement has been 47, being 1 more than in 1849.

The general health has been good. A new surgeon was appointed in July last, who seems regular and zealous in the discharge of his duties.

The chaplain, Mr. Cowans, continues also to be very regular in attending to his duties. There is no Sunday service at present, nor can much be done in the way of instruction while the prison remains in its present state.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been as good as, under circumstances, could have been expected.

The principal employments are—

Picking wool, teazing hair, matmaking, &c.

The provisions and stores are not at present provided by contract, but purchased at the market price by the clerk of the County Board and the governor, and they are paid for at the time by the former. The governor keeps no accounts except of the prison labour, which he settles with the clerk of the Board once a-year.

	£	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	17	5¾
Average amount of earnings	1	15	8¾
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	11	4	9¾

Two new male warders and a night watchman have been appointed since last inspection, and the governor reports favourably of their qualifications.

I continue to entertain a favourable opinion of the zeal and ability of Mr. and Miss Kidd, the governor and matron.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Edinburgh Prison.

EDINBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected September 24 and 25, and October 1, 1850.]

On the first day of inspection there were present in confinement,—

	282 male criminals.
	303 female ditto
	12 male civil prisoners.
Total . .	597

The average number in confinement during the past year was 576, being a decrease of 60 as compared with 1849. The total

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itments during the year was 4,863, being 1,030 less than in

Scotland.

Edinburgh Prison.

e prison buildings were in good repair, and the different and wards, as well as the general appearance of the prisoners, and satisfactory.

ie following was the distribution of the prisoners with regard lls on the day of inspection:—

DISTRIBUTION.	MALES.		Females.	Total.
	East Prison.	West Prison.		
rate	89	43	27	159
ells with two	..	122	202	324
,, more than two	..	..	69	69
Class-rooms	..	33	..	33
Total	89	198	298	585

(12 Civil prisoners = 597.)

Though the numbers in confinement were unusually low, yet will be seen by the foregoing table that additional prison ac-ommodation is much wanted, for with 585 criminals in con-nement, they were only enabled to have 159 in single cells, and hen so many are thus necessarily associated (two together in nany of the cells), under no constant supervision, the termination f such imprisonments will ever be found to lead to the increase, nstead of the repression, of crime.

In visiting the two first cells in the female prison, I heard the whisper going the round of the prison:—"The Inspector is here, now for complaints." The consequence was, that in almost every second cell I was required to listen to some long, frivolous complaint, chiefly on the subject of diet; and in the other cells in which no complaint was made, I saw that I was only indebted to their silence because they had not had time to concoct a grievance.

In my Fifteenth Report I felt it necessary to request your special attention to the objectionable condition of the female prison here, and as no change has taken place, nor has it come to my knowledge that any measure is in progress for its improvement, although the attention of the local authorities had been called to it by the General Board, it becomes my painful duty to bring the subject again under your special notice.

In my previous Report I showed, on the authority of Mr. Smith, the governor, that about 800 females were annually committed to the prison of Edinburgh for the first time. Among such a vast number of annual first committals it is impossible to doubt that there must be many young women of hopeful characters

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Scotland. — Edinburgh Prison.

who are yet young in crime; many others now find themselves prison the victims of misfortune rather than of vice; and would be glad, were it possible, to pass their sentences in seclusion in the hope of being able to find their way back to their unnoticed, to profit by the experience of the past; *but the* prison of Edinburgh appears to me to afford no such chance.

It is a prison the defects of which require to be seen understood; for there are no cells in it that come under the of separate cells properly so called, as being in accordance the provisions of the Act. The 48 front cells of the are virtually but one cell, for they are all open in front iron railings, looking into a common centre; and *with* more prisoners in each. I have always found these 48 cells occupied by upwards of a hundred females, generally converse freely from cell to cell, and scarcely under the restraint of order; so that be they good or be they bad, there they are hundred female prisoners all mingled in one common cauldron contamination, under no discipline, washed, fed, and clothed the expense of the community; the attendance of respectable female officers at all times at their service, as is also the advice of an eminent physician, and all the while, as far as I judge, such imprisonments are leading to the benefit of no but the keepers of brothels and other dens of infamy.

Such are the chief features of the confinements in the female prison of Edinburgh, and such they have continued to be ever since I came into office in 1847.

The two punishment cells mentioned in my last Report have been completed.

There is still no chapel.

There were a few complaints made to me on the male side, but none deserving notice.

The general health in the prison is reported to have been good, and though there had been six deaths in the course of the year, there had been no epidemic or other prevailing disease. The surgeon's duties continue to be efficiently and zealously performed by Dr. Simson.

The following table shows the comparative weight of prisoners sentenced to 60 days and upwards for the two quarters ending April, 1850:—

1850	Number Committed	Average Weight on Committal	Average Weight on Liberation.	Number who lost in Weight.	Number who gained Weight.	Average Gain.
Quarter ending March	247	128	129	81	166	1
,, Sept.	66	129	129½	23	43	½

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties, which

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.nue to be regularly and zealously performed by the Rev. rge Hislop, who continues occasionally in his quarterly rts to remark on "the utter inefficiency of the central division ıale) as a place of either detention or instruction." A remark ɔh he has repeated from time to time ever since I came into ·e.

·he progress in instruction made under the teachers on the .e side seems to be very satisfactory, and the library books are ɔnsively used.

Γhe governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners l been good on the male side, but that of the females only ıdling. I observed nothing in the record of punishments re-ring notice.

Γhe following were the employments on the day of inspec-n :—

EMPLOYMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Winding and weaving	2	..	2
Shoemaking	4	..	4
Tailoring	2	..	2
Netmaking	26	..	26
Carpentry	2	..	2
Teazing oakum, hair, &c.	160	120	280
Sewing	5	104	109
Cooking and baking	..	3	3
Washing and cleaning	11	19	30
Miscellaneous	52	21	73
Matmaking	17	..	17
Smiths	3	..	3
Knitting	..	30	30
Sick in hospital	3	1	4
Total	287	298	585

The provisions here are all supplied by contract, as are also the materials for clothing, &c., which is made up in the prison, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	0	10*
Average amount of earnings	1	17	1
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	9	18	6

I feel it due to Mr. Smith, the governor, to remark that the average cost of the prison dietary during the past year under his management is the lowest in Scotland.

Six crank-machines had been directed by the General Board, to be tried experimentally in this prison, but though they are in course of preparation, they were not ready for use at the time of my last visit.

The officers who reside within the prison are permitted by the

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Scotland.

Edinburgh Prison.

County Board to have their washing done by prisoners, wi[illegible] contrary to the spirit of the 17th Rule for Prisons in Scotla[illegible]

The governor states that he has reason to be satisfied [illegible] with the efficiency of his subordinate officers, among whi[illegible] changes have taken place. Two of them had left for other [illegible]tions, and one from bad health.

Every department, the clothing, bedding, &c., appeared i[illegible] best possible order, and I have great pleasure in repeating [illegible] former observations, that the management of this important [illegible] is most zealously and efficiently carried out by the governor, [illegible] Smith; and that the matron, Miss Aitkin, manages her de[illegible]ment in the most satisfactory manner that could be expe[illegible] under the disadvantageous circumstances in which she is plac[illegible]

Since the foregoing was written, I have received from [illegible] Smith the following tables relating to juvenile crime.

Return of Juveniles, under 14 years of age, Committed to the Prison of Edinburgh, in the four years ending December 24, 1850.

Dates.	Total Commitments.	Centesimal Proportion under 14 Years of Age.
1847	4,734	5·6
1848	5,536	3·7
1849	5,709	2·9
1850	4,865	1·3

I may also mention that there has been a considerable decrea[illegible] in the commitments of prisoners from 14 to 16 years of ag[illegible] which was to be expected, if ragged schools answered the[illegible] intended purpose.

The number of prisoners between 14 and 16 years of age committed to the Edinburgh prison during the last three years was—

Year.	Numbers.
1848 . . .	552
1849 . . .	440
1850 . . .	361

Edinburgh Lock-up Prison.

EDINBURGH LOCK-UP PRISON.

[Inspected September 20, 1850.]

There were three female prisoners in confinement who had only been locked up in the course of the past night.

There has been no alteration since last inspection. The cells were clean, but offensively close.

The general health seems to have been good, and there has been no change in the duties of either surgeon or chaplain.

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EDINBURGH POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected February 13, 1851.]

he arrangements for police purposes in this extensive new ding are of a very respectable class. They contain five large ns, four rooms with fire-places for the accommodation of . persons. A surgery, a male and a female turnkey's room, 34 d cells, with a bath-room, and other conveniences on the lerground floor.

The greater part of the cells had been newly whitewashed, l looked very clean; while the others were undergoing the me operation.

The two rooms on the first-floor, called protection rooms, were e one occupied by seven male prisoners, and the other by six males. The atmosphere in both was most offensive and unholesome; neither the heating nor the ventilating apparatus are und to act in these cells, I am informed, and though they are ch fitted with fine large windows capable of admitting a plenful supply of fresh air, they are so fixed that they can only pen to a very small extent, and scarcely admit any air at all.

The large rooms on the floor above, I am told, are equally ill-ventilated, and it is probable that in the construction of the building the air channels had got choked up with rubbish, and the contractor had not taken the trouble to clear them when the building was completed. Be that as it may, it is essentially necessary that the ventilation of these cells should be looked to, for the two protection cells are often required to accommodate 12 or 18 persons of a night, and it is impossible to imagine anything so unwholesome as the state of their atmosphere when only occupied by half the number.

The surgeon seems very zealous in the discharge of his duties, visiting their cells twice every day.

Musselburgh Prison. Police Cells.

MUSSELBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected April 4, 1850.]

Present in confinement—4 males and 2 females.

They made no complaints.

The number of prisoners confined here during the year has been 136.

The prison buildings were in good order, and no alterations had been made since last inspection.

This prison is annexed to the Court House, and the ground-floor portion of it was used as a coal-cellar, and other purposes, by the keeper. In April last, a proposition was made by the County Board, that one of the ground-floor apartments should be converted into a police cell; and having, at the request of the General Board, inspected the prison, with a view of ascertaining how far it might be expedient to permit it to be used for such

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Scotland — Musselburgh Prison.

purpose, the following is an extract from the letter addressed to them on that subject, viz., that "I saw no objection to the room in question being appropriated to the purpose proposed, provided that the entrance to it is partitioned off, and allow the keeper to have the use of the coal-cellar, and other conveniences adjoining."

In the same communication I suggested other conveniences which were much wanted, and which I hope on my next visit find have been adopted.

The health seems to have been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The minister of the parish is kind enough to visit occasionally gratuitously. There are no books supplied for the use of the prison. I recommend that some Bibles and Testaments be allowed.

The provisions here are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly. The clothing is supplied from the head-quarter prison of the county at Edinburgh.

The keeper and the matron have been a long time in charge of this prison, and seem to discharge their duties very zealously.

ELGINSHIRE.

Elgin Prison.

ELGIN PRISON.

[Inspected September 4, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	5 males.
	3 females and 1 child.
Total . .	8

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year was 10, being 2 more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the personal appearance of the prisoners, as well as the different wards, were clean.

There had been very little sickness during the year, and the surgeon appeared to have been very regular in the discharge of his duties.

A teacher attends and gives instruction to the prisoners in their separate cells, on an average, about five hours each week, and their progress under him seems satisfactory. The prison library is found of great use, and the books are reported to be well taken care of. There has been no change in the chaplain's duties, which continue to be regularly performed by the Rev. P. J. Mackie.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishments few.

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he chief employments are— Scotland.

Teazing hair and wool.	Mat-making.
Picking oakum.	Knitting, sewing, &c.

Elgin Prison.

he provisions are furnished by contract, and the clothing and ding purchased. The accounts are settled annually, and the lement noted in the keeper's cash-book.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	8	10
Average amount of earnings	4	4	10
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings . .	25	8	5

The appearance of the prison in every department was highly ditable to the management of the keeper and matron, Mr. and rs. Rutledge.

FORRES PRISON. Forres Prison.

[Inspected September 4, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

This is a small new prison, forming a portion of the buildings ttached to the Court House. It has been legalised for the connement of convicted prisoners only, for periods not exceeding 10 lays. It was opened on the 23rd May last, and only one prisoner had been committed up to the time of my visit.

It contains 3 cells, each 12 feet 7 inches in length by 7 feet 7 inches broad, and 7 feet high; and a bath-room the same size as the cells.

The wards were clean, but the prison had as yet been but partially provided with its necessary requirements. There were only two sets of bedding, and no clothing, except two very indifferent sets that had been in use in the old gaol.

An old register was the only book in the prison, but I hope a regular set will, ere this, have been furnished.

The keeper is allowed 4*d.* a-day for dieting each prisoner. This practice is open to the same objection that I have made in my separate Report on the prison at Keith.

FIFESHIRE.

CUPAR PRISON. Cupar Prison.

[Inspected July 26, 1850.]

Present in confinement :—

32 male criminals.
8 female ditto.
3 civil prisoners.

Total . . 43

They made no complaints.

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Scotland. — Cupar Prison.

The average number in custody during the past year was being 12 less than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in excellent order, and the w clean, as well as the personal appearance of the prisoners.

The general health appears, upon the whole, to have been g There has been no epidemic or other prevailing disease; an surgeon's duties seem to have been regularly carried out by Grace, the surgeon of the prison.

There had been an attempt at suicide on the part of a dev but the governor fortunately happened to be on the spot at moment, and succeeded in staunching the blood until the ar of a surgeon. The act was not attended with fatal consequenc

The joint duties of chaplain and teacher continue to efficiently carried out by the Rev. Alexander Heron, whose Qu terly Reports convey much useful information.

The governor reports that the general conduct has been goo and I observed that the punishments recorded were comparatively few, and trifling in import.

The objectionable and unsafe practice of airing in the prison grounds, a portion of male as well as females at the same time continues as previously reported; but the County Board, with the spirit of liberality which has marked all their proceedings since I have had the honour of being officially connected with them have agreed to provide a suitable number of airing-yards, the plans of which have been submitted to and approved by the General Board, and I have reason to expect are now in the course of erection.

The males and females continue to be lodged in the same open galleries, to the great annoyance of the female officers, who are in consequence frequently exposed to very revolting exhibitions. The position of the matron is also a subject of annoyance and misunderstanding between her and the governor; for being lodged within the prison-gates, she cannot receive a friend or relative as a visitor to her apartment without a breach of prison rules; and the alternative is still more disagreeable, that of going out to receive them in the open air in all weathers.

I hope that at no distant period my recommendation will be adopted,—that of providing a small separate prison for the females, —which would make the Prison of Cupar, under its usual efficient management, one of the best prisons in Scotland.

The chief employments here are—

Weaving.	Teasing ropes.
Flax-dressing.	Sewing, &c.

The provisions are furnished by contract, and all other stores are purchased at the cheapest and best market. The keeper settles his accounts monthly with the clerk of the Prison Board, producing his vouchers.

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	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	0	4
Average amount of earnings	4	14	7
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings . .	7	4	3

The net cost per head, after deducting earnings, is next lowest Ayr, and reflects much credit on the management of Mr. Cook, governor, as does also the general appearance of every department of the prison.

The female department continues also to be very ably conducted Miss Webster.

DUNFERMLINE PRISON.

Dunfermline Prison.

[Inspected September 22, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

11 male criminals.
3 female ditto.

Total . 14

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 14, being 10 less than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in excellent repair, and the wards, as well as the personal appearance of the prisoners, clean. The prison grounds have been much improved since my last visit.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and the surgeon's duties are now regularly attended to.

The Rev. George Barlas, whose appointment I noticed in last Report, has continued to discharge the duties of chaplain and teacher with zeal and ability.

The keeper reports that the general conduct had been good.

The usual employments here are—

Weaving, mat-making, teasing oakum, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	3	2
Average amount of earnings	4	11	0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	15	14	11

The general appearance of every department of the prison was creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie.

FORFARSHIRE.

FORFAR PRISON.

Forfar Prison.

[Inspected September 13, 1850.]

There were in confinement only 3 male and 2 female prisoners, who made no complaints.

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Scotland.

Forfar Prison.

The whole establishment was in such confusion, with extensive additions being made to the prison, that I thought it unnecessary to enter into a regular inspection at that time.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 17, being 3 less than in 1849.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . . .	4	15	8
Average amount of earnings	4	16	8
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	15	9	6

Dundee Prison.

DUNDEE PRISON.

[Inspected August 13 and 14, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

105 male criminals.
88 female ditto.
4 male civil prisoners.

Total . 197

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 201, being 1 less than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good order, the different wards well kept, and the personal appearance of the prisoners cleanly.

The general health in the prison has been good, and the duties of the surgeon regularly discharged.

There has been no change in the chaplain's duties, which have been performed during the last year by the Rev. Thomas Stirling.

The governor reports that the general conduct has been good; and I observe that though a good many punishments have been recorded, they were not of a very serious character.

This is one of the prisons in which the General Board had directed that the working of the crank-machines should be tried experimentally; and the governor, in his Quarterly Report for December, states that 4 of them had been in operation, and he is of opinion that they will prove very useful in deterring old offenders, and in compelling idlers in the prison to perform their tasks at industrious labour more cheerfully and profitably.

The prisoners appear to make very satisfactory progress in their learning under the instruction of Mr. Lindsay, the teacher.

The governor states that the library consists of upwards of 600 books, and that the daily average number in use is about 250. A considerable number of them, however, are not well kept, the Bibles and New Testaments, in the female prison especially, are much mutilated and nearly unfit for use.

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he number of prisoners in separate confinement on the day of ection were 75 males and 17 females.

	Males.	Females.
Number confined 2 in a cell . . .	30	62
,, 3 in a cell . . .	0	9

t is thus seen that additional prison accommodation is much ated here.

The following shows the employment of the prisoners on the y of inspection:—

	Male Crim.		Fem. Crim.
Weaving	24	Sewing	34
Teasing	49	Knitting	17
Shoemaking . . .	3	Teasing	14
Tailoring	1	Cleaners	3
Watch cleaning . .	1	Mending	3
Rope cutting . . .	3	Shoebinding . . .	2
Cleaners	4	Washing	6
Gardening	2	Cooking	2
Winders	10	Idle	7
Bookbinding . . .	1		
Idle	7	Total . .	88
Total . .	105		

I examined the provisions, which were all of the best quality. They, as well as the clothing, are furnished by contract, and the accounts settled monthly. The general expenditure is regularly audited once a year.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	3	9	11½
Average amount of earnings	2	16	4
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings.	8	7	5

It is due to the management of Mr. Mathieson, the governor, to remark, that the cost of the prison dietary here during the past year is among the lowest in Scotland.

There is no classification of debtors, the different apartments and cells alloted to them being common alike to all.

I was much surprised, on examining the prison register of commitments, to observe, that a child, named J. S., only 10 years of age, was committed for 2 days, on the 18th March last, for an *assault*.

The governor expresses himself generally satisfied with the zeal and ability of the different warders, and I have great pleasure in repeating my former observations on the general appearance of every department of the prison, and the very efficient manner in which it is managed by Mr. Mathieson. I continue also to be well satisfied with the manner in which the matron's duties are conducted by Mrs. Anderson.

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Scotland.

Montrose Prison.

MONTROSE PRISON.

[Inspected September 13, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

16 male criminals.
5 female ditto.

Total . . 21

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 25, being 5 more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the only alteration in the interior arrangements was the erection of a boiler in the kitchen.

The general health had been remarkably good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to.

The duties of the chaplain continue to be most efficiently discharged by the Rev. John Edwards, who, in his Quarterly Report, gives very deserved praise to the officers of the prison for the zeal and ability with which the prison rules are carried out.

The keeper reports that the general conduct had been good, and I found that the punishments recorded were few in number and trifling in character.

I was much disappointed to find, notwithstanding my repeated representations in previous Reports on the necessity of this prison having an additional officer, the keeper was still left to labour alone (aided only by his wife), with sometimes as many as 30 prisoners to manage. I am glad, however, to find, by his Quarterly Report for December last, that the long withheld assistance had been yielded at last, and that a warder had been appointed on the 19th of October, who, he states, "is giving me every satisfaction, and I find him to be of great service."

The principal employments here are—

Mat-making.	Oakum-teasing.
Shoe-making.	Knitting, &c.

The keeper states that all prisoners, on admission, are placed on the second-class diet.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing and other supplies are purchased at the cheapest market. The accounts are settled monthly, but the settlement is not noted in any cash-book in the prison, which I recommend should be done.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	8	8
Average amount of earnings	3	2	5
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	12	8	6

Every department of the prison was in excellent order, and reflected great credit on Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the keeper and the matron.

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ARBROATH PRISON.

[Inspected September 16, 1850.]

'resent in confinement:—

	3 male criminals.
	1 female ditto.
Total . .	4

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was ght, being three less than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but one of the cells little damp.

The general health has been good, for the several cases of sickess, had all been contracted prior to admission. The surgeon's uties are regularly discharged.

The chaplain's duties are also regularly attended to by the Rev. Joseph Hay, whose Quarterly Reports contain a good deal of useful information.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and no punishments recorded since the keeper's appointment, about three months ago.

The wall of the backyard is in a very insecure state, and two prisoners succeeded in consequence in making their escape, the one on the 9th of January, 1850, and the other on the 28th of February following. The insecure state of the prison wall was held, in some degree, to excuse the oversight of the keeper for the first escape; but as the second took place under circumstances very nearly similar, it was considered that, not having taken any precautions to guard against a repetition of such an event, the keeper was an unsafe person to be continued longer in charge of the prison, and he was therefore discharged.

The principal occupations are—

Oakum-picking.	Winding and balling twine.
Sewing.	

None of the supplies are by contract, but all purchased by the keeper. He was absent at the time of my visit, but his wife, the matron, informed me that he settles his accounts quarterly with the clerk of the Board; I did not, however, find the settlement noted by the clerk's signature in any cash-book kept in the prison, which I recommend should be done.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	17	1
Average amount of earnings	2	4	11
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	22	15	5

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Scotland.

Brechin Prison.

BRECHIN PRISON.

[Inspected September 13, 1850.]

There were four prisoners in confinement. They made no complaints.

The number admitted during the year was 28.

The prison building was in good repair, and the cells clean, but badly warmed.

The only alteration since last inspection was the introduction of a loom into one of the cells for the prisoners' use.

The general health seems to have been good, and the surgeon visits regularly once a week.

There had been no clerical visitors during the two last quarters.

The keeper states that the general conduct has been good.

The provisions here are all purchased, and the accounts settled half-yearly.

All prisoners are placed on the second-rate diet.

Everything appeared in a satisfactory state.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Haddington Prison.

HADDINGTON PRISON.

[Inspected February 14, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

	29 male criminals.
	7 female ditto.
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total . .	37

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year was 28, being seven less than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the personal appearance of the prisoners clean, as well as the different wards and cells.

The general health has been good, but the surgeon visits only once a week, which is not according to the rule laid down for prisons of this class; he is reported, however, to be very attentive in coming at all other times when required.

Dr. Cook discharges the duties of chaplain and teacher. He devotes an hour each week-day, and the same on Sundays, to prayer, reading a portion of Scripture and explaining it, and visiting the cells, but there is no regular Church service on Sundays.

The library is well supplied with books, but the keeper states that those of an amusing character are much more sought after than the religious. I would suggest whether prisoners under short sentences should not be restricted to books that convey religious instruction only.

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ıe keeper reports that the general conduct had been good. ›unishments recorded in the Punishment-book are not numer- ıor of a serious character.

ıe chief employments are—

Making bee-hives, basket-making, and sewing.

ıe clothing, bedding, and bread are supplied by contract; the : supplies are purchased by the keeper at the best market, the accounts settled quarterly. The settlement is noted by :lerk of the County Board in the prison cash-book.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	5	2[e]
Average amount of earnings . . .	3	13	8
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	10	5	5

The visits of the members of the County Board are numerous . complimentary to the management.

This appears to me to be one of the neatest, and under its pre- t management, might be one of the best prisons in Scotland, the want of necessary accommodation, in a great measure, ltifies the exertions of the officers, and reduces it to the cha- :ter of an ordinary place of detention, for where it is necessary have five prisoners in one room under no constant supervision, was the case on the day of my visit, it is not difficult to predict e result of their imprisonments.

The average daily number in confinement has been less in the ıst than during the previous year, but the prison has not on that :count been relieved, for, as the Quarterly Returns show, the ›west number in confinement has only descended to 20 during one uarter, while the highest range has never been less than 41 luring all the four quarters; I, therefore, feel justified in repeat- ng my former report, that the present accommodation is needed 'or male prisoners alone, and that separate provision ought to be nade for the females.

I visited the kitchen at the dinner-hour, and saw the prison cooking and washing going on at the same time, and the open prison bath, in the same small apartment with the cooking and washing!

The prison grounds are beautifully kept, and I continue to enter- tain a high opinion of the zeal and ability of the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, as also of their son, the warder.

DUNBAR PRISON.

Dunbar Prison.

[Inspected February 14, 1851.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The number admitted during the year was 118, and the offences for which they were committed chiefly rioting and drunkenness.

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Scotland.

Dunbar Prison.

This prison is only legalized for 10-day confinements, but observed that a female, named Elizabeth Leckie, or Lam with a child, was committed on the 4th of January, for a fine 1*l.*, or 15 days' imprisonment, and that she was kept in confinement there during the whole of the 15 days.

The clothing and bedding are supplied from the county prison at Haddington, and the diet and other necessary articles are purchased by the keeper, and charged at what they cost. The accounts are settled quarterly, but the settlement is not entered in any book, nor is there an account or cash-book kept in the prison, the only books there being a criminal register, daily statement book, and the surgeon's visiting book.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon visits regularly once a-week whether there are prisoners or not.

There is no chaplain attached to this prison, nor is there any clerical visitor.

There are no books for the use of the prisoners. I would recommend a small supply of Bibles and Testaments.

The keeper aud his wife seem to be very correct in the discharge of their duties.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Inverness Prison.

INVERNESS PRISON.

[Inspected September 5, 1850.]

Present in confinement :—

	31 male criminals.
	18 female ditto.
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total . .	50

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in custody during the past year was 35, being 7 more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in excellent order, and the cells and wards clean, as was also the personal appearance of the prisoners.

The suggestions made in my last Report had been very generally adopted. The corridor windows had been made to open, and the openings in some of the cell windows had been enlarged. A canvass screen had been fitted to draw across the open space of the corridor, between the first and upper galleries, so as to prevent the males and females from seeing each other at those particular periods of the day when it could not fail to be offensive to individuals, as well as detrimental to prison discipline when left open.

A want of sufficient prison accommodation has been felt during the past year, as they frequently had occasion to put two or more

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ers into one cell; but the governor states that, in doing so, ended as much as possible to the classification of those who placed together, by separating the juveniles from the adults, rst offences from the more hardened.

e general health appears to have been very good, and the on's duties regularly performed by Dr. Fraser.

e Rev. H. Mackenzie appears also to have carried out the duties aplain very zealously: his week-day visits generally extending hour and a half, employed in imparting religious and moral uction, and exhorting prisoners, and in prayer; as also in asining, from time to time their progress under the teacher, which he expresses himself well satisfied. His Sunday visits nd to about an hour and three quarters, in performing divine ice in English as well as in Gaelic.

He states that the library is generally in great request, and the ks well taken care of.

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners been good, and, on referring to the Register of Punishments, I nd nothing requiring observation.

The matron had been dismissed a short time prior to my visit, Miss Kerr, a sister of the governor, had been appointed in r place.

In a subsequent Report I find that a female convict made her cape through the neglect of the warder, in leaving the cell-doors d the corridor-gate open, for which she had been dismissed. me blame, too, seems to have attached to the governor and e gate-porter for not taking due precautions to guard against risoners in the yard getting over the boundary wall.

The following table shows the employments on the day of nspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	5	0
Netmaking	2	0
Shoemaking	4	0
Tailoring	1	0
Engraving	1	0
Matmaking	6	0
Teazing hair and wool and picking oakum	8	0
Occupied at the prison grounds	1	0
Untried, not working	2	0
Unable to work from infirmity	1	0
Sewing	0	2
Knitting	0	10
Winding	0	3
Cooking, washing, &c.	0	3
Total	31	18

The provisions are furnished by contract; and the clothing and other stores purchased at the cheapest market. The accounts

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Scotland. — Inverness Prison.

are settled quarterly, and the settlement noted in the cash-b The governor states that he makes the rate of diet dependent n length of confinement, conduct, and work done by the prisone

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	14	1
Average amount of earnings	8	12	1
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	13	6	0

I observed, in the Criminal Register, the committal of se boys of tender years for the first time,—some of their offences the instigation of profligate parents,—others the result of ex neglect and want. Three of them, I observed, aged respectiv 11, 10, and 9 years, have all been re-committed, with a fair p sumption that they will become criminals for life. Had the a permitted their first offences to be differently dealt with, it is pr bable that the results would have proved more satisfactory.

Some irregularity seems to have occurred, in 1848, by which female prisoner was retained in confinement beyond the period her sentence, but which had only recently been brought under notice of the Board. On the matter being investigated, it was found that, though resulting from an oversight on the part of the governor, it occurred under circumstances quite excusable.

The governor, Mr. Kerr, seems very zealous and well qualified for his important charge; and the general appearance of every part of the prison was very creditable to his management.

Two crank-machines had been fitted up in December last; but they had been such a short time in use that the governor declined giving an opinion on the working.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

Stonehaven Prison.

STONEHAVEN PRISON.

[Inspected September 12, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	10 males
	4 females
Total . .	14

One male prisoner complained of his having been committed on a charge of begging, which he affirmed was a false charge, as he had only gone into a farmhouse, with something he had to offer for sale, and was asked if he was hungry, which he did not affect to deny; and that was construed into an offence, for which he was committed.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 11, being 2 less than in 1849.

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he health in the prison seems to have been remarkably good, the surgeon's duties regularly performed. Scotland. Stonehaven Prison.

here has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties. He rts that the prison library is much in request, and the books taken care of.

'he keeper reports, that the general conduct of the prisoners has n good; only one punishment is recorded since last inspection. .he usual employments here are—

Picking oakum and hair.	Mat-making.
Making wire chains.	Knitting and sewing.

All the supplies here are purchased at the best and cheapest rket, and the accounts settled annually.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	2	3
Average amount of earnings	1	0	7[6]
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	19	7	3[3]

The general appearance of the prison, the clothing and bedding, c., was very creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and rs. Robertson.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

KINROSS PRISON.

Kinross Prison.

[Inspected September 20, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

1 male civil prisoner.
1 female criminal.

Total . . 2

The male prisoner complained of the stained glass window in the debtors' apartment, which prevented his getting a view of the country; but as he was seated over a comfortable fire, in a well-sized room, I could not help thinking that he was sufficiently comfortable; the more especially as I discovered that, though his cell-door was closed, it was not locked, and although the matron produced various keys, she could not show me one that would lock it. The complainant had thus the free range of the prison from top to bottom, and might, in consequence, have had little difficulty in finding his way outside had he been so disposed.

The number in confinement during the year was 35.

The keeper was absent at the time of my visit; he had only been appointed twelve months ago.

This little prison has all the requisites of an efficient place of confinement; but it is very difficult to convince the new keeper of a small prison that the different doors and gates were intended to

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Scotland. Kinross Prison.

be locked, and that by neglecting to do so the tenure of his appointment hangs by a thread.

The different wards, however, were clean, as was also clothing and bedding.

The health seems to have been good, and the chaplain's and surgeon's visits regular.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Kirkcudbright Prison.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON.

[Inspected May 2 and 3, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	10 male criminals.
	5 female ditto
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total . .	16

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year was 14, the same as in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good order, and the wards clean and neatly arranged.

The general health in the prison continues to be remarkably good, and the surgeon's duties are regularly discharged by Mr. Shand.

The chaplain, Mr. Underwood, seems very zealously to perform the duties required of him on week-days; but by an arrangement with the County Board, he is not expected to perform any duties on Sundays.

The books in the library are reported to be much in request by the prisoners, and generally well taken care of.

The keeper reports the general conduct of the prisoners to have been good.

On visiting the prison kitchen, which is a ground-floor apartment of the keeper's house, used for his family as well as in cooking for the prisoners, and is separated from the prison by an open court-yard, I found a female convict employed there as cook, and as the entrance to the prison from the outer gate is through the said open court-yard, and open to the kitchen window, a prisoner employed there is not only perfectly cognizant of everything which takes place within the prison as well as in the governor's house, but is enabled to make herself a very dangerous associate for the young family of the keeper. I therefore suggested to the General Board, that a communication should be made to the County Board on the subject, which I know has been done.

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he principal employments here are— Scotland.

Shoemaking.	Mat and net-making.
Weaving.	Sewing, &c.

Kirkcudbright Prison.

he keeper complains of the difficulty of finding markets for produce of the prisoners' labour.

'he food, the clothing, and the bedding are purchased at the 'ket price, and the keeper settles his accounts quarterly with clerk of the Board, producing his vouchers; but the settlent is not noted by the clerk of the Board in a cash-book kept the keeper, which I recommend should be done.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	3	18	7¹⁰
Average amount of earnings . . .	3	6	7¹⁰
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	16	11	8⁶

The construction of this prison, with so many floors one above nother, and the airing-yards on the roof, makes the working of , with its small staff, very difficult and unsatisfactory. There is o separate provision for civil prisoners, who are necessarily odged in some cell in a gallery occupied by criminals, which is ery objectionable. It is also very inconvenient, having the prison itchen detached in so small a prison, thereby precluding a risoner being employed in it with propriety.

I found the clothing and bedding clean and in good order, and he keeper and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, well qualified for their duties, as is also the only other officer—the male turnkey.

MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

Maxwelltown Prison.

[Inspected May 6, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit.

The numbers admitted in the course of the year were—

19 male criminals.
5 female ditto

Total . . 24

The prison building appeared to be in good order, and the cells, as well as the clothing and bedding, clean and neatly kept.

The general health appears to have been good, and the surgeon visits regulary once a-week.

The Rev. W. McFarlane is kind enough to visit the prison gratuitously whenever there are prisoners.

The keeper reports that the prisoners are generally well behaved, and there had been no punishments.

The provisions are purchased at the cheapest market, and the keeper settles quarterly with the clerk of the Board; but the settle-

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Scotland.

Maxwell-town Prison.

ment is not noted in the cash-book of the keeper, which I recommend should be done.

The keeper and his wife, who seem very deserving and cleanly in their habits, are very inadequately lodged. They but one apartment for the use of themselves and three children, the eldest a full grown girl of 16; the same apartment being as a prison kitchen, and is also the only washing place they have prisoners' clothing. I beg again respectfully to recommend the Board that a suitable washing-place be provided, and I would further suggest, whether the room reserved for the use of the Board may not be at the disposal of the keeper on the days on which it is not wanted by the Board.

LANARKSHIRE.

Glasgow Prison.

GLASGOW PRISONS.

[Inspected October 15 and November 14, 1850.]

The total number in confinement in both prisons on the day of inspection was 670.

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 717, being 53 more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good repair; the different cells and wards in good order, and the general appearance of the prisoners satisfactory.

I stated in my last Report that I did not find the South Prison in the same satisfactory condition as that of the North, in consequence of its not being so immediately under the eye of the governor. On the present occasion, however, I found it much improved, and in every respect satisfactory. Some objectionable cells adjoining the flax-dressing department had been discontinued as dormitories, and the general appearance of everything was very creditable to the head warder in charge.

The want of additional prison accommodation still continues to be much felt, for as the following table shows, out of 654 criminal prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, they were only enabled to have 238 in single cells. The new wing is, however, in a forward state, and may be expected to be fit for the reception of prisoners early in summer, which will be a great relief to the officers charged with the management.

Distribution of Criminal Prisoners.

Number in Separation.	Number in Two's.	Number in Three's.	Number in Four's.	Number in Class Rooms.	Total.
238	234	48	16	118	654

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The following were the numbers in the prison on the day of pection :—

DIVISIONS.	Civil.		Criminal.				Total.		
			Untried.		Convicted.				
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Both.
orth Prison . . .	16	..	42	23	207	298	265	321	586
outh Prison . . .	..	..	..	..	84	..	84	..	84
United Prisons .	16	..	42	23	291	298	349	321	670

NUMBER of Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.

	Fit for being Transported.	Unfit for being Transported.	Total.
Males . .	63	..7	70
Females .	17	11	28
Total .	80	18	98

The general health appears to have been good. The annual return shows that there had been 271 cases of sickness in the course of the year, 132 of which were not required to be off work above 10 days; 66 of them between 10 and 20 days; and 73 for longer periods: but there had been no epidemic or other prevailing disease in the prison.

The unusual number of five natural deaths took place during the quarter ending 31st March, 1850; but the surgeon in his Report states, that they had long been in bad health, suffering from ailments that had always been considered incurable.

The medical duties continue to be most zealously and efficiently carried out by Dr. Gibson, who, in his report for the quarter ending December, remarks that three circumstances deserving notice had been brought into operation during the quarter :—

1. The introduction of minimum sentenced prisoners by the cessation of the Calton Prison for prison purposes, under the Act. 2. The introduction of crank-machine labour into the ordinary discipline of the prison; and, 3, The regulated allowance of prison diet during the whole period of a sixty days' imprisonment.

The duties of the chaplain continue to be carried out in the most efficient manner by the Rev. John Reid, to whose department I am in hopes that the additional accommodation of the new wing will prove a great relief. He reports favourably of the educational department, both in the male and female divisions of

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Scotland. — Glasgow Prison.

of the prison, and states that the use of the library, as heretofore, is in constant demand, and that, with a few unimportant exceptions, the books are well taken care of by the prisoners.

I observe in his Quarterly Report for September, that he considered it would be important to the efficiency of his department if the County Board would make provision for constituting him a member of the Religious Tract Society.

The following table shows the state and progress of the instruction of criminal prisoners during the year ending *June last*:—

	On Admission during the said Period.									No.	Improvement during the	
	1. Could not Read.	2. Read with Difficulty.	3. Read Well.	4. Total.	5. Could not Write.	6. Could Sign his Name merely.	7. Write with Difficulty.	8. Write well.	9. Total.	Had Lettered more than mere Reading and Writing.	11. Have Improved in Reading or Writing, or both, in Prison.	12. Have Improved in Arithmetic or the branches of business.
Males .	552	1,030	878	2,460	1,242	..	1,043	175	2,460	8	768	[illegible]
Females .	415	691	465	1,571	1,155	..	388	28	1,571	1	634	[illegible]
Total .	967	1,721	1,343	4,031	2,397	..	1,431	203	4,031	9	1,302	[illegible]

The governor Reports that the general conduct had been good; for though the punishments have been numerous, they had been chiefly for trifling offences, in a great measure caused by the crowded state of the prison. The most serious offence seems to have been committed by a convict named Robert Campbell, who made a desperate assault on one of the male warders on the evening of the 14th September.

The annexed table (p. 43) shows the employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection, and as I stated in my last Report, they embrace the manufacture of every description of article used for prison purposes.

The provisions and principal stores continue to be furnished by contract, and the materials for prison employments are procured by the governor. All accounts are checked and rendered quarterly, and confirmed, after close examination, by the signature of the examining member of the Committee.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	3	12	10[4]
Average amount of earnings	2	6	7[4]
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings . .	11	19	11[3]

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management of the governor.

On the recommendation of the General Board, six crank-machines have been fitted up, experimentally, in this prison. They have been sometime in operation, but the governor has not yet reported officially on their working. In a late interview, however, he told me that he was well-satisfied with what he had yet seen of

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a, and had no doubt they would prove a most efficient deterring on employment.

OCCUPATION.	Males.	Females.
Teasing oakum	154	..
,, Surat rope	28	..
Heckling	10	..
Cooking and baking	12	..
Teazing hair and cotton	10	58
Weaving	36	..
Winding	7	51
Shoemaking	7	..
Tailoring	13	..
Carpenters, joiners, and painters	8	..
Blacksmiths	9	..
Mending and darning	4	10
Pass-men and fatigue duty	10	12
Sewing	..	99
Washing	..	9
Veining	..	39
Knitting	..	33
Force-pump work	..	4
Untried, not working	21	..
Sick, ,,	4	6
	333	321
Both	654	
Civil prisoners	16	
Total	670	

Every department of the prison appeared in the best possible order, and reflected great credit on the governor, Captain Mullen, of whose zeal and ability I continue to entertain the highest opinion, and he states that he has every reason to be satisfied with the assistance he receives from his subordinate officers, and more especially from the head warder.

CALTON GAOL.

This small gaol was discontinued to be used for prison purposes on the 12th November, 1850.

GLASGOW POLICE CELLS.

[Visited November 14, 1850.]

An extensive addition to these cells was in course of erection at the time of my visit; but as I had only a cursory view of the plans in the Superintendent's Office, and have received no report of their intended appropriation, I am unable to enter into details.

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Scotland.

Lanark Prison.

LANARK PRISON.

[Inspected July 20, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

28 male criminals.
2 female ditto.
1 civil prisoner.

Total . . 31

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year was 24, being nine more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good repair, the personal appearance of the prisoners clean, as well as the different wards and cells.

The general health had been remarkably good, for there had been only two cases of sickness recorded since February, 1849, and one of these was an accident, a circumstance which conveys a very satisfactory idea of the salubrity of the prison, for since the time named, the average daily number of confinements have been 25, and many of them for long periods.

The keeper states that he makes the prisoners take a bath once a week.

The surgeon's duties seem to have been very regularly performed by Dr. Shirley.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties. He visits the prison once a-week, and preaches in the corridor generally twice on Sundays. These duties seem to be very zealously performed by the Rev. Alexander M'Glashan, who conceives that his labours would be infinitely more beneficial if he could have the advantage of addressing the prisoners in a chapel.

The prisoners are instructed in reading by the male warder, while the keeper instructs them in writing, and their progress seems to be satisfactory under their tuition.

The keeper reports that the general conduct has been good, and I observe by the records that though the punishments had been numerous, they had been nearly all of a trifling character.

I am glad to find that a plan for the erection of airing-yards to this prison are under the consideration of the County Board, for they will be the means of materially reducing the number of petty prison offences.

The employments of the prisoners on the day of inspection were as follows:—

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	Males.		Females.
Weaving	7	Washing and mending	1
Winding	2	Making shirts, &c. .	1
Net-making	11		
Teasing ropes . . .	6	Total . .	2
Painting prison . . .	1		
Shoemaking . . .	1		
	28		
Civil prisoner, weaving .	1		
Total . .	29		

Scotland. Lanark Prison.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the clothing and lding purchased at the best market. The accounts are settled nthly, but the settlement is not noted by the clerk of the ard in the prison cash-book, which I recommend should be ne.

	£.	s.	d.
Average amount of prison diet per head .	3	18	6[a]
Average amount of earnings . . .	2	8	9
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	17	4	3

Every department was in a very satisfactory state, and very reditable to Mr. Lennie, the keeper, who speaks favourably of the ssistance he receives from the matron and the male-warder.

AIRDRIE PRISON.

Airdrie Prison.

[Inspected March 8, 1851.]

Present in confinement:—

11 male criminals.
6 female ditto.

Total . . 17

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 29, being one more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good order. The outer-door has been secured with a chain, and the lamp, recommended in my last Report, has been placed outside the gate. No provision, however, has been made for the better warming of the prison, the heating apparatus, as formerly reported, giving no warmth to the cells; the highest range of heat attainable in winter never exceeding 51°, while, in some of the cells, it runs as low as 44°. This ought to be amended.

The top of the prison stair, which is the only entrance to the upper floor of the prison, is unprotected against fire, while it is embraced on two sides by a store-room, with a wooden floor, con-

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Scotland. — Airdrie Prison.

taining combustible stores, such as oakum, &c., and in the event of a fire taking place in that room, the flames would be at once on the stair, precluding the possibility of liberating the prisoners confined on that floor. Were the room not occupied with stores there would still be a necessity for making that part of the stair fire-proof, as the room is the upper part of the keeper's house which is exposed to accidental fire as much as others; I, therefore, wrote at once to the Secretary of the General Board, suggesting the necessity of measures being immediately taken for its proper security.

The general health appears to have been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed by Mr. Robertson, who, in his Quarterly Report for December last, particularly calls the attention of the County Board "to the horribly filthy state of the sewer and burn outside the prison wall," deeming it essentially necessary that the authorities should have it covered over previous to the setting in of the hot season.

The Rev. John Campbell appears zealously to have performed the duties of chaplain; there is, however, no provision for instruction, and although being only legalized for 30 days' imprisonment after conviction, it is not required by the rules, yet it not unfrequently happens that persons are confined here for three or four months before trial, and it therefore appears very desirable that the younger portion of the prisoners so circumstanced should be instructed.

The keeper reports that the general conduct has been good; and I observed that the punishments recorded are mostly for petty prison offences.

The chief employments are—

Breaking stones,
Teasing oakum,
Sewing, &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the accounts settled quarterly; but the settlement is not noted in any cash-book kept in the prison, which I recommend should be done.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	5	4
Average amount of earnings	1	13	8
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	15	17	10

Every department of the prison, the cells, clothing, bedding, &c., were in a perfect state of cleanliness, and reflected great credit on Mr. Sinclair, the keeper, and Miss Wright, the matron. The former matron died in September last, and I must beg the attention of the County Board to the very insufficient accommodation provided for the matron in the prison of Airdrie, it being nothing but a common prison cell, with the addition of a fire-place, which can scarcely be said to be an advantage to it, owing

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e situation in which it is placed. It appears to me that the 'on of a prison ought to be better lodged than a prisoner, and nerefore, recommend, that the two female cells above the ernor's office should be thrown into one, and made a comfort- room for her accommodation.

Scotland.

Airdrie Prison.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINLITHGOW PRISON.

Linlithgow Prison.

[Inspected July 11, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

9 male criminals.
4 female ditto.

Total . . 13

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 0, being four less than in 1849.

The prison building was in good order, and the hoppers, recommended in my last report, having been fixed to the windows, are ound effectually to prevent the evils so long complained of, in prioners communicating with their friends outside.

The general health seems to have been very good, and the surgeon's duties regularly carried out by Dr. Baird.

I mentioned, in my last Report, that there had long been a difficulty in finding a clergyman willing to undertake the duties of chaplain. I found, on my last visit, that Mr. Gordon, a missionary minister, was performing the duties of chaplain and teacher, giving an hour's instruction every night on week-days, and preaching on Sundays.

The keeper states that the general conduct of the prisoners had been remarkably good, and that since the hoppers have been fixed to the cell windows, the necessity for punishment rarely occurs.

Though the average number in confinement during the past year has been less than the year preceding, the want of additional prison accommodation has not, on that account, been the less felt, for, with only 15 cells, the number of prisoners in confinement has sometimes ranged as high as 39; I was, therefore, glad to learn that the County Board are entertaining plans for its extension, which, I again recommend, should be by making separate provision for the female prisoners.

The usual employments here are—

Weaving,
Teasing oakum,
Sewing, &c.

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Scotland.

Linlithgow Prison.

The provisions are all purchased at what is believed to be the cheapest and the best market, but as the average cost of prison diet per head during the year was 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and the net cost per head, after deducting earnings, 23*l.* 1*s* 6^{11}*d.*, they are averaged that seem deserving the consideration of the County Board, the dietary being the highest of any prison in Scotland, for with the unusually low averages of prisons in neighbouring districts, it is probable that that of Linlithgow will be found, on inquiry, to be open to improved arrangements.

The cells, the clothing, and bedding, &c., were all clean and creditable to the keeper.

NAIRNSHIRE.

Nairn Prison.

NAIRN PRISON.

[Inspected September 4, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

1 male criminal.
1 female ditto.
1 male civil prisoner.

Total . . 3

They made no complaints.

The number of persons committed here during the year was 36.

The prison buildings were in good order, and every department very clean.

The general health had been good.

There had been no change since last inspection.

PEEBLESSHIRE.

Peebles Prison.

PEEBLES PRISON.

[Inspected April 24, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

3 male criminals.
2 female ditto.

Total . . 5

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year has been eight.

The prison buildings were in good order, and no change had taken place since last inspection.

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e general health had been good, and the surgeon's duties arly performed.

Scotland.

Peebles Prison.

ie chaplain, the Rev. John Little, states, that he has charged elf with the superintendence of the elementary and all other ıction given to the prisoners, and that he has to report favour- of the progress they have made; that the prison library is in t request, and the books well taken care of; that the prisoners, one or two exceptions, have shown a considerable desire for moral and religious improvement, but he is not prepared to .k with confidence that they have really amended in conse- nce.

The general conduct has been good.

The chief employments are—

Matmaking,
Netmaking,
Sewing, &c.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the keeper settles ı accounts monthly with the clerk of the Board. The female othing is made in prison; that for the males made in town, ere being rarely a prisoner capable of doing such work.

Average cost of prison diet per head, 5*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

There is no store-room in the prison, and the debtors' sleeping partment is used for that purpose when there are no debtors in onfinement: at other times the stores have to be removed to a riminal cell, which practice is very inconvenient and objec- ionable.

The keeper complains that the heating apparatus does not work well.

The clothing, bedding, &c., were very clean, and the keeper, Mr. Foster, seems well qualified for his duties.

PERTHSHIRE.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

Perth County Prison.

[Inspected September 18, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

49 male criminals.
27 female ditto.
4 male civil prisoners.

Total . . 80

They made no complaints requiring notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 96, being five less than in 1849.

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Scotland.

Perth County Prison.

The prison buildings were in good repair, but additional accommodation is much wanted, and I regret that it has not come within my knowledge that any plan is in preparation for its increase.

The general health has been satisfactory, for though the recorded cases of sickness have been rather numerous, they have not been of a serious character, nor has there been any prevailing disease. There had been two deaths during the year of untried prisoners from complaints contracted prior to their admission. The surgeon's duties are very efficiently carried out by Dr. White.

The Rev. Peter Thomson had been appointed chaplain and teacher since last inspection, his predecessor having succeeded to the vacant situation of chaplain to the prison of Aberdeen.

The governor and the matron were absent in Aberdeen at the time of my visit.

The punishments recorded were rather numerous, but nothing in them requiring observation.

The principal employments are—

Weaving,	Sewing,
Winding,	Knitting, &c.
Teasing ropes,	

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the other stores purchased at the best and cheapest market. The accounts are settled quarterly.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	3	18	11
Average amount of earnings	2	15	0
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	9	4	0

The foregoing averages are very creditable to the management of the governor, Mr. Hutchison, as was also the general appearance of every department of the prison.

I cannot conclude without earnestly recommending that some measures be taken to increase the prison accommodation here, for the confinements in the County Prison of Perth, in its present state, instead of being of a deterring character, must be rather an inducement to crime.

Perth Police Cells.

PERTH POLICE CELLS.

[Visited September 18, 1850.]

There has been no alteration in these cells since last inspection, and they are still open to the objections formerly reported. I found them, nevertheless, very clean and well kept.

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DUNBLANE PRISON.

[Inspected July 12, 1850.]

resent in confinement:—

3 male criminals.
3 female ditto.

Total . . 6

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was . being three less than in 1849.

The prison building was in good order, as was also every de-tment of the prison, which showed a marked improvement ce last inspection; and though my visit was made at a very rly hour in the morning, I found that I had already been pre-ded by the Sheriff-Substitute.

There had been only two cases of sickness during the year, and e surgeon's visits are regular.

The Free-Church schoolmaster had been appointed teacher on e 20th ultimo. He gives an hour's instruction on three days in e week, and reads a portion of the Bible, and prays with the isoners on Sundays.

The keeper states that the prisoners are generally well-behaved, nd that he had only one disorderly character since last inspection.

The chief employments are—

Shirtmaking,
Shoemaking, and
Woolpicking.

The keeper states that the stores are provided by contract, and his accounts are settled only once a year, producing his vouchers to the clerk of the County Board, but the state of the accounts are not shown, nor the settlement noted in any book kept in the prison, which I recommend should be done.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	4	18	3
Average amount of earnings	3	4	2
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	16	10	10

The keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Laing, seem well qualified for their duties.

BLAIRGOWRIE PRISON.

[Inspected September 14, 1850.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement since the 29th of last month.

The cells and bedding looked in good order.

The keeper was laid up with rheumatism at the time of my visit. He says that the surgeon calls once a-week when there are prisoners; but there is no Prison Book in which his visits are recorded.

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Scotland.

Blairgowrie Prison.

I found no book in the prison, except an old Criminal Detention Book. If this place is to be continued as a prison, it is desirable that the keeper should be provided with the necessary books, for without them there is no check whatever on the management.

The keeper stated that he is allowed to charge 2*d.* for oatmeal, and 1*d.* per day for coals; and that he gives three meals a-day, being at the rate of 9*d.* for each prisoner.

As stated in my Report on the prison of Keith, this practice is contrary to the provisions of rule 16 for the government of the prisons of Scotland.

RENFREWSHIRE.

Greenock Prison.

GREENOCK PRISON.

[Inspected April 17, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	12 male criminals.
	8 female ditto.
Total . .	20

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement during the past year was 25, being 5 less than in 1849.

This prison is insecure, owing to the window-bars being of cast-iron. The walls and wood-work are very much defaced with marks and cuttings, which ought to be removed, as they induce to a continuation of such practices.

The general health in the prison seems to have been good; and the surgeon's duties regularly conducted.

The chaplain left in October last, and there was no entry in his journal since the 16th of that month; but the keeper informed me that the parish minister, Dr. Brown, has in the meantime been kind enough to attend twice a-week gratuitously.

The keeper and the matron continue to give instruction to their respective sexes; and the progress in learning, under their tuition, appears to be satisfactory.

The library books for the use of the prisoners were not in good order.

The punishments recorded were rather numerous, but not of a serious character, being mostly caused by the defective state of the prison.

There can be little attempt at discipline in such a prison as Greenock; but it is, nevertheless, open to some improvements.

The ground-floor of the west wing is now free from damp, and that wing would now accommodate the whole of the females, instead of having a portion of them detached in the east wing. There are plenty of doors in the prison; but I found the usual

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ılty here, of convincing the officers of the necessity of keeping locked.

the time of my visit the door of the airing-gallery was open, a male prisoner in it unwatched; and I pointed out to the er that the said prisoner was quite free to enter his (the er's) office, or to go up stairs into the matron's room. But eems not to have profited by the remark, for I observe, by a sequent report, that a returned convict had made his escape in sequence of the said airing-yard door being left open!

The principal employments here are—

Mat-making.	Sewing, &c.
Teasing hair.	

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	3	9	0
Average amount of earnings . . .	3	10	9
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	16	0	10

The foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management the keeper, Mr. Love.

The keeper states that his accounts with the Board are only ttled once a-year, as formerly; and that no alteration has been ade in consequence of my recommendation on that head in last eport.

The keeper and matron seem both well-qualified for their uties. The female side was particularly clean and well kept, as ere also most of the wards on the male side; but I would suggest to the keeper, that the stores and work-rooms might be better rranged.

The following tables show the nature of the committments to his prison during the past year:—

TABLE I.—Number of Committals.

Males.	Females.	Total.	Daily Average.	Greatest Number.	Least Number.
261	183	444	25	38	10

TABLE II.—State of Education.

	Reading.			Writing.			Total.
	Cannot Read	Can Read a little.	Can Read well.	Cannot Write.	Can Write a little.	Can Write well.	
Males . .	94	65	102	159	86	16	261
Females. .	56	60	67	148	35	..	183
Centesimal proportion	33·75	28·15	38·1	69·15	27·25	3·6	101

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Scotland.

Greenock Prison.

TABLE III.—Birth-places of Prisoners.

	Greenock.	Rest of Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Abroad.	Total.
	133	152	129	16	14	444
Centesimal proportion	29·97	34·28	29·	3·6	3·15	100

TABLE IV.—Where Prisoners have spent the greater part of their Lives.

	Greenock.	Rest of Scotland.	Ireland.	England.	Abroad.	Total.
	214	119	78	15	18	444
Centesimal proportion	48·2	26·85	17·58	3·37	4·	100

Table V.—Ordinary Occupations.

—	Labourers.	Seamen.	Engineers and Boilermakers.	Blacksmiths.	Hammermen.	Joiners and Cabinetmakers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Farm Servants.	Carters.	Hawkers.	Riggers and Platers.	Miscellaneous.	None.	Total.
Males.	72	47	9	14	5	21	9	4	2	7	18	3	38	12	261

—	Housekeeping.	Servants.	Sewing.	Washing.	Hawking.	Prostitution.	Dressmakers.	Miscellaneous.	None.	Total.
Females	87	9	2	5	8	41	12	9	10	183

TABLE VI.—Offences for which Committed.

—	Assault with Intent, &c.	Theft and Reset of Theft.	Fraud.	Forgery.	Uttering Base Coin.	Assault.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Malicious Mischief.	Bigamy.	Smuggling.	Deserting Her Majesty's Service	Other Offences.	Total.
Males . .	4	106	3	2	2	86	40	3	1	4	1	9	261
Females . .	..	105	2	..	2	27	40	4	..	..	..	3	183
Centesimal proportion.	19	47·53	1·13	·45	·9	25·45	18·	1·58	·3	·9	·23	2·7	100

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PAISLEY PRISON.

[Inspected October 16, 1850.]

resent in confinement:—

68 male criminals.
41 female ditto.
5 male civil ditto.

Total . . 114

They made no complaints deserving notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was), being 18 less than in 1849.

The new wing, as stated in my last report as being about to be ilt, was, at the time of my last visit, in a very forward state, and ıy be expected to be occupied in the early part of this summer. ıe discipline in the old prison has in the mean time been, in nsequence, considerably interfered with; but I found everything as good order as, under existing circumstances, could be ex-ected.

The general health appears to have been good, although there ad been two deaths during the April quarter; the one from isease and debility, brought on by irregular habits, and the other female, who died of inflammation of the womb after childbirth. The surgeon's duties continue to be regularly and efficiently per-ormed by Dr. Paton.

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties. The Rev. W. Smith, carrying out the united duties of chaplain and teacher with much zeal and ability. A considerable addition has been made to the library; and the chaplain states that the books are generally well taken care of.

The punishments have been rather numerous, owing to the nature of the building and the alterations going on; but they are all of a trifling character.

The principal employments are—

Weaving,	Mat-making,
Winding,	Cotton-picking, &c.

The provisions, as well as all other stores, are furnished by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	3	8	10
Average amount of earnings . . .	2	2	2
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	9	8	4

It is to be remarked that the foregoing averages are highly creditable to the management of Mr. Bird, the Governor, with whose zeal and ability I continue to be much satisfied; as, also, with the management of Mrs. Young, the matron; and they report favourably of their subordinate officers.

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Scotland.

Port Glasgow Prison.

PORT GLASGOW PRISON.

[Inspected April 17, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

There had been no alteration since last inspection.

The prison building was in good order; the clothing, bedding &c., clean and well kept.

The number confined during the year was 76.

The health in the prison seems to have been good. The surgeon visits regularly once a week, and at all other times when required.

There had been no punishments for prison offences; but on examining the Criminal Register, I observed that four youths had been whipped in the prison on the 2nd instant. They proved, however, on inquiry, to be only police cases, and that the whipping took place in the presence of their respective parents and the committing magistrates; and that they were only whipped within the prison because the police cells are so immediately upon the street. I would beg to recommend, however, that the Prison Register should only be used for persons committed to prison, for the including of police cases, such as the one just noticed, is likely to lead to future misunderstandings.

I may here be permitted to remark, that the instrument with which the aforesaid whipping was inflicted was a much heavier one than that used for military punishments, which I think is unnecessary.

The prisoners are dieted according to rule; and the keeper is allowed 4*d.* per day for the dieting of each prisoner, which is contrary to the provisions of the 16th rule for the government of the prisons of Scotland.

The clothing is supplied from the prison at Paisley.

The superintendent of police, Mr. Maclean, has charge of the prison, and seems well qualified for his duties.

Pollockshaws Prison.

POLLOCKSHAWS PRISON.

[Inspected October 18, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The number committed here during the year amounted to 208.

The prison building appeared to be in good order. A bathroom had been added since last inspection; but by some oversight they had neglected to secure the window with iron stancheons, in consequence of which a prisoner made his escape. The window has since been made secure.

The keeper had gone to Paisley on some duty on the day of my visit, taking with him the key of the desk in which the books

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e locked up, so that I had not an opportunity of examining n.

Neither the bedding nor the cells, at the time of my visit, appeared so cleanly as I expected to find them in the absence of oners.

Scotland.

Pollockshaws Prison.

ROSS-SHIRE.

DINGWALL PRISON.

Dingwall Prison.

[Inspected September 5, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	5 male criminals.
	1 female ditto.
Total . .	6

They made no complaints.

The number confined here during the year was 70.

The prison buildings were in excellent repair, and every department as usual, in a perfect state of cleanliness.

The general health had been good. Only two cases of sickness are recorded during the year.

I have not received any copies of the Quarterly Reports of the surgeon of this prison for the past year, as directed by the General Board to be furnished.

The chaplain died since last inspection, and the Rev. M. Mackenzie, of Ferintosh, performs the duties *ad interim.*

There have been only six punishments recorded since last visit, and the governor reports that the general conduct has been good, with the exception of one female, who wantonly cut and destroyed the prison bedding.

The airing-yard is not secure without the constant attendance of an officer, on account of its being open above, which is a great inconvenience.

The governor states in his June Report, that the prisoner, R. M., who made his escape from the prison yard in May, 1849, died of cholera in Caithness, in November last.

The chief employments here are—

Net-making,	Sewing,
Carpentering,	Knitting, &c.

The provisions and clothing are purchased by the governor at the best and cheapest market, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

I continue to entertain the most favourable opinion of the zeal and ability of the governor and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

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Scotland.

Tain Prison.

TAIN PRISON.

[Inspected September 7, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The number committed during the year was 30.

The prison buildings were in good repair; the cells, as well as the clothing and bedding, clean and neatly kept.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

The chaplain visits when there are prisoners; but there never has been the number, as required by the Regulations, to preach on Sundays.

The general conduct had been good; and the punishments few.

The chief employments are—

Mat-making,	Oakum teazing.

The provisions and stores are purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled annually. He states, that he places all the juvenile prisoners on the second-class diet.

The keeper, Mr. Ross, seems well qualified for his duties.

I observed that a boy, aged 10 years, had been committed for the first time 7 days, for stealing a brass weight weighing 2½ ounces.

CROMARTYSHIRE.

Cromarty Prison.

CROMARTY PRISON.

[Inspected September 9, 1850.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement since the 21st of August.

The number admitted during the year was 70.

This prison was opened in 1847, and contains three good cells for criminals; one of them double size, a debtors'-room, and a bath-room. The cell windows, however, are overlooked from the roof of a cottage built against the prison wall, by which any person may have access to the prison ground, and the opportunity of communicating with the prisoners during the night.

The prisoners had been healthy; and the surgeon visits regularly once a week, whether there are prisoners or not.

The chaplain attends only when there are prisoners in confinement. His journal shows 12 visits made since the 14th January, 1849.

The keeper states that the chaplain's duty consists in conversing with the prisoners on religious subjects, and praying with them.

The clothing and bedding are supplied from Dingwall; and the provisions purchased at the best and cheapest market.

The keeper, Mr. Ross, seems well qualified for his duties.

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ROXBURGHSHIRE.

JEDBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected March 22, 1850.]

Present in confinement—

	25 male criminals.
	5 female ditto.
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total . .	31

The average daily number in custody during the year has been 0, being 4 more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were all in good order, and the different ards clean, with the exception of two cells which had not been ut in order since last occupied.

Louvres had been added, since last inspection, to the windows equiring them, to prevent communication between prisoners, as also with persons beyond the walls.

One prisoner complained of cold; and on examining the thermometer, it stood at 48°, which is some degrees below the lowest temperature recommended by medical men to be maintained in such establishments. Another prisoner complained that he had been employed in the service of the governor, to groom his horse and clean the horse furniture (a bridle was, in fact, then hanging in his cell). On inquiry, I found, and he himself admitted, that he had never complained to the governor, nor made any objections to his being so employed; but on my pointing out to the governor that such employment was contrary to the spirit of the 17th Rule for the Government of the Prisons of Scotland, he said it would be discontinued.

The general health in the prison during the year seems to have been pretty good, and the surgeon's duties regularly discharged.

The Rev. W. Scott continues to conduct the duties of chaplain and teacher with his usual zeal and ability.

The governor reports that the general conduct has been good; although I observed that the punishments are still rather numerous; there were none requiring notice.

The chief employments are—

Teasing wool and oakum,	Winding,
Weaving,	Sewing, &c.

The keeper states that the prisoners come chiefly from Kelso; and that he finds fewer professional workers among them than formerly.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	3	9	7
Average amount of earnings . . .	3	4	11
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	15	7	9

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Scotland.

Jedburgh Prison.

The dietary here during the past year, it will be observed, among the lowest in Scotland, and highly creditable to the management of Mr. Meikle, the governor, as was also the general appearance of every department of the prison, with the exception already noticed. The matron, Mrs. Meikle, seems also well qualified for her duties.

The different supplies continue to be found, as shown in my last Report.

The warders seem intelligent and active in the discharge of their duties.

Jedburgh Police Cells.

JEDBURGH POLICE CELLS.

[Visited March 22, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement; and I found everything clean, and in good order.

Hawick Prison.

HAWICK PRISON.

[Inspected March 2, 1850.]

There were two persons in confinement, sentenced each to ten days' imprisonment. They made no complaints.

The number of prisoners confined here during the year was 49.

The prison buildings were in good order; but the ventilation was defective, and the windows were so fixed as to admit only of a very small opening. I find, however, by a subsequent report, that they have since been altered, and the keeper is now enabled properly to ventilate and purify the cells.

The general health has been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

There is no chaplain; but the parish minister, the Rev. J. McRae, is kind enough to visit the prisoners occasionally gratuitously.

There were no punishments recorded since December, 1848.

On examining the Criminal Register, I observed that five boys, the youngest nine, the oldest only eleven years of age, were committed on 20th September, 1849, for two days each.

Their offence, as explained to me by the keeper, was for stealing pears from a tree near a farmhouse.

The clothing and bedding are supplied from Jedburgh, and the keeper purchases the diet, the accounts for which are settled quarterly, after being examined and certified.

The keeper, Mr. Anderson, seems zealous, and well qualified for his duties.

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Scotland.

Kelso Prison.

KELSO PRISON.

[Inspected October 13, 1850.]

'here were no prisoners in confinement.

'he number admitted during the year was 33.

Everything appeared in good order; but the keeper states that .e of the cells are damp in wet weather, and that the stove rheats the corridor without raising the temperature in the cells.

The health seems to have been good, and the visits of Dr. Wil-ı, the surgeon, regular.

There is no chaplain; but the parish minister, the Rev. J. ıith, is kind enough to visit gratuitously when there are soners.

There had been no punishments.

The food is purchased by the keeper, who places all prisoners . second-class diet, and charges what it costs. The accounts e settled quarterly, but not noted in any cash-book kept in e prison, which I recommend should be done.

The present keeper, George Lamb, a shoemaker by trade, was ppointed in May, 1849. He is allowed 5*l.* per annum, with fire nd gas. He seems well qualified for his duties.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

Selkirk Prison.

SELKIRK PRISON.

[Inspected March 22, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	6 male criminals
	3 female ditto.
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total . .	10

They made no complaints.

The number in confinement during the year was 49.

There had been no alteration in the prison buildings since my last visit.

The cells were clean and in good order, with the exception of one in which a sick male prisoner was confined, and which, from defective ventilation, was very offensive and unwholesome.

The general health seems to have been good. The surgeon visits regularly, but once a-week only. The keeper states that he comes at other times as often as required.

The chaplain seems to be attentive to his duties, and the keeper and the matron continue to give instruction to the prisoners of their respective sexes.

The conduct of the prisoners seems generally to have been good, and the punishments few and trifling.

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Scotland. — Selkirk Prison.

I found a girl, aged 13, committed for the first time, confined in the same cell with a woman who had been five times in prison. The keeper stated that she had been so doubled up by order of the sheriff.

The principal employments are—

Sand-beating,
Shoemaking,
Knitting, &c.

The keeper purchases the different supplies, and certifies the correctness of the accounts, which are settled quarterly with the clerk of the County Board.

The keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Humber, are well qualified for their duties.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Stirling Prison.

STIRLING PRISON.

[Inspected July 12, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	61 male criminals.
	20 female ditto.
	2 male civil prisoners.
Total . .	83

They made no complaints entitled to notice.

The average daily number in confinement during the year was 90, being three more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good repair; but the keeper states that the upper floors are a little damp after heavy storms. The personal appearance of the prisoners looked cleanly, as did also the different wards and cells.

The sanitary condition of the prison seems to have been satisfactory, for though there had been a good many cases of sickness and one death, there had been no prevailing disease. The surgeon's duties appear to be regularly and zealously carried out by Mr. Forrest.

The duties of chaplain and teacher appear to be very satisfactorily discharged by the Rev. James Anderson. He reports that the prisoners in general are docile and respectful in receiving instruction, and many of them improve greatly in reading, writing, and arithmetic; but that he sees no symptoms of moral or spiritual improvement. He complains that the library books are very much misused.

The general conduct of the prisoners seems to have been but indifferent. I observed that the cases in which hand-cuffing had been necessary were numerous, and two convicts behaved very

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easily. One of them assaulted a warder, and would have vn him over the gallery railing had he not been prevented by ner prisoner. A prisoner known to be a dangerous character it never to be visited by a single warder; in such a prison tirling, it is exposing the life of an officer unnecessarily, and n inducement to a vicious prisoner to commit an outrage ch he would not have attempted had two officers been present. must repeat my observations in former Reports, that the conments in this prison must continue to be very unsatisfactory le it is occupied by both sexes as at present, and with the ommodation so insufficient for the usual numbers.

Scotland. Stirling Prison.

The following were the employments on the day of inspec-n:—

	Males.	Females.
Weaving	6	0
Shoemaking	3	0
Tailor-work	2	0
Winding	2	0
Net-making	12	0
Mat-making	5	0
Saddle-making	1	0
Teasing oakum, wool, and hair	21	0
Fine sewing	0	4
Inferior ditto	0	11
Domestic occupations	4	5
Sick and unable to work	4	0
Untried, not working	1	0
Civil prisoners not working	2	0
	63	20

The provisions and stores are chiefly supplied by contract, and he accounts are checked monthly, and handed to the clerk of the County Board for payment.

The governor settles his own accounts quarterly with the treasurer, and the settlement is duly recorded in his cash-book.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head	4	14	1
Average amount of earnings	2	9	9
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings	11	5	0

I continue to be very much satisfied with the zeal and ability of Mr. Campbell, the governor, and he speaks favourably of his subordinate officers. The management of Miss Logan, the matron, who has not been long in office, is also very favourably reported.

FALKIRK PRISON.

Falkirk Prison.

[Inspected August 8, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The number admitted during the year was 219.

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Scotland.

Falkirk Prison.

It has undergone no alteration, but remains in the same objectionable condition as so often reported. I am glad, however, to find that a suitable site for a new prison has been obtained, and that everything is progressing towards the commencement of the building.

The cells, as well as the clothing and the bedding, were in good order as could be expected.

The surgeon's duties continue to be regularly attended to by Mr. Girdwood. There had been no cases of sickness of any importance.

The keeper, Mr. Wilson, seems very zealous and active. He is allowed 3¼*d.* per day per head for dieting the prisoners, which I beg to remark, as I did on the prison of Keith, is contrary to the 16th Rule for the Government of the Prisons of Scotland.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Dornoch Prison.

DORNOCH PRISON.

[Inspected September 6, 1850.]

There were present in confinement three male criminals. They made no complaints.

The total number confined during the year was 32.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and every department in a perfect state of cleanliness.

The health of the prisoners had been very good.

The chaplain visits them in their cells once a-week, and preaches on Sundays, when, according to rule, there are five *prisoners* in confinement.

They are instructed in their respective classes by the keeper and the matron, and their progress seems satisfactory.

The general conduct had been good. There is no punishment recorded since June, 1849.

The chief employments are, mat-making and stone-breaking.

The prisoners on first admission are all placed on the second rate diet, and their succeeding to a higher class is made dependent on their good behaviour and the amount of work they perform.

The provisions and stores are all purchased by the keeper, and the accounts settled annually; but the settlement is not noted in any cash-book kept in the prison, which I recommend should be done.

I observed cages with birds kept in two of the cells occupied by prisoners, which I recommended should be removed.

I observed also that the airing-yard had a central walk with a border of flowers on each side. It looked very neat, but as it is a luxury which may not come within the reach of some who are required to contribute towards the maintenance of the criminals who are thus indulged in their airings, I recommended that the cultivation of flowers in such a place be discontinued.

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Scotland.

Dornoch Prison.

'he foregoing observation is, however, only intended to apply to interior of the airing-yard, and not to the prison grounds, for I much pleasure in observing the pride and taste displayed by keepers of prisons in turning their plots of ground to the best antage, usefully as well as ornamentally.

'he keeper complained of the difficulty he had in obtaining services even of a paid female to undertake the cleaning and shing of the prison, as the numbers in confinement were generally few, and mostly of a class not capable of performing such duties, said he would very gladly bear a portion of the expenses attend- the removal of two or three female convicts or other prisoners itenced to long confinements from any prison the limited accom- dation of which might render it desirable to obtain such relief.

The keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, seem both ry zealous in the discharge of their duties.

WIGTONSHIRE.

WIGTON PRISON.

Wigton Prison.

[Inspected May 4, 1850.]

Present in confinement—10 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

The average daily number during the year was eight.

The prison, though new, appears not to have been well finished, or at the time of my visit nearly all the windows admitted rain, nd some of the cells were in consequence damp.

The general health, however, had been good. Very few cases f sickness are recorded, and those of a trifling nature.

The chaplain's duties have been regularly performed by the Rev. James Markland.

The library is well supplied, and the books are in good order.

The general conduct has been good.

The principal employments are:—

Mat-making,
Net-making,
Picking oakum, &c.

On examining the books I found no entry in the daily statement book since June 8th, 1849. The keeper had all the information on separate memorandums; but they ought to be daily entered in the book.

There is a great want of necessary store accommodation in this prison; no place to put oakum and other supplies for prison labour, except in the airing-yard, which precludes its being employed for the purpose intended. The prisoners' bedding during the day has to be laid on the floor of the corridor which is

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Scotland.

Wigton Prison.

frequently damp. The health of the prisoners would require some boards or forms should be supplied to save it from exposure.

The average cost of diet is one of the highest among the prisons of Scotland, and is deserving the consideration of the Board.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet per head . .	6	7	0
Average amount of earnings	0	11	1
Net cost per head, after deducting earnings .	18	0	1

The keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. McNerny, are very zealous and anxious in the discharge of their duties, and are ably assisted by their daughter, who gives her services gratuitously. The cells, the clothing, bedding, &c., were clean, and creditable to their management.

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PRISONS OF ENGLAND

ATTACHED TO

THE DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

England.

Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

CARLISLE COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected October 27 and November 25, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

	69 male criminals.
	25 female ditto.
	2 male civil prisoners.
Total . .	96

They made numerous complaints on the quality and insufficiency of the prison diet. I had reason, however, to be satisfied that there was no ground whatever for the first complaint, and the other I shall notice presently.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and every department of the prison, as well as the personal appearance of the prisoners, cleanly.

The governor died since last inspection, and Mr. Redin, his successor, only entered on his duties in June last, but there is already a manifest improvement in the general appearance of the prison, as well as in the working arrangements. In the latter department there is still much to be done, and various little alterations required in the interior of the prison, to enable the governor to carry out his views satisfactorily; but as he reported at the time of my visit that he had already brought them under the notice of the magistrates, who he found at all times anxious to forward every suggestion he made whereby the discipline of the gaol may be improved, I feel it due to all parties, at the present stage of improvement, to allow things to progress without further remark.

The general health appears to have been good. There had been one death from consumption, and two cases of insanity, but there had been only 19 cases of illness requiring infirmary treatment, which the surgeon, in his annual report remarks

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England.

Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

cannot be traced to have any connexion with the diet, em ment, &c.

I have already remarked that I had numerous complain the insufficiency of the diet. On examining the record of weights of prisoners on admission and discharge, which had been kept regularly since the present governor came into offi was surprised to find, that out of 68 names recorded, 5 only gained in weight, 4 had continued the same as on their admiss and 59 had lost weight. The total amount gained was 8¼ l while the loss amounted to 385½ lbs.

The dietary in use has only as yet been approved by the Se tary of State experimentally, and though loss of weight ca always be taken as the true criterion by which a sufficiency of to preserve the health of a prisoner is to be determined, yet loss was shown to have been so uniformly on the wrong side. I did not feel quite satisfied on the subject, the more especially the personal appearance of two or three of the complainants g some degree of weight to their complaint; but as the gene health continued to be reported good, I felt that the only thing be done was closely to watch its further working.

The governor pointed out that the dietary-table, with which had been furnished last year, was incorrect, I have therefore i serted a corrected copy in the Appendix to this Report.

The chaplain's duties have been regularly and efficiently carr out by the Rev. — Thwaytes,—besides the ordinary routine instruction, the chaplain prepares weekly a list of questions wri upon a black board in front of their desks, which the prison copy on their slates and write the answers, and is found to w well, as he says they take great interest in preparing the answe

The matron undertakes, also, the duty of schoolmistress, wh I apprehend will scarcely be found consistent with her ot duties.

The governor reported that the general conduct of the prison had been tolerably good, and I have no doubt that the number punishments will be found to decrease as the improvements in t working arrangements progress.

The governor also stated that his predecessor did not leave a documents which enabled him to prepare the usual annual retu for the year, I could, therefore, obtain no information except fr subsequent quarterly reports.

The provisions and stores are furnished by contract. The r per head for diet, for the quarter ending 10th October, was stat to be 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The governor, Mr. Redin, seems very zealous and well qu lified for his duties, and he reports himself well satisfied with th management of the matron, and the assistance he receives fro his subordinate officers.

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England.

Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.

The following were the employments of the prisoners on the of inspection, as well as the offences for which they were mitted :—

In Custody.	Males.	Females	Employments.	Males.	Females
ons	30	17	Tread-wheel . . .	26	. .
demeanants . . .	2	. .	Pumping water . .	5	. .
			Tailoring . . .	1	. .
	32	17	Shoemaking . . .	1	. .
			Cleaning	6	5
			Washing	. .	4
ider Vagrant Act . .	8	2	Sewing and knitting	. .	12
,, Bastardy ,, . .	1	. .	Not employed* . .	. .	4
,, Game ,, . .	2	. .	Assisting the cook .	3	. .
,, Revenue Laws . .	2	. .	Solitary	2	. .
,, Larceny Act . .	3	. .	Labouring . . .	16	. .
,, Juvenile Offenders Act	3	. .	Not employed . .	8	. .
ssaults & want of sureties	7	3	Sick	1	. .
ther misdemeanors . .	6	. .			
	32	5			
Felons	4	2			
Misdemeanants . . .	1	1			
	5	3		69	25

Total 94, and 2 male debtors = 96.

* Four children with their mothers.

CARLISLE POLICE CELLS.

Carlisle Police Cells.

[Visited November 25, 1850.]

I found the six police cells here in excellent order, clean and well ventilated, and reflecting great credit on Mr. Sabbage, the superintendent.

He says he is allowed to give three meals a-day to prisoners who have no means of their own ; that he has no fixed price for such diet, but charges exactly what it costs.

DURHAM COUNTY.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

[Inspected November 1, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

175 male criminals.
30 female ditto.
14 male civil prisoners.

Total . 219

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England.

Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

There were only two complaints, both made by male prisoners; the one was frivolous, the other rather of an unusual character, namely, a prisoner, who had just been re-committed, claiming the right to have the length of his previous confinement added to the term of his present sentence, and to be dieted accordingly!

The total number of committals during the year was 1,892, being 61 less than in 1849.

In my last Report I noticed the important additions and alterations that had been made to the prison buildings in the course of the year, and the hope I entertained that the accommodation still wanting on the male side would soon be supplied.

That hope I am happy to report has now been realized, for an extensive new wing has since been erected for the separate confinement of upwards of 70 prisoners, and will be fit for occupation in the early part of next spring, and at a rate of expense unprecedentedly low, for it is understood that it will not exceed 35*l.* a cell.

The new works going on interfered materially with the employments and order on the male side, but everything seemed as regularly and properly conducted as the nature of circumstances permitted.

The experimental dietary, which I stated in my last Report had been introduced here, has continued to work well; but the governor reports that it has not had the effect that he expected, of deterring vagrants, who continue to be committed nearly in as great numbers as before.

I strongly recommend the crank-machine to be tried experimentally on that class of offenders, for it is proved to have a very deterring effect in other prisons.

The health in the prison seems to have been very good. There had been no prevailing disease, and the surgeon's duties are zealously and efficiently carried out.

I have been favoured by the chaplain, the Rev. G. Hans Hamilton, with a copy of his Annual Report, which conveys much valuable information, and from which I make a few selections, which were borne out generally by my personal observation.

With reference to the new female prison, he remarks,—

"The result is that contamination is now checked, if not wholly prevented. Criminals are really punished. Nearly all are attentive to instruction, and many are found to make satisfactory progress in the acquirement of the first principles of religion . . . . . and now you have the satisfaction of knowing that a young woman may be committed to Durham Gaol with the prospect that she will not leave it worse than she entered."

With reference to the 36 new sleeping-cells on the male side, as noticed in my last Report, he remarks,—

"The different departments of this prison in former times presented a marked contrast. That on the separate system presented a scene of

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:tness, industry, and order, while in the other, prisoners were allowed ıssociate without distinction of character, and it was frequently a ıe of noise, confusion, and worse: now, all is more quiet and erly. The trial-room system is no more; and since the 36 new :ping-cells have been occupied, each has a bed to himself. Many le prisoners have, nevertheless, during the past year, slept in large ms, containing from 3 to 15 each, and here much of the old con-ıinating system still goes on, for it is to be feared that during these :turnal associations the run-away apprentice is taught the art of king pockets, and the pick-pocket is induced to become a burglar."

On the subject of juvenile crime, he remarks that—

"Another year's experience confirms the opinion that many boys ght not to be associated. In this gaol boys are treated exactly as if ey were men, and it is pleasing to their precocious vanity; they be-me familiarized with crime, and gradually think little of its punishment, ɔm seeing their seniors along with them in prison.

"The boys in Durham gaol sit all day in a room calculated to hold)0 prisoners, and which is too frequently filled. They are as mis-ıievous as possible, and give more trouble to the officers than double ıe number of men. A wicked little urchin will single out some half-itted man, and fling some oakum at his head: the poor fellow roars out s if he had received a mortal injury, and the prisoners are amused."

It is satisfactory to know that such associations here will not ɔng be a necessary evil.

He gives the following summary of the progressive decrease in rime during the last three years, but it is not to such an extent ıs to be a subject for congratulation:—

	1848	1849	1850
Total number of commitments	2,083	1,886	1,825
Number transported	35	31	27
Natives of the City and County of Durham .	742	642	647

On the subject of these commitments, he remarks—

"They are often men of bad character and dissipated habits, who seek a new residence because they have been driven by their own mis-conduct from their native place."

Which he states is apparent, from the fact, that while 647 natives of Durham have been sent to prison during the year, there have been 1,178 strangers committed to the same prison.

The chaplain's remarks on the subject of instruction—

"The most pleasing feature in my department of the prison is the marked attention given by nearly every prisoner to the instruction in the chapel and schools. This is partly owing to the system itself by which the prisoners are taught to look upon instruction as a favour and a privilege . . . . . 1,152 prisoners have availed themselves of it; 112 have learned to read the New Testament; 127 have been taught to read easy lessons, and 193 have learned to write, and 542 have

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England.

Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

improved in reading and writing; of this nearly all were destitute w[illegible] sent to gaol."

The punishments had been numerous owing to the pres[illegible] state of the male prison, but they were not of a serious charac[illegible] if I except the cases of 7 boys, who had been whipped for pris[illegible] offences. The punishment is inflicted in the presence of t[illegible] governor and the surgeon with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and they ma[illegible] it a rule to limit the punishment to the number of years of ag[illegible] the offender.

The debtors' department is arranged for three separate class[illegible] 1st, those who maintain themselves; 2nd, the poor who are su[illegible]ported by the county rate; 3rd, fraudulent debtors.

The provisions are furnished by contract, the clothing purchas[illegible] and made up in the prison, and the accounts are settled quarte[illegible]

The following were the employments on the day of inspectio[illegible]

	Males.		Females.
Weaving and Mat-making	22	Knitting	10
Washing	4	Sewing	7
Cleaning, &c.	9	Washing, &c.	6
Pumping water	18	Teasing rope	6
Masons	2	Sick	1
Joiners	3	Total Females	30
Tailors	2		
Shoemakers	3		
Cutting fuel	2		
Masons' Labourers	55	DEBTORS.	
Breaking stones	2	Not at work	12
Teasing rope	46	At work,—Mason	1
Cooks	3	Ditto—Joiner	1
Infirmary sick	4	Total Debtors	14
Total Males	175		

Total Males and Females, 219.

	£.	s.	d.
The average cost of prison dietary during the year	4	5	6¼
Average amount of earnings	3	16	11½
Average cost per head, including all expenses	15	14	2¼

The foregoing average expenses are highly creditable to the management, for I expect they will prove to be among the lowest of the prisons in England.

I have great pleasure in repeating, as in last Report, the high opinion I entertain of the zeal and ability of the executive officers of this prison, namely, the governor, Mr. Green; the chaplain, Mr. Hamilton; the surgeon, Mr. Shaw, and Miss Johnston, the matron. The governor states that he has reason to be satisfied generally with his subordinate officers, but that there are exceptions, as I found on inquiry, in consequence of their first appointment being permanent instead of experimental.

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'his is a point which I beg respectfully to recommend to the sideration of the visiting justices, for experience has taught me : a man's character and appearance may be in every respect xceptionable and promising, and yet on trial he may be found rly unfit for the situation of warder; it requires at least a two nths' trial to prove his fitness.

England.

Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.

GATESHEAD LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 1, 1850.]

Gateshead Lock-up House.

There was one male and one female prisoner in confinement. ıey made no complaints.

Most of the defects mentioned in my last Report had been corcted; but the windows of the under-ground apartment are still ıprovided with iron bars.

Everything looked very clean and in good order.

SOUTH SHIELDS POLICE LOCK-UP.

[Inspected October 31, 1850.]

South Shields Police Lock-up.

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and everything very lean.

Covers had been supplied to the water-closets since last inspection.

The superintendent complains of the want of convenience for washing, and as there is sufficient space on which a small washhouse might be erected at little cost, I beg to recommend its being done, for the persons confined there are generally of filthy habits, and sometimes detained for eight days.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected July 1, 1850.]

Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction.

Present in confinement:—

	67 male criminals.
	15 female ditto.
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total . .	83

They made no complaints.

The number in confinement during the year was 459 criminal prisoners, being an increase on the previous year of 34. The average daily number has been 94.

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England.

Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction.

The following table, taken from one of the governor's reports, shows the relative countries of which the prisoners were natives:

English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Foreign.
348	129	74	1

The prison buildings appeared all in good order, and every department, as well as the personal appearance the prisoners very satisfactory, and highly creditable to Mr. Clough, the governor, who has progressively made the following judicious alterations since last inspection, viz. :—

1. The bottom room of tower in debtors' prison, marked A., and previously used as a lumber-room, has been fitted up and appropriated for the confinement of debtors committed to prison under the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 127.

2. Gaslight has been conducted into the debtors' prison.

3. A mess-room for the officers had been conveniently fitted up in the basement of the central building under the Governor's house.

4. Another room in the basement of central building has been converted into a blacksmiths' shop.

5. A third room in the basement of central building has been converted into a carpenters' shop.

6. A fourth room in the basement of central building has been fitted up as a school-room.

7. By a wooden partition which has been fixed through F. ward, and which is the entrance into the gaol, a very convenient sleeping-room has been gained and fitted up for the warders of the gaol.

8. Another room up stairs in the house of correction, adjoining the debtors' division of the prison, has been similarly constructed, and fitted up for the officers of the house of correction to sleep in.

9. The chapel contains eight compartments, and heretofore had the appearance of eight large cages, from their being enclosed with iron bars, and the entrance was behind. The iron bars have now been removed, and the entrance gained from the front, whereby the accommodation has been increased by 40 seats. The chapel now is very convenient, and admirably suited for its purposes.

10. Three new baths have been fixed to facilitate the monthly bathing, which takes place the first Monday in every month; on which day, immediately before the bathing is commenced, the governor reads the rules and regulations to the whole of the male prisoners assembled on parade.

11. Two large and compact new stock store-rooms have been neatly fitted up; also another store-room, called the working stock store, by means of which an accurate check on all articles issued and in use is kept.

12. The whole of the prison bedding has been re-made and marked with the weight upon the ticking, viz., hammock mattrasses contain 4 lbs. and bedstead mattrasses 24 lbs. coir.

13. A small shelf has been fixed in each cell, on which the hammocks, which are neatly rolled, are placed in the day-time.

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A small barrel for water, containing six quarts, and which is every morning, has been neatly fixed in each cell.

Two watch-clocks (one fixed in the house of correction and the in the gaol) have been purchased at the small cost of 6*l.* each, . night-watch established, the night-watchman performing no other

. A door has been opened leading from the house of correction the debtors' prison, by which the watchman patrols the debtors' n in the night. This door is opened at 10 o'clock at night, and ed at 6 o'clock in the morning.

7. A large work-shed has been constructed, where the strictest ice reigns, though not unfrequently 60 or 70 prisoners sentenced to l labour are employed, under the supervision of three officers. ut half the number of the prisoners are working at some useful dicraft, whilst the others of short sentences and the vagrant class employed on the treadwheels. All offenders confined for non-payıt of penalties, for drunken brawls, &c., are kept in their cells emyed in picking oakum, and it frequently happens after the offender been confined a few days, that he applies to his friends to pay the fine.

18. The staff has been increased from four to six warders. There now three to the gaol and three to the house of correction.

19. An assistant-matron has been appointed, whose duty also is to an the matron's apartments, by which appointment no prisoners are ployed as heretofore in the domestic arrangements of the matron.

There had been two deaths in the course of the year from conımption, but the general health had been good, and free from ıy prevailing disease. The surgeon's duties had been regularly erformed, as were also those of the chaplain.

The services of the schoolmaster had been discontinued since April last, and the duty is now performed by the senior warden f the prison; the average attendance given to instruction being 2¼ hours daily. The books in the library were not in good order, being most of them dirty and defaced.

The governor reports that the general conduct has been good.

The chief employments are—

The tread-wheel,	Rug-making,
Tailoring,	Cotton, linen, and woollen-weaving,
Shoe-making,	Washing,
Blacksmiths' work,	Picking oakum, and working in the prison-grounds.
Carpentering,	
Mat-making,	

The prison stores are all supplied by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly.

	£.	s.	d.
The average cost of prison dietary per head has been	4	16	5¾
Average amount of earnings . . .	2	17	3½
Cost per head, including all expenses, and including three pensioners . . .	23	11	8½

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England.

Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction.

The governor, Mr. Clough, seems remarkably well qualified for his duties; and he expresses himself well satisfied with the matron and his subordinate officers.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH PRISON

[Inspected October 31, and November 1, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

75 male criminals.
41 female ditto.
6 civil male prisoners.

Total . 122

There were several complaints, but none requiring notice.

The number in confinement during the year was 873, being 145 less than in 1849. The average daily number, however, 122, is only 10 less than the previous year.

The prison buildings were in good repair; and the different wards and cells clean, as well as the personal appearance of the prisoners.

The general health had been good, though there had been two deaths; the one a debtor, who died of old age (82 years), and the other a man who had been eight months in prison, with his constitution previously destroyed by intemperance. The surgeon's duties appear to be very regularly and zealously carried out.

There had been several attempts at escape; in one instance four prisoners succeeded in getting over the wall, but they were all quickly recaptured.

There had been no alteration in the chaplain's duties. A new teacher has been appointed since last inspection, of whose services the governor speaks favourably.

I visited the prison on the 31st of May last, for the purpose of inspecting 14 rooms, formerly called sick-rooms, which had now been prepared for separate confinement; and having found them fitted up according to the provisions of the Act 2 and 3 Vict. c. 56, I gave the usual certificate.

There has been no other alteration in the prison buildings, so that the evils formerly reported still continue to exist to a greater or less extent, according to the numbers in confinement.

A manifest improvement, however, has taken place in the management of the prison, in consequence of the prisoners not being permitted to be congregated in such numbers at their employments as formerly. There were very few in the stone-yard, and wherever numbers of prisoners were seen together, they were under a better system of classification, and better discipline than before.

The female prison, which formerly seemed to be in one contin-

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England.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

:ate of disorder, has, under the present matron, been brought 'espectable degree of discipline and order.

ım glad to find that the Prison Committee are entertaining ɜ for making such alterations as the defective state of the ›n buildings require.

. new scale of experimental dietary (see Appendix) was, by authority of the Secretary of State, introduced in July last, though, as the governor remarks, it is less liberal in some ›ects than the one formerly in use, yet in the aggregate it is re liberal, and is attended with an increase of expense. The rage daily cost of prison dietary per head, during the year 19, was 6*l.* 14*s.* 4¼*d.* This year, while almost every other son in the district has decreased, that of Newcastle had risen to 16*s.* 1½*d.*

With the county prison of Durham on the one side, and Morth on the other, the average cost of diet in the former being ıly 4*l.* 5*s.* 6¼*d.*, and in the latter 4*l.* 16*s.* 5¾*d.*, it seems well ›rth the consideration of the authorities of Newcastle, whether ıe dietary of one or other of these prisons may not with advan-ıge be adopted there; for the others are equally healthy, and as ıey are but a few miles distant from Newcastle, it may be pre-ımed that there cannot be much difference in the physical habits f the prisoners.

The governor in a late Report, subsequent to my visit, states, hat not only has the usual health been maintained under the present diet, but the weight of the prisoners in general is increased, which would argue that it is now unnecessarily liberal.

The following were the employments on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Under punishment by visiting justices	4	..
Sick	4	2
Attending a sick female	..	1
Cleaning the prisons	10	1
Washing	2	3
Cutting wood	1	..
Joiners	1	..
Tailoring	4	..
Shoemaking	2	..
Teasing oakum and hair	25	10
Breaking stones	22	..
Cooking	..	2
Knitting	..	5
Sewing	..	12
Mending and darning	..	4
Total	75	40

(And 6 male debtors.)

I continue to be well pleased with the zeal and ability of Mr. Thompson, the governor; and he reports favourably of his subor-

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England.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Prison.

dinate officers. Mrs. Rooney, the matron, has also shown herself peculiarly well qualified for her situation, and she is ably assisted by the female warders.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Moothall County Gaol.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. MOOTHALL COUNTY GAOL.

[Inspected November 1, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The buildings were in good order, and everything very clean.

As mentioned in my last Report, it is seldom used as a place of confinement except for a single day prior to trial, and on such occasions the keeper is allowed 4*d*. a-day for each prisoner to supply them with food.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Police Cells.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected November 1, 1850.]

These cells were not in the wholesome state I found them in on previous visits; and on pointing out to the policeman the objectionable condition of the floor as well as the walls of one of the cells, he remarked very truly that these things were often the work of a single night; but the heavy cobwebs in the corners of the cell darkened with dust, told that they were not of yesterday's growth.

Hexham County Gaol and House of Correction.

HEXHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected October 30, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The number of prisoners committed during the year was 49, being 17 less than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and every department clean and creditable to the management.

The health had been very good, and there had been no punishments since last inspection.

The chief employment here is beating sand.

The average cost of prison dietary is reported to be 6*l*. 2*s*. 9*d*.

The keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, seem well qualified for their duties.

Alnwick Prison and House of Correction.

ALNWICK PRISON AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected July 4, 1850.]

There was only one male prisoner, and he seemed an imbecile.

The number in confinement during the year was 28, being 45 less than in 1849.

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he buildings were in good order, and every department very n and creditable to the management.

'he health of the prisoners had been very good, only three :s of sickness recorded. The book in which the surgeon's :s are entered has not been regularly filled up since May, 19; but the keeper stated that his visits had been regular.

Alnwick Prison and House of Correction.

There is no chaplain, but a clergyman calls whenever a prisoner ›resses a wish to see him. The keeper reads prayers on Sun-ys.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to be good, t there was no punishment book, which I recommend should be pplied.

The only employment here is beating sand. The stone, which sts 17*s.*, when reduced to sand, sells for 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

In a statement received subsequent to my visit, the keeper iotes the average cost per head for prison dietary during the ›ar ending Michaelmas 1850, at 5*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, and the average ırnings at 3*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

The keeper, Mr. Nichol, appears well qualified for his duties.

TYNEMOUTH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Tynemouth House of Correction.

[Inspected October 31, 1850.]

Present in confinement—two males for trial. They had only been committed the night before, and were in the same cell, but as usual on my visits to this prison, I found their cell door open, which gave them the free range of the prison, contrary to every rule.

The number in confinement during the year was 334, being 103 more than in 1849.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and the different wards clean. The bedding, however, did not appear so cleanly as it ought to be, nor so neatly arranged.

The general health had been good, and the surgeon's visits regular.

There is no chaplain, nor is there any instruction given, but the library contains a few books for the use of prisoners.

There had been no punishments since last inspection.

The governor was only holding office until a successor was appointed. As formerly reported, he has been allowed 4*d.* per day to supply the food; but as this system is contrary to the provisions of the 21st Rule for the Government of the Prisons of England, I hope that an altered arrangement will be made with his successor.

I hope also to find on my next visit that the books required by the Regulations have been provided, for without them the visits of magistrates as well as Inspectors are useless.

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England.

North Shields Lock-up House.

NORTH SHIELDS LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 31, 1850.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and everything very clean; but the supply of water to the closets is defective, and ought to be looked to.

The superintendent is allowed 4*d.* a-meal, to supply two meals a-day to each prisoner.

Berwick-upon-Tweed Town Gaol and House of Correction.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected November 2, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

9 males.
4 females.

Total . . 13

They made no complaints.

The prison buildings were in good repair, and every department clean and in good order.

The number in confinement during the year was 92, being 19 more than in 1849.

The health had been generally good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

The chaplain keeps no book in the prison. The governor states that the chaplain's duties consist in visiting the prison on Sundays, when he reads prayers and preaches, and afterwards sees in their separate cells such prisoners as are confined for periods not exceeding three months. The library is in a bad state, and a fresh supply of books much needed.

The punishments have been few and trifling.

The chief employments are—

Teasing oakum,
Carpentering,
Tailoring, &c.

The prison stores are purchased at the best market; the accounts are settled quarterly, and vouchers produced.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost per head of prison dietary . .	5	1	10
Average amount of earnings	1	13	2½
Cost per head, including all expenses . .	26	4	5½

The defects shown in my last Report in the construction and arrangements of this prison were, at the time of my visit, still under the consideration of the visiting magistrates, who showed every desire to correct the evil as far as circumstances would permit.

The keeper and the matron seem zealous and well-qualified for their duties.

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WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

England.

Appelby County Gaol and House of Correction.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected October 29, 1850.]

'resent in confinement:—

	16 male criminals.
	6 female ditto.
	1 male civil prisoner.
Total . .	23

They made no complaints.

The number in custody during the year was 104.

The prison buildings were in good repair.

At the time of my visit, the only three executive officers belong-g to the prison, viz., the governor, the matron, and the male arder were merely holding office by sufferance until their suc-essors were appointed. The governor had resigned, and the ther two were under sentence of dismissal; and as the clerk of ne peace was absent from town, the information at my disposal 'as limited and unsatisfactory.

Two male prisoners had recently escaped, one of them under ircumstances in which the character of the matron was said to be eriously implicated, and it seemed singular that she should have been permitted to retain her place afterwards for a single hour.

I was also surprised to find that a debtor in confinement was allowed to eat and sleep in the house of the governor, who said he was authorised to do so by one of the magistrates; but he could show me no written authority, nor could he remember the name of the magistrate who had given such permission.

The general health in the prison appears to have been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly attended to, as were also those of the chaplain.

This is a very unsatisfactory prison, for with a great mass of substantial buildings and abundance of room within the walls, there is scarcely anything where it should be, but all so ingeniously misplaced or misconstructed as if purposely intended to defeat the objects of imprisonment.

I should be glad if the county magistrates would entertain the question of some altered arrangements, for with the room and the materials at their disposal, a proper number of efficient cells for the separate confinement of the number of male prisoners usually in custody might be had at a very trifling expense; and until some alterations are made, the prison cannot be considered as anything better than a house of detention of a bad class.

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the clothing and bedding purchased. The accounts are settled quarterly, and the book signed by the chairman of the county magistrates.

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England.

Appleby County Gaol and House of Correction.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of prison diet . . .	4	15	8¼
Average cost of clothing and bedding . .	1	12	8¼
Average cost, including all expenses . .	23	19	2

The different cells, as well as the clothing and bedding, looked clean and in good order.

Kendal House of Correction and Borough Gaol.

KENDAL HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND BOROUGH GAOL.

[Inspected October 28, 1850.]

Present in confinement:—

20 male criminals.
2 female ditto.

22

They made no complaints.

The number in confinement during the year was 172, being less than in 1849. The greatest number at one time amounted to 38, and the least number to 5.

I found the prison buildings in good order, and the different wards, as well as the personal appearance of the prisoners, clean.

On entering the front yard I found the outer gate open, and a cart standing outside, with some sacks of corn or malt. A male prisoner stood within a few feet of the open door, while the turnkey was out of sight within the prison. Had the prisoner chosen to make his escape, which it is probable my entrance at the moment prevented, he could have had little difficulty in doing so. An officer who understands his duty will never trust to such chances.

The general health appears to have been very good, and the surgeon's duties regularly carried out.

There had been no alteration in the duties of the chaplain or the teacher, and the progress made in reading, writing, and arithmetic by many of the prisoners was shown to be very satisfactory.

The governor stated that the general conduct had been good; and I observed that the punishments recorded were neither numerous nor of a serious character.

The employments on the day of inspection were,—

Wool-picking and opening fibre . .	6
Mat-making	3
At the wheel	4
Cook	1
Sick.	1
Solitary	5
Females.	2
	22

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ıe provisions and bedding are furnished by contract; the rials for clothing purchased and made up in the prison. The unts are settled quarterly, and regularly entered and vouched he magistrates.

England.

Kendal House of Correction and Borough Gaol.

	£.	s.	d.
The average cost of prison dietary per head, during the year, has been	5	12	4¾
Average amount of earnings	3	0	8
Annual cost per head, including all expenses,	22	1	8

: continue to entertain a very favourable opinion of the zeal l ability of Mr. Fawcett, the governor. Though my visit was an early hour in the morning, I found every department in the st possible order.

This prison, like that at Appleby, is very faulty in the con-uction, and in its arrangements, especially in the working partments; and were it not under good management, the results imprisonment in it must prove very unsatisfactory.

PENRITH TOWN GAOL LOCK-UP.

Penrith Town Gaol Lock-up.

[Inspected October 30, 1850.]

There was one prisoner, only just admitted.

There had been no alterations of any kind since last inspection. Everything looked clean and creditable to the keeper.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

CARLISLE GAOL.—DIETARIES.

CLASS I.

Convicted Prisoners for any term not exceeding Seven Days.

Males and Females.

Breakfast . .	6 oz. of bread.
Dinner . . .	6 oz. of bread.
Supper . . .	6 oz. of bread.

CLASS II.

Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days.

Males and Females.

Breakfast . .	1 gill of milk, and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Dinner . . .	4 oz. of bread.
Supper . . .	1 gill of milk, and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.

CLASS III.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour, for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour, for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, and not more than Three Months.

Males and Females.

Breakfast	1 gill of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal porridge.
Dinner:—	
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday .	1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday .	1 lb. of potatoes and 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday	1½ gill of milk and 6 oz. of bread.
Supper	The same as breakfast.

CLASS IV.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour, for terms exceeding Three Months.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 gill of milk and 5 oz. of oatmeal for porridge .	1 gill of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Dinner:—		
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread.	
Tuesday and Thursday .	3 oz. of uncooked meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.	
Saturday	1 lb. of potatoes and 6 oz. of bread.	
Sunday	1½ gill of milk and 6 oz. of bread.	
Supper	The same as breakfast.	

CLASS V.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour, for terms exceeding Three Months.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 gill of milk and 5 oz. of oatmeal for porridge .	1 gill of milk, and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.

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er:—

esday, Thursday, and Saturday	4 oz. of uncooked meat, 4 oz. of bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
onday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 pint of soup, 4 oz. of bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes.
nday	1½ gill of milk and 6 oz. of bread.
per	The same as breakfast.

CLASS VI.

Prisoners Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement.

Males and Females.

The ordinary Diet of their class.

CLASS VII.

isoners for Examination before Trial; and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not Maintain themselves.

Males and Females.

The same as Class IV.

CLASS VIII.

Destitute Debtors.

Males and Females.

The same as class IV.

CLASS IX.

Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for terms not exceeding Three Days.

1 lb. of bread per day.

CLASS X.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

Males and Females.

Breakfast .	1 gill of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Dinner . .	4 oz. of bread.
Supper . .	The same as breakfast.

NOTE.—Ingredients for soup: 3 oz. of uncooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes; 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal; and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt; for 1 pint of soup.

Whitehall, 28th February, 1849.

The foregoing dietary, for the County Gaol at Carlisle, I hereby certify as proper to be adopted.

G. GREY.

APPENDIX No. 2.

CLASS I.

Convicted Prisoners not exceeding Seven Days.

	Male.	*Female.*
Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of porridge . . .	1 pint of porridge.
Dinner.	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.

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Class II.

Convicted Prisoners exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Twenty-one Days.

	Male.	*Female.*
Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of porridge . . .	1 pint of porridge.
Dinner.	12 oz. of bread, and 8 oz. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, and 8 oz. of potatoes.
	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.

Class III.

Convicted Prisoners exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not exceeding Six Weeks at Hard Labour; and Prisoners not at Hard Labour, exceeding Twenty-one Days, and not more than Four Months.

	Male.	*Female.*
Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of porridge . . .	1 pint of porridge.
Dinner:—		
Sunday	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, and 8 oz. of potatoes . . .	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, and 8 oz. of potatoes.
Thursday . . .	1 lb. of suet pudding . .	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Tuesday and Saturday . . .	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, and 8 oz. of potatoes	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, and 8 oz. of potatoes.
Monday. . . .	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday. . .	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread .	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Friday	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, one ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and one ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The porridge to contain 6 ounces of oatmeal, with milk or treacle water.

Class IV.

Exceeding Six Weeks, and not exceeding Four Months Hard Labour. VI. Convicted Prisoners not at Hard Labour, exceeding Four Months. VII. Sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement. VIII. Examination or Trial. IX. Destitute Debtors, and Debtors Committed under the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 127. And Misdemeanants of the first Division, who do not maintain themselves.

	Male.	*Female.*
Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of porridge . . .	1 pint of porridge.
Dinner:—		
Sunday . . . . Tuesday and Saturday . . .	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes, and 8 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday . . .	1 lb. of suet pudding. . .	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Monday. . . . Wednesday and Friday	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. bread.

Class V.

Prisoners at Hard Labour, exceeding Four Months.

	Male.	*Female.*
Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of porridge . . .	1 pint of porridge.
Dinner:—		
Sunday . . . . Tuesday and Saturday . . .	4 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday . . .	1 lb. of suet pudding. . .	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Monday . . . Wednesday and Friday	1 pint of soup, 1 lb. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread .	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.

Class X.

Punishment Diet, 42nd Section Gaol Act.

	Male.	*Female.*
Not exceeding 3 days	1 lb. of bread per day . .	1 lb. of bread per day.

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DEBTORS.

	Male.	*Female.*
Breakfast and Supper.	1 pint of porridge . . .	1 pint of porridge.
Dinner:—		
Monday. . . . Wednesday and Friday . . .	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday . . .	1 lb. of suet pudding. . .	1 lb. of suet pudding.
Sunday . . . . Tuesday . . . Saturday . . .	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes, and 8 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.

NOTE.—The porridge to contain 6 oz. of oatmeal, with milk or treacle water.

APPENDIX No. 3.

AMENDED TABLE OF DIETARIES FOR PRISONERS, IN THE GAOL AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The following are the prescribed Rates of Diet:—

CLASS I.

Males and Females.

Breakfast . Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint.
Dinner . . Bread, 1 lb.
Supper . . Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint.

CLASS II.

Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding One Calendar Month.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast .	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz. .	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.
Dinner. .	Bread, 12 oz.	Bread, 12 oz.
Supper. .	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz. .	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.

Prisoners of this class employed at hard labour to have, in addition, 1 pint of soup per week.

CLASS III.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding One Calendar Month, but not more than Two Calendar Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding One Calendar Month, but not more than Four Calendar Months.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast .	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz. .	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.
	Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday:	
Dinner .	Soup, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz. . . .	Soup, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.
	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday:	
Dinner. .	Bread, 8 oz.; potatoes, 1 lb. . .	Bread, 6 oz.; potatoes, 1 lb.
Supper. .	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

CLASS IV.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Two Calendar Months, but not more than Four Months; and Convicted Prisoners not employed at Hard Labour, for terms exceeding Four Months.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast .	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz. .	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.
	Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday:	
Dinner. .	Cooked meat, without bone, 3 oz.; potatoes, ½ lb.; bread, 6 oz. . .	Cooked meat, without bone, 3 oz.; potatoes, ½ lb.; bread, 4 oz.

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Monday, Wednesday, and Friday:

Dinner.	Soup, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz.	Soup, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.
Supper.	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

CLASS V.

Convicted Prisoners employed at Hard Labour for terms exceeding Four Months.

	Males.	*Females.*
	Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday:	
Breakfast	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz.	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.
Dinner.	Cooked meat, without bone, 4 oz.; potatoes, 1 lb.; bread, 6 oz.	Cooked meat, without bone, 3 oz. potatoes, ½ lb.; bread, 6 oz.
	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday:	
Breakfast	Cocoa, 1 pint; made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; bread, 8 oz.	Cocoa, 1 pint; made of ¾ oz. of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar; bread, 6 oz.
Dinner.	Soup, 1 pint; potatoes, 1 lb.; bread, 6 oz.	Soup, 1 pint; potatoes, ½ lb. bread, 6 oz.
Supper.	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz.	Oatmeal gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.

CLASS VI.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement.

Males and Females.

The ordinary diet of their respective classes.

CLASS VII.

Prisoners for Examination, before Trial, and Misdemeanants of the First Division, who do not maintain themselves.

Males and Females.

The same as Class IV.

CLASS VIII.

Destitute Debtors.

Males and Females.

The same as Class IV.

CLASS IX.

Prisoners under Punishment for Prison Offences, for terms not exceeding Three Days.

1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in Close Confinement for Prison Offences, under the Provision of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	Gruel, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz.	Gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.
Dinner.	Bread, 8 oz.	Bread, 6 oz.
Supper.	Gruel, 1 pint; bread, 8 oz.	Gruel, 1 pint; bread, 6 oz.

NOTE.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of meat; 3 oz. of potatoes; 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal; ½ oz. of peas; and 1 oz. of onions or leeks; with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 4 oz. of oatmeal per pint. The gruel to be seasoned with salt, and on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses. In seasons when the potatoe crop has failed, 4 oz. of split peas made into a pudding may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than twice in each week.

Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

I hereby certify the foregoing dietary as proper to be adopted in the Gaol at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Whitehall, 6th May, 1850. G. GREY.

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